

THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS.

The Financial World.

TRIPLE TARIFF SYSTEM LOWEST FOR COLONIES.

Commission to Advise Maximum and Minimum Schedule.

(Special by French Cable to The Tribune.) London, Jan. 16.—Walter Long starts to-day for South Africa, his health, as well as Arthur Balfour's, having been broken down. This leaves Austen Chamberlain and George Wyndham on guard, with Bonar Law behind them, while the Liberals are renewing their attack. While the opposition is not well officered, it is bringing forward a fresh stock of ammunition. The Tariff Commission has provided a strong report on the condition of the engineering trade, with practical evidence of the necessity for a change of fiscal policy. This closes an elaborate series of investigations relating to special industries. The commission will now sum up the results in a final report and recommend an all-around tariff as the policy urgently required for revenue purposes, for defence and for the revival of commercial and productive interests.

It is not yet settled whether uniform percentages on all manufactured goods will be favored, but it is fairly certain that the commission will advise the introduction of a triple tariff system, with the lowest schedule for the colonies and a maximum and minimum schedule for foreign imports. There will be no lack of ammunition for tariff reform, but there is no general staff for conducting a vigorous campaign. The subalterns are doing effective service without generals in command to inspire enthusiasm.

The government will have a fresh supply of Blue Books when Parliament meets. A report from the Poor Law Commission is hoped for, and one from the Coast Erosion and Afforestation Commission, already out, has a practical bearing on the question of unemployment, since the commission is virtually united in favoring systematic measures for the reclamation of waste land and the restoration of the forests. It is a unique report, of far-reaching importance, which must involve legislation. There is no evidence that the subject of contributory aid from workers' sick funds or the invalidity of pensions is under serious consideration in any ministerial office, yet it is a safe inference from Winston Churchill's Birmingham speech that social reforms will be continued if the government remains in office after the budget is produced and the Lords do not venture to reject it.

The ministers are not borrowing unnecessary trouble over the future. The Prime Minister is brooding in silence over the risks of a general election. Sir Edward Grey is salmon fishing in Perthshire. Mr. Lloyd-George is amusing himself at the Riviera. Mr. Birrell is exchanging acrid jokes with Lord Dunraven over the Irish proposal to make Gaelic a compulsory subject for matriculation in the new Roman Catholic university, and Mr. Churchill is spooling for a fight without being allowed to sound his war cry, "Land taxing and not bread taxing."

While each party is challenging the other to bring on a general election, neither Liberals nor Tories are prepared or anxious for an appeal to the country this year. Yet an election may come suddenly. Conditions in India seem to require the presence of Lord Kitchener for an indefinite period, since he has originated and carried out the system of massing the British forces instead of scattering them. Yet he is not likely to remain for more than six months in command of the army. The War Secretary, Mr. Haldane, has a scheme for the formation of an imperial general staff, and wants Lord Kitchener to organize it. The latter is entitled to a long holiday after his prolonged service in Egypt, South Africa and India, and has planned a leisurely journey to Australia, China, Canada and America. But he is reported to be willing to take up Mr. Haldane's new work and create an efficient staff for the empire.

PRINCE NICHOLAS OUT?

Said to Have Abdicated Montenegrin Throne in Son's Favor.

Paris, Jan. 16.—A special dispatch received here from Vienna says it is rumored that Prince Nicholas of Montenegro has abdicated in favor of his son, Prince Mirko.

ORVILLE WRIGHT IN R. R. COLLISION.

None of His Party Injured—Brothers to Share in Honors.

Paris, France, Jan. 16.—Orville Wright, the American aeronaut; his sister, Miss Katherine Wright, and Mrs. Hart O. Berg, wife of the European business manager of the Wright brothers, were in a railroad wreck near Habas, in the Landes, to-day. None of them sustained injury, but ten of the passengers on their train were hurt, four of them seriously.

The Wright party was on the express train from Paris, which ran into an accommodation train bound for Dax just before entering the Habas tunnel. Both the locomotives were destroyed, and all the passengers were shaken up. The journey was resumed on another train, which brought the Americans in here this afternoon.

Paris, Jan. 16.—The Cabinet has requested President Fallieres to confer upon distinguished foreign and French aeronauts, including the Wright brothers, sixteen crosses and one decoration of Commander of the Legion of Honor.

