NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD—BY CABLE TO THE REPUBLIC.

GREED OF NATIONS FORCED THE RISE OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE.

Diplomats Realize What They Have Brought About, but They Demand More—France Fears Her Alliance With Russia Is Threatened.

BY HERBERT W. PAUL.
SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, June 23.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—The one subject of political interest this week has not been the war in South Africa, but the trouble in China, the "yellow terror," as the world appropriately calls it.

The number of persons who write to the newspapers that they foresaw years ago what has happened is more numerous than astonishing. There was never any lack of prophets after an event.

Criticism of the Foreign Office is severe. It comes from both political parties.

The immediate crisis is too dangerous and doubtful for parliamentary debate. It is not merely that people do not know what will happen; they do not know what has happened. The time, therefore, is not for openly attacking the Government, but complaints of Lord Salisbury's past inaction and indifference are quite numerous. This sudden, or apparently sudden, outburst against the "foreign devils" is not difficult to understand. It requires no special knowledge of that strange puzzle, Chinese politics.

When China was defeated by Japan six years ago, the Powers of Europe took advantage of her weakness to acquire portions of her territory. Of course, they had an excuse—there is always an excuse for such things.

Missionaries had been murdered; they always are. There is no more heroic and devoted body of men in the world than the Chinese missionaries. They have the spirit of martyrs and surrender everything to the cause of Christ, but whether they are always judicious or even within the limit fixed by their sacred calling is another question.

England in the Game of Grab.

Lord Salisbury, in a recent speech, recommended them to be prudent. If they were prudent they would stop at home, but the principles which they themselves profess do not justify war to avenge their massacre.

It is mere cant to pretend that the Powers in exerting concessions from China were moved by sympathy with the ministry of the gospel or even by a desire to avenge them. They were guided by their own material interests and by the helplessness of China.

Germany began the game of grab. She was followed by France. Then came Russia with Port Arthur. Finally England with Wei-Hai-Wei, known in the Foreign Office as "Why, oh, why."

Lord Salisbury was extremely reluctant to take part in this brigandage. He was driven into it by the outcry among politicians on both sides that England was being ousted and must have a share in the plunder.

A policy adopted under such circumstances hardly deserves the name of policy at all. It is doomed to failure, for it rests on no principle. The statesman who carries it out has no belief in it.

Wei-Hai-Wei is as useless as Cyprus, but it enabled Lord Salisbury to say that he had done something, and to tide over the Parliamentary crisis.

The Powers have sown the wind and they are now reaping the only crop which such seed can produce.

They thought that they could do what they liked with the Chinese Government and forgot the Chinese people. Hatred of foreign things was always present in China, even when there was no reason for it, and now that there is reason for it it has broken out with irresistible fury.

Anxiety for the British residents in Pekin, from Sir Claude MacDonald downwards is intense. For the moment the Powers are forced into joint action by their common fear. Until the insurrection has been put down they will remain united. After that everything is uncertain except that the Power which stands to win is Russia.

The sudden, premature death of Count Mouravieff has come at a very unfortunate time for the young Czar, but Russia has illimitable patience and resources and her diplomacy is inexhaustible.

France will, of course, support her, though for the moment nothing can be better than the behavior of the French Government. The speeches of M. Delcasse in the French Chamber have given great satisfaction here and are thought to show that the incident of Fashoda has been forgotten, but nothing can exaggerate the uneasiness with which the future of China, both proximate and ultimate, is regarded.

Impatient at Salisbury.

Lord Salisbury is considered by many of his own followers to have no settled plans for the Far East, and to have lost every favorable opportunity of asserting British claims.

But if the Government has no policy, the Liberal party is equally without one. Some of the Liberals who are among the keenest advocates of aggression have all along reproached Lord Salisbury with his backwardness.

Sir William Harcourt, who was leading when the partition of China began two or three years ago, refused to take his time. Both he and Mr. Morley supported Lord Salisbury, believing that he was secure and a lover of peace.

The old Liberal doctrine is plain enough. Cobden, and for that matter Peel, would have said that it was the duty of Britain to protect the lives and property of British subjects in China, but to abstain rigidly from all interference in the affairs of the Chinese Empire.

They would have had it that the trade followed not the flag, but the consumer. They would have found an apt example of this doctrine in the fact that British trade at Port Arthur dates from its Russian occupation, while trade at Wei-Hai-Wei there is none.

There may come a time—perhaps it has come now—when the overthrow of a Government or dynasty is necessary to preserve the elementary rights of foreigners, but there was obviously no such reason for seizing Wei-Hai-Wei.

It would be a great mistake to suppose that the Manchester school in this country is dead. It may not be very popular just now, but it bides its time.

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Berlin, June 23.—The Chinese troubles have almost completely swept the South African war from public attention. Even the latest Pretoria news went uncommented upon except by the military.

About Chinese events the Foreign Office uses great reticence, and above all studiously avoids admitting that the present events mean an actual and probably bitter and protracted war with China. This may be partly owing to the attacks of the Radical and Socialist press, which maintains that the present rising of the Chinese against the "foreign devils" is directly or indirectly due to the German seizure of Kiao-Chau.

In this the papers are strengthened by the public utterances of the German missionary Bishop of Shan-Tung, Von Anzer, who recently described the disastrous effect upon missionary work of the Kiao-Chau seizure.

In political circles here it is known that the Foreign Office was quite surprised by the increasing serious character of the Chinese uprising. While it is true Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister at Pekin, sent two months ago a detailed report from Pekin containing alarming advices from the German Consuls throughout China and predicting serious trouble before long, not much importance was paid here to this report, because Ketteler was new in Pekin.

But, though the Emperor and Count von Buelow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, did not attach much importance to the news from China, they are now thoroughly aroused. His Majesty declared Friday at Kiel that German interest in China under no circumstances must be allowed to suffer, no matter how great the sacrifice. The bulk of the German press takes the same view.

The Kreuz Zeitung prints an interesting editorial, saying:

Crisis Came Too Quickly.

"It is quite uncertain what will be the final outcome of the troubles in China. It will be impossible to re-establish a vigorous authoritative central Government at Pekin, such as the Powers desire and will need. Presumably they will be obliged to enlarge and give definite shape to the spheres of international policy, and to further divide China, either with or without leaving a nominal central Government at Pekin. To several of the Powers the present crisis came too quickly, which further endangers the situation."

The Foreign Office says that its news from Tien-Tsin is substantially the same as that set forth in the statement of Right Honorable John Broderick, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons in London. The Foreign Office states, however, that "The Chinese soldiers have made desperate resistance to the international forces, which again proves that it will be necessary for the Powers to continue their present policy of jointly enforcing order in China, and also the necessity for harmonious action between the Powers."

Lord Gough, the British Charge d'Affaires in Berlin, to-day said to the correspondent of the Associated Press that he doubted if the Powers had yet exchanged views concerning the future state of the Chinese Government, or what would be done with the Dowager Empress and those allied with her. The only course at present, he thought, is to enforce order and protect Europeans.

The parliamentary season is now fairly closed, and the cabinet officials here have begun their summer vacations.

Berlin Is Very Dull.

Prince Von Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, left for Ragatz, Switzerland, to take the baths. Baron Rheinbaben, Minister of the Interior, in a fortnight, will go to England. Herr Thielen, Minister of Public Works, has left the city and Count Posadowsky-Wehner, Secretary of State for the Interior, will leave during the coming week. Among the diplomats who have left Berlin for the summer recess is Sir Frank Lascelles, the British Ambassador. Doctor Lieber, the Centrist leader, will soon begin a long trip abroad, which will include a visit to the United States.

To-night before leaving for the convention in Bremen, of the German Free Trade Society, Doctor Theodore Barth, the Freisinnige leader, said to the correspondent of the Associated Press:

"In the fight against an increase in agricultural duties as the Agrarians want them fixed in coming commercial treaties, much will depend upon the laboring classes. If they organize an energetic campaign against such increased prices on the necessaries of life which are to be made for the benefit of a few thousand large estateholders, the projected increase will be prevented."

Comparatively few Americans are passing through Berlin, fewer than during the Spanish-American war. They seem to confine themselves to the Rhine and the Oberammergau regions.

Ambassador Andrew D. White and Mrs. White have been spending two days at Halberstad. The Ambassador will go to Leipsig on July 4, where he will probably make an address.

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Paris, June 23.—The veil drawn over events in Pekin by the interruption of communication serves to increase the anxiety felt here. Little doubt is now expressed that the Empress Dowager is at the bottom of all the mischief, and the belief is gaining ground that she and her reactionist advisors will be ere long hoisted by their own petard.

Indications point that the Powers, if subsequent developments produce clear proof that the Empress Dowager is implicated, will depose her, clear her anti-foreign council and nominate a new Emperor with an advisory board composed of progressive Chinese. Nothing will be definitely determined until Pekin is relieved and the Boxer insurrection stamped out.

The French press, however, does not appear altogether sure that a division of China may not take place, although regarding as possible an amicable agreement among the Powers for the establishment and support of another Imperial Government at Pekin. The papers are urging the Government to strengthen its hold upon the Southern provinces which adjoin the French Tonquinese possession.

The French Government recognizes that it may be called upon to play a leading part in European intervention. As a foreign office official said to a representative of the Associated Press.

Apart from general interest, in common with the other great Powers, France has three special interests, her protection of the missionaries throughout China, the protection of French investments and the mines and other industries of Szechuan Province, which amount to several hundred million francs, and the French-built railroad of Yun-Nan.