ARGENTINA TO BUILD WARSHIPS.

London, Jan. 16.—Argentina intends to build here two battleships, which are to be somewhat stronger than those now being built for Brazil. They are to be of 2,000 tons and will carry a dozen 12-inch guns. The Argentine government has also asked tenders for torpedo boat destroyers, the number of which has not yet been decided, but is understood to be between eight and sixteen.

The Argentine Republic is reported to have made a proposal to Brazil that each government take one of the two ships the Brazilian government is now building here and cancel the order for a third battleship, thus equalling the naval preparations of the two countries. Brazil, it is said, declined to accept the proposal.

COVENT GARDEN OPERA

King Preparing for Berlin Visit—Centenary of Corunna.

(Special by French Cable to The Tribune.) London, Jan. 16.—London remains paralyzed by midwinter dullness. County and hunt balls and pheasant shooting are enabling smart people to while away the time at country houses. There is little entertaining in town, and not much night life outside the fashionable restaurants. Opera in English began to-night at Covent Garden, with more music-lovers than people of social distinction in the boxes and stalls. As Hans Richter conducted the orchestra, there was a fine performance of "Das Rheingold," without a word from foreign artists. The cycle will be completed next week, and "Mme. Butterfly" and a novelty, the prize opera "The Angelus," will be produced.

The King's visit to Criche will be followed by a short stay at Windsor, where there will be several shooting parties. Preparations have been completed for the Berlin functions, banquet, ball and opera, and the Lord Chamberlain and Sir Charles Hardinge are likely to accompany the King. Probably Lord Howe, Lord Granville and Lady Antrim will be with Queen Alexandra.

The opening of Parliament will be a reproduction of all the essential details of the usual pageant. There will be two courts before the King's departure for the Mediterranean, early in March.

The American Ambassador is actively engaged at the embassy every day and is in excellent health. Among the departures for America next week will be those of Lady Paget, Lady Cunliffe, Lord Angely and Lord Ashburn. The descriptions of Lord Granard's wedding telegraphed to the London press have been conspicuous for dignity and good taste, contrasting favorably with the sensational accounts of other Anglo-American marriages. The centenary of Corunna is celebrated to-day by the publication of leaders and essays on empire making and by the exhibition of an interesting lot of relics of Sir John Moore under the Rubens ceiling of the Whitechapel banqueting hall. The relics include the manuscript of the famous poem "The Burial of Sir John Moore."

The Lord Salisbury memorial for Westminster Abbey will be completed early in the spring. The sculptor, William Goscombe John, must have caught his inspiration from Lord Hugh Cecil, for he has placed on the altar tomb of black marble the recumbent bronze figure of a Knight of the Garter holding a crucifix and surrounded by six statues of his ancestors. The memorial will be inside the west door nave and near the statues of Fox and Lord Shaftesbury.

AMERICAN SINGERS ENROLLED.

Mrs. Freese-Green, of Canton, Ohio, to Appear at Covent Garden.

London, Jan. 16.—A special month's season of grand opera, designed to appeal more strongly to music lovers than to society, began at Covent Garden to-night. All the works will be sung in English, and for this reason it is expected the performances will command the patronage of the masses. The repertory includes three cycles of the Ring of the Nibelung and "Die Meistersinger," with Dr. Hans Richter conducting; "Madame Butterfly" and Dr. E. W. Naylor's opera "The Angelus," which won the prize as the best opera by a British composer. "Das Rheingold" will be sung to-night. Clarence Whitehill, Charles Knowles, Edith Vans and Caroline Hatchard being prominent in the cast.

Several Americans are enrolled for the season. Francis MacLennan and his wife and Florence Easton, of the Berlin Opera, will sing the principal parts in "Madame Butterfly," having obtained special permission to appear in London. Mrs. Rachel Freese-Green, of Canton, Ohio, will make her first appearance in London in "Die Walkure" on Monday. Another American, Mrs. M. Salzmann-Stevens, will appear in the same opera.

The orchestra numbers 120 men from the London Choral Society, and the chorus includes several popular concert singers, who are undertaking the work for experience on the Covent Garden stage.

SERBIAN CABINET AGAIN RESIGNS.

King Considering Third Effort of Ministers To Be Relieved.