Part of the troops which France is sending to China will go to Taku and the remainder, if necessary, will be used in the southern Provinces, which come within the French sphere of influence. The French Government is extremely anxious regarding the position of the French Consul and the gathering of French subjects with him at Yun-Nan-Fu. The latest dispatches state that they are in less peril than a week ago, but they will not be out of danger until they reach French territory.

M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, speaking upon this subject, gave it as his opinion that the Powers' first duty was to overcome the rebellion and to insure the safety of the properties and lives of all foreigners.

"An effort could then be made," said M. Delcasse, "to re-establish the imperial Government, but with such conditions and assurances that all financial, religious and other interests should be absolutely protected. If the Dowager Empress is so involved that this is impossible, a joint protectorate might be the outcome, or, possibly, a joint selection of some individual to govern, backed by the forces of all the Powers, the last extremity to be the division of the Empire."

Position of the United States.

The position of the United States last year, in declaring herself in favor of the "open-door" policy, greatly strengthened her rights in the present situation, for it is regarded in diplomatic circles that had she not at that time asserted publicly her determination to be an influence in the commercial future of China, she could not at this late date, when there is a possibility of the division of the spoils, have stepped in to demand a share.

The Senate has passed the Government bill to repress the scurrilous attacks on the President of the Republic, a measure to facilitate punishment of the offenders by providing for a summary trial in the police court.

Mourns Count Muravieff.

The sudden death of Count Muravieff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the strong bulwark of the Franco-Russian alliance, has caused deep concern among the members of the French and political world.

Count Muravieff was a bitter antagonist of England, and in him France felt that she had an influential friend in the event of difficulties with Great Britain. The cordial relations of the foreign officers of Russia and France, moreover, have not rested on a purely political basis. A great element of strength was found in the personal friendship existing between M. Delcasse, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Count Muravieff, and to the former the loss of his friend came as a severe blow.

The removal of Count Muravieff from the council of the Czar is gravely commented upon by the French press, and in the hopes expressed that the policy of Russia will not be affected thereby, one discerns apprehensions lest the foundation of the Franco-Russian alliance should be rudely shaken by the lopping off of one of its strongest posts.

M. Delcasse himself, talking with a friend on the subject, set aside those fears, laying stress on the fact that while the personal feelings of Muravieff were of great value in cementing sympathetic accord between the two nations, yet the real foreign Minister was the Czar, and he has given repeated tokens of sincere friendship for France. Therefore, according to M. Delcasse, Frenchmen could regard the political future with perfect serenity.

A warm appreciation of Count Muravieff was expressed to the correspondent of the Associated Press to-day by Charles Hutchinson and Martin Riverson, who, with Charles Crane and President W. R. Harper, all of Chicago, recently had an interview with the Czar and Count Muravieff.

"America has lost a sincere admirer in Count Muravieff," said Mr. Hutchinson. "We found him a man of great scholarly attainments, and unusually conversant with affairs in the United States, and with American institutions. It was gratifying to us to learn of his acquaintance with the educational institutions of our country. Our interview with the Czar we considered more of a compliment to Mr. Towers's relations toward the Russian court than to ourselves.

"It left us with a thorough impression that the Czar was a man of a strong, progressive mind, and, although hampered in fulfillment of his ideas by traditions and his deep-rooted interests in the aristocracy, yet in the course of time he will undoubtedly reach the goal to which he is working, and place his country in the very vanguard of commercial and social progress. We found in the Czar none of the cold reserve usually associated with monarchs. He has a frank, candid manner and is kindly of speech."

Speaking of their reception among the Russians generally, they emphasized the hospitality of the nation, and the evident desire to aid foreigners in securing information about their country. Even among the peasant class there was nothing of that antipathy to aliens so noticeable abroad in many countries.

DIED IN AN AMBULANCE.

George Panyko Had Made Provision for His Funeral.

George Panyko, a native of Austria, who came to St. Louis about twelve years ago, died yesterday while en route to the City Hospital in an ambulance from his home at No. 1623 South Broadway. The police have been unable to learn whether Panyko committed suicide or died of pneumonia, from which disease he had been suffering for several weeks. Almost $1,000 was found in the room from which the patient was taken. In the trunk was found $445 and underneath it was found a roll of bills amounting to almost $500.

Evidently Panyko realized that he was going to die and left a note written in the Slavonian language and addressed to Andrew Spak of No. 1006 Ann avenue. The note contained a request that Spak use the money found in his room for burial expenses. Several typewriters, watches and other personal effects were found in the room. Panyko was found by Philip Uebel, who lives in the same house. He notified the police and an ambulance was summoned. He has a brother named Farrence Panyko in Austria.

FAILED TO COMBINE.

Chicago Packing Company May Liquidate Its Business.

Chicago, June 23.—The Board of Directors of the Chicago Packing and Provision Company has adopted a resolution recommending that the business be liquidated gradually and a distribution of the proceeds be made to the stockholders. This recommendation goes to the Chicago Packing and Provision Company of England, which controls the American company of that name. The cause assigned for the action is the continued bad state of the packing business and the failure of the large companies to get together and perfect any kind of an agreement to protect prices.

A few weeks ago the Chicago plant was sold for $250,000. The plants of the company in St. Louis and Nebraska were closed a few days since, owing, it was stated, to the prices of hogs and the relatively low prices for the finished products.

The English Chicago Packing and Provision Company has outstanding $987,000 preferred stock and a like amount of common, an aggregate of $1,948,000.

CUBANS WRONGLY TAUGHT.

Teachers Mislead Children About the War With Spain.

Havana, June 23.—Now that the elections are satisfactorily over, General Wood will recommend the removal of an infantry regiment from the island, probably the Second. Cavalry is needed in the event of any trouble occurring, which is unlikely.

The Diarios de La Marina editorially says that its representatives have heard a teacher in the schools teaching children the history of Cuba according to their own wishes. This newspaper gives an example where the children are taught to say Maceo was a great Cuban General who defeated the Spaniards in every encounter, finally driving them off the island. He was killed, but, according to this version of Cuban history, his death insured the independence of the country.

Superintendent of Schools Frye says that as yet he has no history of Cuba, but that when one is written the Board of Education will pass on it.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow left on board the Mexico. He expects to have to return for a fortnight in about a month.

AMERICAN BISHOPS WIN THE BRITISH.

Eloquence, Fire and Wit of Doane and Dudley Compel Attention.

ARE WIDELY COMPLIMENTED.

Westminster Gazette Practically Admits There Are No English Speakers to Equal Them—Old World News.

London, June 22.—The American Bishops taking part in the missionary celebration have won golden opinions for their eloquence and force. Commenting on Bishop Doane's and Bishop Dudley's speeches, the Westminster Gazette, after referring to their wonderful flow of language, delightful wit, fire and force, and the ease with which they passed from humor to pathos and back again, declares:

"One felt that our English speakers simply were not in it, and the rest of the speeches fell rather flat in consequence. They had something to say and knew how to say it in the most perfect form, and primate and premier leaned back in their chairs and laughed delightedly at this unexpected outburst of American forensic power."

Russo-Japanese Crisis.

The general trend of the best-informed opinion in London regarding Far Eastern affairs is that the opposing interests of Japan and Russia may precipitate a crisis even before the "Boxer" outbreak is stamped out, though neither Power seems willing to go to the extremity of a resort to arms at the present moment. Upon this phase of the situation, the all-absorbing topic of the day, one can hear hundreds of opinions from men about equally well posted, yet scarcely any of them agree.

A well-known American diplomat, though frankly confessing he is bewildered by the countless possibilities involved, tells the Associated Press that he believes it quite probable the crisis will resolve itself into a struggle between Russia and Japan, and that perhaps the true way of sizing it up is to look at it in that light, without paying much attention to the developments of the immediate future in the contest between the "Boxers" and the united forces. That estimate, of course, is made on the supposition that the "Boxers" constitute no representative part of China.

The American Invasion.

London is teeming with Americans, who find difficulty in getting accommodations at the hotels. On every steamer night cabloads are turned away from the leading metropolitan hostelries, which are reaping a richer harvest than ever from this class of customers. Yet in a few days they leave for Paris and their rooms are taken by more Americans.

Compared with the eagerness of the hotel managers and storekeepers in awaiting the coming of Americans, the Khedive's arrival in England was merely a trifling incident.

Among the American visitors this week was former Consul General Partrick A. Collins, who is making a flying trip to England and Ireland on personal business. He sails on the Oceanic as scheduled to leave Liverpool June 26, and will not be back in time for the Kansas City convention. He paid a pleasant visit to his successor, Mr. William M. Osborne, and hobnobbed with Mr. Josiah Quincy, the former Mayor of Boston, who is delivering a course of lectures in London on "Municipal Government," based on Boston's system.

American Politics.

The few editorials and cablegrams printed here created only a mild sort of interest in the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, as the result was regarded as a foregone conclusion. Though most of the correspondents of the English papers declare President McKinley's reelection to be certain, the people here are more likely to take keen interest in the Democratic National convention at Kansas City, for, by the proceedings there, it is generally thought the strength of the anti-English, or, rather, pro-Boer, element in America may be gauged.

Coming Athletics.

The arrival here of the American contingent who are to compete in the Amateur Athletic Association's championship games July 7 has awakened English sportsmen to the fact that they are likely to lose many laurels. Princeton's team looks fit and well, but the young athletes are much afraid of setting out of training before the events come off. They have gone to Brighton to practice, and probably will enter several events of the London Athletic Club meeting, June 26. Captain Cregan said to a representative of the Associated Press that they believed they had a fair chance of carrying off a few prizes. The Syracuse, Pennsylvania, Georgetown, Michigan, Chicago and New York Athletic Club competitors are now awaited.