Belgrade, Jan. 16.—The Serbian Cabinet for the third time has tendered its resignation, which King Peter is considering.

The first resignation of the present Serbian Cabinet was tendered January 4, but King Peter declined to accept it. The second resignation was made on January 5, and was again refused by the King. The reason given for this act was that the Cabinet did not command the confidence of parliament. The King on this day explained that to accept the resignations of his ministers would parliamentarism, and that the resignation was unconstitutional. The underlying cause of these several resignations is supposed to be the failure of M. Milovanovic, the Foreign Minister, to induce the powers to intervene to obtain territorial compensation for Serbia to offset the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

GERMAN VESSELS NOT "BOMBARDED."

Berlin, Jan. 16.—The Foreign Office has received no information concerning the reported "bombardment" of a German vessel or vessels by the Liberator customs gunboat Lark off the Liberian coast, reported yesterday in dispatches from Konoxy, French Guinea. An investigation, however, has been ordered.

Hamburg, Jan. 16.—The Woermann Line, whose steamers Maria Woermann and Henrietta Woermann are reported to have been fired on off the Liberian coast, issued a statement to-day, in which it declared that there was no question of a "bombardment." It says that the vessels were only detained several hours. The Woermann company has lodged a complaint with the Foreign Office.

ITALIAN EMBASSY AT TOKIO BURNED.

Tokio, Jan. 16.—The building occupied by the Italian Embassy in this city has been destroyed by a fire which started at 5:30 o'clock to-night.

INCREASED BANK RATE

FURTHER BOOST FAVORED.

Advance in Force Not Justified by Week's Reserve Showing.

(Special by French Cable to The Tribune.) London, Jan. 16.—The increased bank rate is not justified by the weekly exhibit, which shows a larger reserve. It is due to belated recognition of the fact that France and other foreign countries are absorbing gold as fast as it comes from the Transvaal and other sources of supply, and that England is doing nothing to enlarge her reserves of bullion. It is already difficult to enforce the higher rate, and it is likely to become impracticable after the issue of the Russian loan. Yet there is a strong opinion among bankers in favor of raising rather than lowering the rate. This opinion is influenced by self-interest, since banking has been less profitable during the prolonged period of cheap money, but is mainly reasoned out from statistics showing an enormous increase of gold production in the Transvaal and England's failure to retain a normal share of gold imports, while America, France and Germany have been steadily enlarging their own stocks. This method of settling the controversial question of gold reserves is not likely to be carried far, since the directors of the Bank of England cannot enforce the high rate when money is abundant. Moreover, the joint stock banks do not co-operate in the movement for increasing the reserves.

Conditions do not favor a higher rate of interest, although the Stock Exchange would like to have it, since cheap money has not helped existing stocks, but has promoted new issues of doubtful value.

NEW FRENCH BOOKS.

Memoirs of Primi Reveal Life at Court of Louis XIV.

Paris, January 8.—A valuable contribution to the anecdotal history of the court of Louis XIV comes from MM. Calmann-Lévy in the shape of "Memoires sur la Cour," by M. J. Lemoine, who has succeeded in reconstituting the diary and autobiography of Messire Jean Baptiste Primi Felicien, Viscount Fassoia de Rassi, Comte de Saint-Moyol. Primi—to cut his name short for convenience—was one of the best known, although one of the most remarkable, characters of his time. Born in Italy, he came to Paris in early youth, and became a monk, abbé, adventurer, fortune teller, French diplomatist, politician, prisoner of state, governor of a province, writer, courtier and historian. He died in mellow old age, happily married, wealthy and laden with honors and titles. Primi was an intimate friend with Mme. de Montespan and also with Mme. de Maintenon.

From the point of view of social habits and customs, Primi's "Memoires" reveal more clearly and more "intimately," perhaps, than those of Saint-Simon the almost barbarous traits of court life partly concealed beneath a varnished glamour of ceremony, leisure and luxury. Primi shows that the famous "Affaire des Poisons" was a mere vulgar black-forging in the eyes of the great nobles, and gives the following description of the King's chamber in company with other courtiers, I noticed that whenever the door of the room was opened the King invariably composed a suitably royal attitude and assumed an expression fitting to the occasion, always knowing how to appear as "le grand roi."