Secretary Herbert, of the Amateur Athletic Association, was asked by a representative of the Associated Press what he thought were the chances of the British athletes against such an aggregation. Mr. Herbert said:

"I fear pretty poor. Up to the half mile we have no men equal to yours—on paper, of course. We have got to make allowances for climate, and expect all the best men in England will compete. But, unfortunately, most of the university cracks have accepted army commissions, and are now in South Africa. No other foreigners have entered, and as usual, in sporting matters, the championship lies between England and America."

Of the London A. C. team, which went over to the United States, only one man is likely to compete—Hutchins.

ECUADOR AIDS REBELS.

Colombian Government Is Hard Pressed.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 23.—Prominent Colombians of this place say the recent sacking of settlements in Ecuador was the work of Colombian Government troops, who, not being paid, took this step to raise funds.

It is said to be absurd to suppose that Colombia will declare war against Ecuador. The former has too much on hand already, but Ecuador, probably sympathizing with the Colombian rebels, sees the opportunity of helping them by declaring war against Colombia and thus adding to her troubles.

SANK IN THE OHIO RIVER.

Cincinnati Packet Was Overloaded and Sprang a Leak.

Cincinnati, June 23.—The little river passenger packet Dick Brown, that makes daily trips between Cincinnati and Vevay, Ind., and other ports, sprang a leak and sank near shore at the foot of Mount Echo, near Sedansville, on her down trip this evening.

All the passengers, sixty in number, were saved without injury. The boat was a small stern-wheeler, worth about $5,000. Present indications are that it will be a total loss. The cargo was iron, cement and salt, destined for Frankfort, Ky. Overloading the boat caused her to sink. Two negro roustabouts were drowned.

Thrasher Engine Exploded.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Fort Worth, Tex., June 23.—A grain thrasher, named Richardson, came into Fort Worth this afternoon from where he had been working, between Arlington and Grand Prairie, and reported a disastrous explosion of a thrashing machine engine belonging on the Miller farm, three miles south of Grand Prairie. The engineer and a helper, whose names he didn't know, and two pairs of horses were killed by the force of the explosion.

CASTELLANES GIVE THEIR LAST FETE.

Another Dazzling Scene at the Huge Unfinished Palace in Paris.

ONE LADY'S DRESS ON FIRE.

Duke of Manchester to the Rescue—Countess Anna as a Poppy—Ignoring Mrs. Howard Gould.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Paris, June 23.—(Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)—What rumor says is the last of the sumptuous Castellane fetes with which Anna Gould's millions have been dazzling Paris occurred Wednesday night in the still uncompleted Castellane Palace.

J. Pierpont Morgan is said to have purchased the finest art treasures and furnishings of this house function called the "Flower Ball," the most brilliant and sumptuous affair of the year. The gardens were illuminated by dark yellow lanterns, representing pumpkins, and the corridors and grand staircase were lighted by small red balls. The guests were in fancy costume. There were 150 guests at dinner and seventy more were invited for the cotillion.

Countess Castellane wore a short skirt and represented the poppy. She had on her right at dinner the Duke of Manchester, dressed in black satin knickerbockers, blue coat and pale yellow waistcoat. Count Boni wore white moire knickerbockers, scarlet stockings and a pale yellow coat.

Mrs. Edwin Gould represented a pink rose. Edwin Gould was in ordinary evening clothes, save that the coat had yellow revers and yellow lining.

All the women represented some flower—Mrs. Arthur Paget the Egyptian lotus, Mrs. Moore, hydrangea; Duchess Rochefoucauld, formerly Mattie Michell, the forget-me-not; Mrs. Marshall of New York, the rose; Mrs. Eugene Schneider, the thistle (of silver cloth); Madeleine Lamaire, the orchid; Mrs. Kingsland, the rosebud; Mrs. Michael Herbert, the white rose.

In the midst of the dancing a woman's shriek was heard. The fluffy gown of Countess Ganay, daughter of Henry Ridgway of New York, had caught fire. Half a dozen men, headed by the Duke of Manchester, rushed to her assistance. They seized the burning material in their hands and extinguished the blaze in an instant, with not an injury save to the damaged gown.

Countess Castellane is plainly ignoring Katharine Clemmons, wife of her brother, Howard Gould. Although both families are in Paris, they have not met. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Gould attended the sumptuous ball given by the Castellanes, but had a dinner party of their own on the same night at Hotel Ritz. The Goulds have given several dinner parties during the week, to which the Castellanes were not invited, and the open snubbing each other is causing much gossip.

As if to emphasize the breach, the Castellanes are paying much attention to Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, who are also in Paris.

HOPEFUL FOR AMERICA.

London Believes the Financial Situation Here Is Encouraging.

London, June 23.—The Statist, reviewing the financial situation, takes a hopeful view of affairs. It thinks the liquidation which has been going on in Europe and America for some time past makes it reasonably certain that there will be a sharp recovery in prices on all stock exchanges, if good news is soon received from China. It believes the situation in Germany is sounder than for a long time and that business in the United States will continue very active and very prosperous for a considerable time yet. "Unless," it says, "of course, we are entering upon a series of exceedingly bad harvests, which is not likely."

The paper adds: "For the time being, however, the reports on spring wheat have adversely affected all American securities, even those which will practically suffer scarcely anything, even if the crop proves worse than now supposed and a general decline in the American market, coming immediately after the break in Berlin, naturally checks business and spreads pessimist opinions. Paris, in turn, was discouraged by the fall in the industrial markets of Germany and the United States, for France has invested very largely in industrial enterprises, electrical automobiles and the like, and has invested very largely also in the industrial securities of Russia. Russia has for months been passing through a financial and commercial crisis, and that, of course, is not calculated to raise the spirits of French investors. Then again the state of Spain is not reassuring, while home politics are far from satisfactory.

"The depression which was brought about by these several influences has been intensified by the crisis in China. But, as the Powers are acting cordially together to restore order, the alarm aroused by the Chinese crisis will quickly pass away."

ENDED HIS LIFE IN LONDON.

Washington Man Found Dead With a Revolver in His Hand.

London, June 23.—A man, apparently E. E. Claflin of Washington, has blown out his brains in a hotel of this city.

According to the hotel people, Claflin arrived Wednesday, accompanied by a man named Muirhead, who went to Paris Thursday. Claflin was last seen alive yesterday. The door of his room was forced open this afternoon and his body found, with a revolver grasped in his hand and a wound in his right temple.

NINETY KILLED IN A RIOT.

Bulgarian Government Becomes Alarmed—Papers Suppressed.

Sofia, Bulgaria, June 23.—It transpires that ninety persons were killed and 373 wounded in the recent conflict between the troops and peasants in the Varna district.

A state of siege has been proclaimed in the districts of Varna, Shumla, Tirnova, Rasgrad, Rustchuk and Ristovatz. The Government is anxious to limit the number of newspapers and has issued stringent regulations as to the qualifications which must be possessed by editors.

ARRESTED BY A POSSEMAN.

Henry Westerman's Repentance Secured His Release.

Henry Westerman of No. 1209 Olive street was arrested last night at the corner of Eighth and St. Charles street on a charge of disturbing the peace, on complaint of J. J. Regan, a member of the Sheriff's posse.

Westerman, it is claimed, insulted several members of the posse by calling them vile names. He was released soon after his arrest by Colonel Cavender, to whom he explained that he intended to leave for the Paris Exposition Tuesday. He exhibited his ticket, and appeared very repentant.

COLONIAL ARMY ASSURED TO FRANCE.

Senate Passes Also a Bill to Repress Insults of the Executive.

PRESIDENT LOUBET'S VISIT.

Death of a Son of Louis Philippe—The Chinese Minister's Fete Is Postponed—Social Events.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Paris, June 23.—(Copyright by the New York Herald Company.)—The French Senate this week managed to pass two bills of the greatest importance and to render useless in advance the interpellation arranged for the Chamber by the adversaries of the Cabinet.

The first of these bills is that to organize the colonial army. It will give France a colonial army twenty years after acquiring her colonies.

The second bill is a law on the press. The press is regulated by the law of 1881, which sends before a jury defamation or insults published against public functionaries.

The jury does not accept the mission which is confided to it, either because it thinks itself incapable, or, rather, because it has a fear of journalists. The result is that in France one may libel and insult public functionaries and political men with impunity. One part of the press abuses the permission thus given to it.

That is why the Senate has just voted that the police courts will henceforth repress insults aimed at the chief of the state, and that officials shall always have the right to claim before ordinary courts damages for prejudice caused them.

In Anglo-Saxon countries justice handles the question of damages very vigorously. In Latin countries it is much more timid, perhaps, because the Judges receive a much smaller salary and dare not award any large amount of compensation.

Coincident with the action of the Senate, however, a jury has awarded damages of 100,000 francs to Lieutenant Colonel Picquart against a Paris newspaper which accused him of treason during the Dreyfus trial.

President Loubet's Visit.

The United States pavilion this week received a visit from the President of the French Republic. This event took place on Thursday morning, and readers of The Republic know all of its details. What they do not know is the following:

One of the pleasures of M. Loubet in the beautiful building of the United States, which in reality is more a club than a palace of exhibition, was to find immense and comfortable chairs where he could rest for some minutes while admiring the installation, the post office, the Information Bureau, the pictures and the handsome bronze representing three wild American horses at the edge of a precipice.