From the same publishing house, the "Lettres de Philippe de Champagne," written by M. Gailly de Suzanne de Port Royal, and Sister Catherine Taubines, makes its appearance. Sister Catherine was a daughter of the painter Philippe de Champagne (pronounced "Champagne"). She became a nun, and her experiences at the Jansenite community of Port Royal are replete with interest. Her "miraculous faith cure," which rid her of paralysis, forms the subject of the book, which may be seen to-day in the Louvre Gallery, and the history of which is related in the present book.

In the field and fantastic double murder tale by M. Albert Boissiere, just issued by Fasquelle, entitled "Un Crime a des commes," lovers of Edgar Poe-like thrills and sensations will find a happy hunting ground. The tale hangs upon the impossibility of establishing the identity of each other, and upon so closely do they resemble each other that to establish an assassin's guilt.

"Gougl" brings out in very luxurious form the first volume of the French edition of "L'Impératrice Elisabeth," wife of Alexander I of Russia, written by Grand Duke Nicholas Mikhailovitch, beautifully illustrated with ninety-five plates, some of which are in color, and furnishing an unexpected revelation concerning the secret attitude of the court of Russia toward France, Austria, Prussia and England. The work is to be completed in three volumes.

NO CHANGE IN CHINA.

Regent Says Yuan's Dismissal Does Not Mean Different Policy.

Peking, Jan. 16.—William Rockhill and Sir John Jordan, respectively the American and British ministers to the United States and Great Britain, to-day expressed themselves as pleased with the reception accorded them yesterday by Prince Ching, president of the Board of Foreign Affairs, whom they visited in connection with the dismissal of Yuan Shih Kai, a member of the Grand Council. The British minister received them in a friendly way, as representatives of the two powers friendly to China. He listened to the ministers respectively as they inquired, on behalf of their governments, whether the dismissal of Yuan Shih Kai meant a change in the policy of China. Prince Ching authoritatively assured his callers that this was not so. This assurance, it is understood, puts an end to the international situation in Peking that followed the dismissal of Yuan Shih Kai.

There has, however, arisen some bitterness between the British and the Japanese diplomatic representatives on account of Japan's refusal to join Great Britain in her representations to Prince Ching. The British Legation's position is that the Japanese acted in bad faith, while the Japanese Legation maintains that it agreed to concur in the opinion of the majority, and that a majority of the ministers were in favor of taking no action in this direction.

The mission under Tang Shao Yi, the special commissioner of the Chinese government, who is now in the United States, contrary to previous reports of his recall, will be permitted to continue on its tour of the world, but on a restricted schedule. This change is due to the intervention of Prince Ching, who persuaded the Regent to modify his determination to recall the mission. The Regent at first desired that Tang Shao Yi's credentials be turned over to the Chinese ministers in Europe for presentation by them, but it is now understood that Tang Shao Yi will spend a fortnight in each country he visits. He will probably reach Peking in April.

ADMIRAL ROJESTVENSKY BURIED.

Military Honors by Imperial Direction—Emperor William Sends Wreath.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 16.—The body of Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky, who died in this city four days ago, was buried in the Alexander Nevsky Monastery this morning, with full military honors. In the presence of representatives of the Imperial family, the ministers of War and Marine and an assemblage of high officials, wreaths from the Emperor and Empress were placed on the coffin. Military honors were rendered by imperial direction on the basis of the observance customary for an officer still on the active list. Among the tributes to the vice-admiral was a wreath sent by Emperor William.

SET PEACE EXAMPLE.

Anglo-American Convention—Adjustment in Balkans Assured.

(Special by French Cable to The Tribune.) London, Jan. 16.—The gradual disappearance of foreign complications tends to promote confidence and cheapen money. The Austrian settlement with Turkey insures a Bulgarian adjustment and leaves Serbia and Montenegro dependent upon a European conference. While the Eastern situation is clearing steadily, there is the moral force of the Anglo-American example in settling vexatious disputes, as shown in the Root-Bryce conventions, which will leave Canada and Newfoundland without a grievance and cement the friendship of America and England. To these triumphs of pacific statesmanship is added the earnest effort on the part of America, England and Japan at the naval conference to provide a code of maritime law for minimizing wartime risks to commerce.