The President of the Republic sat down on one of these comfortable chairs, and precisely opposite to him on the mantelpiece was a bust of the United States President, Mr. McKinley, who seemed to smile on him.

Social Events Few.

With the arrival of the statue of Washington, which is to be inaugurated solemnly on July 3 in one of the most beautiful squares of Paris, the foregoing visit is about the only notable incident of the week, which has mainly been characterized by official receptions and a very few society events, though there was a death which attracted attention, that of the Prince de Joinville, one of the sons of Louis Philippe.

Only one of the social events deserves to be noted, that of Count Boni de Castellane and the Countess de Castellane, nee Gould. It was a dinner en fleurs at little tables, at which were present the Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and the Grand Duke Alexis.

Three ladies, holding each other by the arm, with their dresses entirely covered with flowers, entered—the first as a cornflower, the second as a white pink and the third as a red pink, that is to say, the three colors of the French flag. They were three relatives of Count Castellane, who wished thus to typify the Nationalist policy of which the young Deputy for the Basses Alpes is one of the principal supporters.

There was another fete which should have taken place this evening at the Chinese Legation, but very wisely M. Yu Keng, the Chinese Minister, thought that, despite the hot weather, there might be some coolness among his guests, M. Delcasse and others, so he sent each of them a note to say that the fete had been postponed till a better occasion.

INTERNATIONAL EFFORT.

Plan to Preserve the Independence of the Boers.

Paris, June 23.—A committee to advocate the independence of the Boers has been formed in Paris and to-day issued a manifesto signed by forty French Senators and Deputies, including eight ex-Ministers. The manifesto urges a union of all similar committees which exist in Prussia, America, Germany, Holland, and even in England, with the view of a combined effort to bring about peace and prevent the destruction of the two Republics.

Referring to the United States, the manifesto says:

"It appears to us impossible that the great American Republic, forgetful of its origin, will remain until the end indifferent in the face of a conflict in every way identical with that to which she owes her own existence and from which she was only able to emerge, thanks to the sympathies and support of Europe."

WARD'S SENTENCE AFFIRMED.

Highly Connected Forger Had Seven Trials—One Chance.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Jackson, Tenn., June 23.—The Supreme Court of Tennessee to-day affirmed sentence of three years against A. K. Ward of Memphis for forgery. Ward was a prominent business man and highly connected. His sensational downfall occurred five years ago. He had floated many thousands of dollars by systematic forgeries.

On the eve of discovery he fled to Honduras, Central America, where he was captured and brought back. He had had seven trials. Three times he was convicted. The jury was dismissed once, and there were three failures to agree. There are ninety indictments against him.

He has one chance yet to postpone sentence, and that is before the Supreme Court of the United States on the question of extradition. Tennessee held that no extradition law exist d with Honduras when he was brought back, and he could be tried on any indictment. It is one of the most noted forgery trials ever had in the South.

ROBBED A SALESMAN.

Two Men Took $140 From P. E. Willis of Hayti, Mo.

P. E. Willis of Hayti, Mo., a traveling salesman, employed by the Camden Lumber Company of St. Louis, was held up and robbed by two men last night in front of No. 414 Market street.

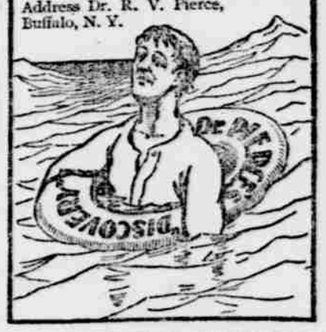
The robbers secured $140 in cash, which Willis carried in his inside vest pocket. He told the police that the men jumped out of a dark hallway and at the points of revolvers compelled him to hold up his hands. He declared that he could not identify the man who robbed him.

THERE'S SAFETY FOR THE SHIPWRECKED IN HEALTH

Who trust to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures ninety-eight per cent. of all who use it. Old forms of disease, obstinate cough, weak lungs, spitting of blood, weakness and emaciation are perfectly and permanently cured by this powerful remedy.

"My wife had hemorrhage of the lungs," writes W. A. Sanders, Esq., of Hern, Mason Co., W. Va. "She had ten hemorrhages, and the people all around here said she would never be well again. But she began to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and she soon began to gain strength and flesh. After taking ten bottles she was *entirely* well. If any one doubts this, they may enclose self-addressed envelope with stamp, and I will answer."

Sick persons are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter *free of charge*. All correspondence strictly private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



IN THE CITY.

THROWN FROM TRAIN—Charles Murphy of No. 1400 Blair avenue, in attempting to board a moving train at Forsythe Junction Friday night was thrown to the ground, breaking his left arm. His right hand was caught under the wheels and two fingers were cut off. He was taken to the City Hospital.