There is also a new agreement between employers and workmen in the shipbuilding trades, which may not prevent strikes altogether, but multiplies the safeguards for industrial peace.

VOTING BY TICKET.

Clemenceau in Favor of Change in Election Laws.

(Special by French Cable to The Tribune.) Paris, Jan. 16.—M. Clemenceau, the French Premier, is in favor of the re-establishment of voting by ticket and the re-election of one-third of the Chamber of Deputies every two years, with a mandate of six years, and, together with M. Briand, is about to prepare measures for carrying this plan into effect. Gabriel Chaigne, Deputy of Girond-Bordeaux, voices the opinion of the Radical majority by stating that voting by ticket is necessary to consolidate the republican regime. Gambetta, he says, was so firm a believer in the necessity of voting by ticket to insure the organization of the republic that he did not hesitate to abandon power when his favorite system was rejected by the Chamber. What was true of Gambetta's day is true also of to-day.

The views of the reactionary opposition are meanwhile set forth by Ernest Renault in "Le Soleil." He states that if M. Clemenceau brings such a bill into the Chamber it will quickly be adopted, for it means to every Deputy the assurance of his \$3,000 salary for six years, and when it becomes a law M. Clemenceau will be Prime Minister for life, for the majority will obey his orders with lightning rapidity.

ENFORCE CUSTOM LAW.

Women and Children Must Pay Duty on Their Cigarettes.

(Special by French Cable to The Tribune.) Paris, Jan. 16.—Projects for an increased protective tariff, which are booked to go before the Chamber on February 22, are heralded by a more rigid application of the French Custom House rules than has been the case for a number of years. For instance, a new circular, just issued by the French customs, prescribes that on and after May 1 any one bringing more than ten cigars and twenty grammes of tobacco in his pouch, will have to pay duty on the excess quantity. Furthermore, women and children must pay duty on every cigarette in their possession.

In the past the question of duty was left to the discretion of the customs officers. That method, though excellent in practice, was, it appears, not sufficiently rigid.

BLUEJACKETS IN PARIS.

Conduct of American Sailors Wins Popular Admiration.

(Special by French Cable to The Tribune.) Paris, Jan. 16.—The Boulevards, such streets as the Rue de la Paix and the Avenue des Champs Elysees and the Place de la Concorde present the unusual but welcome sight of scores of American bluejackets from the Minnesota, Vermont, Georgia and Nebraska, who have come on furlough from Villefranche and Marseilles to see the sights of Paris. They appear as happy as boys, with their bronzed faces and with their pockets full of money. Their behavior is admirable, and in their smart, scrupulously clean blue uniforms, and with a courteous yet jaunty air in the streets, catch the eye of the Parisians. They win the genuine sympathy of the Parisians. The first monument the American bluejackets go to see is the tomb of Napoleon, in the Invalides. Then the naval and military museum, in the same building, attracts them. After that they go to look at the column in the Place Vendome. Next they hurry up the Champs Elysees and gaze at the Arch of Triumph. They seem to enjoy Parisian relaxation thoroughly, and some of them plunge boldly into the delights of the bohemian attractions of Montmartre, but wherever they go their conduct is exemplary.

RIDE IN MANY PORTS.

U. S. Battleships in Athens, Marseilles, Nice, Malta and Valparaiso.

Athens, Greece, Jan. 16.—King George of Greece to-day visited the American battleships Missouri and Ohio, which fired the royal salute. His majesty inspected the ships minutely. A dinner will be given at the palace to-morrow in honor of the Americans.

Marseilles, Jan. 16.—The battleship Rhode Island crept into the harbor this morning in a dense fog and fired a salute of twenty-one guns, which was answered, gun for gun, by the shore batteries. She moved alongside the Georgia and the Nebraska, already in port. The New Jersey came in at noon.

Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, commander of the second division, and the members of his staff paid a round of official visits this morning. The local officials made return visits to the Georgia this afternoon.

Nice, Jan. 16.—The football match played here to-day between eleven from the battleships Kansas and Minnesota was won by the former, 6 to 2. The game was witnessed by several thousand persons. The heavy gate receipts will go to American charities.

Valletta, Malta, Jan. 16.—The American sailors from the battleships Wisconsin and Kearsarge are thoroughly enjoying their visit to this port. At the gala performance at the opera last night the American flag was unfurled as an actress was singing "The Star Spangled Banner." The audience, following the example of the Duke of Connaught, arose and stood until the song was ended.

Valparaiso, Chile, Jan. 16.—The first men to land from the battleships Wisconsin and Kearsarge were received with cheers from the crowds gathered to see them. Eight hundred men are to have shore leave each day.

APPRECIATION OF POE

INFLUENCE IN FRANCE.

Andre de Lorde Cables The Tribune Apropos of Centennial.

M. André de Lorde, who has dramatized many of the works of Edgar Allan Poe and who is often spoken of as the French Poe, sent by cable to The Tribune yesterday, apropos of the forthcoming celebration in the United States of the Poe centennial, the following appreciation of the American poet and short story writer:

(Special by French Cable to The Tribune.) Paris, Jan. 16.—"While Anglo-Saxon critics, led astray by the columns of Griswold, did not render full justice to the talents of Edgar Allan Poe, a Frenchman, Charles Baudelaire, was smitten with admiration and love for this unrecognized genius in 1840. Said he: 'I became acquainted with some fragments of Edgar Allan Poe's writings. I experienced a profound emotion.' He rushed about in his excitement asking all whom he met, 'Do you know Edgar Poe?' He at once set himself to obtain a thorough knowledge of the English language in order to endow France with the works of Poe, and in this Baudelaire triumphed.

"Theophile Gautier declared that Baudelaire's translations produced the effect of original works, of which they had all the general perfection. Baudelaire Frenchified Poe. Thanks to him, the American writer has exercised an enormous influence on our literature. It cannot be denied that the reading of Poe has drawn the attention of French writers to that obscure side of the soul from which spring fear, hallucinations and all such impulsive movements. This influence is found in Barbey d'Aurevilly, notably in his 'Les Diaboliques'; in Gerard de Nerval, in Guy de Maupassant, in his 'Fou,' his 'Horia,' etc.; in Henri de Regnier, in his 'Contes de Monsieur d'Amereur,' and, above all, in Villiers de 'Le Fils Adam.'

"His 'Torture par l'Espérance' reminds one of 'Puits et la Pendule,' and the 'Secret de l'Echafaud' rivals Valdemar and Desse. Moreover, it is to Poe that we owe our taste for the scientific and subtle deductions of secret police literature. His Arthur Dupin is the prototype of all the amateur detectives that we have since seen. The poetry of Poe is untranslatable into French. Consequently, it is rather by his poetic theories that he has stamped a deep and lasting action on our poetry. Baudelaire and Rollinat were inspired by Poe's poetic theories, but it was especially Mallarmé, chief of the symbolists, who made Poe's ideas his own, such, for instance, as the predominance of the music of words, horror of the commonplace and of the ready seen or said, and his cult of art for art's sake and the nervous brevity of the poem, etc.

"Edgar Allan Poe contributed nothing to the theatre, but his influence is nevertheless strongly felt on the stage. Did he not dream of writing a play so terrifying that a few months after the raising of the curtain the spectators would feel impelled to rush from their seats, uttering frantic cries of horror? This play that Poe did not construct I have had the ambition to write. I have made several efforts in this line, and it is not for me to say whether they have been successful, but it is certain that a new dramatic formula is born, 'Le Genre Effrayant,' the terrific species, and of this Poe is the sponsor.

"Volumes are needed to summarize all that has been written in France about Poe, so I can't do better than terminate this brief notice by reproducing the words which, in the 'Dialogues des Morts,' M. Jules Lemaitre placed in the mouth of Poe: 'I experienced more than any one before me the terror of the unknown, of the night of mystery, of the unexplainable. I was the poet of hallucinations and of vertigo. I was the poet of fear. I expressed the state of conscience that the author of Hamlet himself only presented two or three times.'

"It is precisely because he discovered a domain before him, unexplored, that Poe, like Shakespeare, like Molière, like Dante, does not belong to a national literature only; his work forms a part of the common patrimony of humanity.

THE POE CENTENARY.

Parisian Dramatic and Literary Circles Show Interest.