EUCHRE FOR STRIKERS—The Knights and Ladies of the Maccabees will give a series of euchres for the benefit of their members and families who are in the ranks of the unemployed street railway men. The first euchre will be given Friday evening, June 29, at No. 3619 Easton avenue. Many prizes have been obtained.

HAD $1,401 IN HER POCKET—Mrs. Mary Shoemaker, aged 71 years, was taken to the City Hospital for observation last Friday night. Upon searching her the attendants discovered that, although poorly dressed, she had $1,401 in her pocket. She was later sent to St. Mary's Infirmary by the direction of her relatives. She formerly lived at No. 2807 Lemp avenue.

MONEY STOLEN FROM HAT—Otto Kinzo of No. 1926 South Thirteenth street informed the police yesterday that he had been robbed of $80 while in Thomas Finnigan's saloon at No. 739 South Sixth street Friday night. Kinzo stated that he had the money pinned inside his hat and he suspects a man who left the saloon shortly after having the hat in his hands.

CRYSTAL EUCHRE PARTY—A crystal euchre party will be given in the schoolhall of St. Kevin's Church on Wednesday evening for the benefit of St. Kevin's Church fund. As the affair is given under the auspices of the young ladies and gentlemen of the congregation it is anticipated that there will be many guests. Numerous prizes have been donated.

BECAME ILL IN CHURCH—Lewis Stein, janitor of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, at Garrison and Cass avenues, was found unconscious in the church by Officer Fechieman of the Ninth District yesterday afternoon. Stein suffers from a stomach trouble which was the cause of his becoming unconscious, and he is now under treatment at the City Hospital, where he was sent by the officer. Stein lives at the Swan House on Franklin avenue.

PICNIC FOR MERCHANTS—The Southwestern Mercantile Association will give its annual picnic on next Sunday at Lemp's Park. Before the picnic a parade will form on Texas avenue and Pestalozzi street at noon. J. H. Heidenreid will be the grand marshal. A band will head the procession and give concerts at the park during the afternoon and evening. In the afternoon there will be competitive games for prizes and dancing in the evening.

ZION CHURCH SCHOOL PICNIC—The children of the Evangelical Lutheran Zion Church School will have their annual picnic at Hoehn's Grove on Tuesday. They will start from the schoolhall at Blair avenue and Warren street at 8 o'clock in the morning and go to the grove in wagons. Plenty of games and contests have been arranged by the committee. For transportation of those who desire to attend the picnic wagons have been engaged which will run between the schoolhall and the grove throughout the day. The picnic grounds can also be reached by the Suburban and the Wabash belt line.

TOOK CARBOLIC ACID—Mildrew Mathews, a young woman who boards at No. 2823 Olive street, in a fit of despondency attempted suicide in her room early yesterday morning by taking a dose of carbolic acid. About 3 o'clock one of the boarders found her suffering and summoned Doctor O. S. Sugnett, who has an office at Jefferson avenue and Olive street. He siphoned her stomach and soon placed her on the road to recovery. An ambulance was called, but she refused to go to the City Hospital. Afterwards her condition grew worse and she was taken to the City Hospital, where the doctors say she will recover. Mildrew Mathews is 24 years old. She came to St. Louis two months ago from Grafton, Ill.

IN THE COUNTY.

—The suit of Katherine Anselm against John C. Higdon for damages resulting from a runaway in which the horses took fright at an automobile was dismissed yesterday in the Clayton Circuit Court by the plaintiff. Costs are assumed by the defendant.

—The suits of Mary Pipkin against the estate of Joseph P. Pipkin and against Phoebe J. Pipkin were dismissed yesterday at Clayton on motion of the plaintiff, costs to go to the defendant.

—The defendant in the suit for damages of John Gayle against the Missouri Car and Foundry Company took an appeal yesterday from the Clayton Circuit Court to the Supreme Court. Gayle was an employe of the company and received injuries for which he was allowed at Clayton $5,000.

—A picnic of the striking employes of the Lindell system was held yesterday at Roth's Grove. The rain held down the attendance, but a dance given in the evening drew a fair crowd.

WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE

What Becomes of the Patient?

Doctors have their hobbies as well as other people, and in the treatment of disease often carry them too far for the patient's good. For instance, in the treatment of indigestion or dyspepsia many doctors give bismuth and nothing else, others rely on pepsin to bring their patients through, still another doctor treats stomach troubles with the various vegetable essences and fruit salts.

Now, one or the other of these excellent remedies becomes a hobby with the doctor who has had most success with the particular one in question, because all of them are first-class remedies for indigestion and dyspepsia, but not one of them alone is so good as a combination of all of them, such as is found in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets which contains not only vegetable essences and fruit salts, but also the freshest, purest pepsin and bismuth, making altogether a remedy unsurpassed for every form of indigestion, sour stomach, nervous dyspepsia, belching of gas, distress after eating, sleeplessness, headaches, etc.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is not a secret patent nostrum, but you can see for