(Special by French Cable to The Tribune.) Paris, Jan. 16.—The centennial anniversary of the birth of Edgar Allan Poe elicits enthusiastic interest in Paris in dramatic, literary and theatrical circles. M. Max Maurey, manager of the Theatre du Grand Guignol, where many of M. Andre de Lorde's adaptations of Poe's works have been produced with triumphant success, is preparing for a revival of the American poet's works. Miss Daisy Andrews, the American manager of the Theatre des Arts, is also paying a tribute to Poe's memory by presenting recitations of his poems, notably "The Raven," by M. De Max, the well known tragedian.

A consensus of literary opinion selects as the contemporary author in France most thoroughly imbued with the ideas of the author of "Ligeia" M. Andre de Lorde, who is often spoken of as the French Edgar Allan Poe, and he has dramatized many of Poe's most characteristic works, thereby founding in France a new kind of dramatic art known as the thrill and shudder. M. de Lorde declares that he is heart and soul with those who are about to celebrate Poe's memory in the United States.

LOADED SLEIGH STRUCK BY TRAIN.

Four Persons Dead and One Fatally Injured as Result of Collision.

London, Ont., Jan. 15.—A sleigh full of persons returning from a dance at Winona, was struck by Grand Trunk Express No. 8 early to-day at a crossing just east of Grimsby station. Mr. and Mrs. M. Wilson and George Teeter were instantly killed and Mrs. George Teeter so badly injured that she died soon afterward. Miss Lottie Teeter was badly shaken up, and is thought to be injured internally, but the doctors think she will recover.

Gordon Nelson was taken to Hamilton Hospital terribly injured, and is not expected to recover. The Teeters' infant child was with the party and had a remarkable escape, receiving only a few bruises. Both horses were killed and the sleigh was completely demolished. All of the killed and injured lived at Grimsby.

Members of the train crew of No. 8 say the engineer gave the customary whistle signals when approaching the crossing.

SENOR VELOZ-GOITICOA RECALLED.

Berlin, Jan. 15.—Senor Veloz-Goiticoa, the Venezuelan Chargé d'Affaires here, has been recalled. His successor, Dr. José Gil Portou, who was the representative of Venezuela at the Hague Peace Conference, presented his credentials to the Foreign Office to-day. Before coming to Berlin Senor Veloz-Goiticoa was chargé d'affaires at Washington.

RABBIS IN SESSION IN WARSAW.

Warsaw, Russian Poland, Jan. 15.—The All-Russian Congress of Jewish Rabbis held its opening session here to-day. A telegram was sent to the Holy Synod asking him to assure the Emperor of the loyal sentiments of the congress. Rabbi Bierstein delivered the opening address and warmly thanked the central authorities for granting the congress permission to meet. The congress will discuss mainly questions of education.

Security market conditions remain essentially unchanged. The week opened in very much the same way as the preceding week. A decline in Erie securities, while not running to any such extent as that in Consolidated Gas a fortnight since, exerted temporary unsettling effect upon the general list; but whenever moderate declines became general the market grew intensely dull and then slowly worked up again. For the time being nothing induces liquidation of general character, leaving the selling side almost entirely for the short account. Hence, net results in general for the week show slight changes.

Where changes are large they are in the shape of gains, quite a number of specialties improving. Nor are these improvements wholly speculative—they are based on the continuation of the policy of absorption by the great systems of smaller roads, the latter, in point being the acquisition of Wisconsin Central by Canadian Pacific through its subsidiary "So" system. It seems certain that this policy is to continue comprehensively and will go on within the next few days. What the effect on Wisconsin Central will notably illustrate this expanding policy.

Most influential of market fundamentals is the abundance of money and the lowering borrowing rate. Effect for the New York security market is unmistakable. Standard securities at present prices are yielding materially larger dividend and interest return than holders of funds can obtain in the loan market. Such conditions are simply domineering. Investments are always bound to be mastered by their yield rates, and upon investors, there cannot long be hesitancy about passive absorption of securities assuring returns substantially beyond what the loan market affords. In point of market situation, it becomes the guarantor of it. And until loan rates harden and advance significantly, there can be no doubt of the healthfulness of the current security market.

Investors are meantime treated to myriad fables. A good many have to do with the name of Mr. Harriman. That financier is credited with a corporation appetite beyond all parallel. When he isn't buying up all the Northwest or the Southwest or absorbing miscellaneous systems in the middle of the continent he is detected putting an Eastern trunk line or two into his pocket. The recitation has reached a maudlin stage. Yet professional Wall Street shows even an expanding thirst for such tales; and Mr. Harriman apparently doesn't mind. Wall Street is particularly sure that Mr. Harriman is going into New York Central. It has been known for some time, of course, that Union Pacific's interests in New York Central are exceptionally large, but it has been for a couple of weeks more. And Union Pacific-Chicago Northwestern-New York Central combination is clearly logical enough, as recent glances at the railway maps will indicate. It is plain that Union Pacific board would welcome the actual presence of Mr. Harriman there, some of these directors being among his closest associates. But it is not yet demonstrated that the stupendous investment interests of the Vanderbilts are likely to be handed over into a Harriman trusteeship—and even casual study of the Harriman career, even so far as it is known, makes it difficult to believe that he would personally concern himself in New York Central's affairs, or in the affairs of any other railroad, without the opportunity to be personally satisfied. There might buy Mr. Vanderbilt's stock. That's what Wall Street expects. That Mr. Vanderbilt might choose to be consulted in the matter does not strike Wall Street as a meantime continues about New York Central. The strongest stock on the list—and most Wall Street forecasts will be upset if this strength does not continue, and have the sequel of a further large advance.

Whatever might be the contributing cause, it is not easy to figure how, if New York Central is to go up Pennsylvania can stay down. Equally it is hard to comprehend if Mr. Harriman is to go into New York Central as its personal conductor, how he is going also to be the whole thing in Erie.

In some quarters there shows something like a nervous disposition over the expanding policy of the Canadian Pacific, whose addition of the Wisconsin Central to its "So" system much increases its scope in the United States. In the "So" Canadian Current earnings are at a calculable value. The present 20 cent common stock is up over 23 per cent, upon 500 common stock—and that the present 6 per cent. dividend rate will be increased to 8 per cent, a couple of months hence is believed to be forthcoming. The recent splendid advance in the stock quotations, on an 8 per cent. basis "So" ought certainly to approximate in market value the quotation for its owner, Canadian Pacific, which, as was said weeks ago, is at 175. The same management and the same financial standards make both dividends.

Issuance by the Public Service Commission of the details of the passenger traffic of the New York traction companies calls sharp attention to the fact that, whatever may be financial complications, their enormous business constantly expands and new profits are becoming available. Wise management and public confidence alone are needed to restore local traction stocks to popular favor. The one stock intrinsically best of all is, however, the slowest to move—Third Avenue, whose future prosperity can be regarded as now assured absolutely. While pools have been operating to lift the quotations of other tractions, there has been equally evident pressure to keep Third Avenue down—and the reason is not hard to find. Share capitalists striving to secure every share of stock available at bargain counter prices. With this department of the market, the way, Third Avenue ought to overtake Brooklyn Rapid Transit readily enough.

Developments at Washington this week will probably demonstrate that plans for upbuilding an American merchant marine, instead of being abandoned, have materially progressed.

Professional worriers over the tariff as a Wall Street deterrent do not make much progress in marking down the price in Steel Corporation shares. The Steel short interest has become stupendous.

Incidentally there are some interests in Wall Street which connect the future of several lesser industries with the Steel Corporation, whose scope becomes yearly more and more comprehensive—new activity in Hocking Coal and Iron, for example, being attributed to an investigation of that Ohio property credited to Steel interests.

Among the important events of the week few in the railway and financial world can surpass in interest the Chicago and Alton dividend action—Alton common stock being placed upon a 4 per cent. dividend basis. What this represents is a little short of a corporation miracle. Edw. Hawley, founder Alton in what seemed to everybody else an utterly hopeless situation, yet its property had deteriorated. Its earnings had declined, its credit had disappeared—all that was favorable anywhere related to it. The prompt revolution, brings the property to its point where, in succession to the old dividends, it is earning over 10 per cent. per annum. And it is earning over 10 per cent. per annum. And it is casting the dividend policy now officially established—is it not hard now, of course, to believe good things of any Hawley property—and Iowa Central has the same management. The common stock of the Alton, Iowa preferred is a small issue—barely 50,000 shares—and the common disbursements can be made upon a 4 per cent. dividend. The preferred is entirely new. In this dividend rate particular it has the better of Alton preferred stock, which is limited to