

IN VICTORIA'S REALM.

System of Wholesale Infanticide in London.

STRANGLED BY A CORD. Another Deeming Discovered in the Person of a Young Spendthrift.

MURDERED HIS WIFE AND BABE.

Royalty Interested in the Coming Marriage of a Duke and a Princess.

LONDON, Eng., June 22.—Revelations of the existence of a system of wholesale infanticide have startled London within the last few days and caused a rigid inquiry. It has been ascertained as the result of investigation that within a fortnight the bodies of sixteen infants have been found within the area of the eastern section of London, and during the past eight months twelve bodies have been found in the same district. Most of these babies had been strangled by tying a towel over the face. One little one had a large rosebud forced down its throat to cause death.

The police assert that unqualified nurses are hired in most of these cases for the purpose of disposing of the newly born babies. These persons, they claim, are easy to find, and are ready to do anything required of them for a fee ranging from 2 shillings and sixpence to 7 shillings and sixpence.

The coroners propose to check this evil, if possible, by a more rigid examination of nurses, but the police declare that it will be impossible to reach the root of the matter without special legislation.

A man named Robert Hudson, who had been arrested for the murder of his wife and child, is likely to prove another Deeming. He took lodgings for himself and family on Helmsley Moor, Yorkshire. In a remote and secluded spot on the moor he dug the graves of his wife and child and after burying them vanished. A man living on the moor noticing the freshly turned earth, investigated and dug up the bodies. Hudson is a young and highly educated man who ran through his own and his wife's fortunes. His anxiety to get rid of his wife is evidenced by the fact that before he killed her he advertised for another wife, which he did under the name of Hunter. He was tracked for five days before he was captured.

The Statist and the Pall Mall Gazette contradict the telegrams from St. Petersburg saying that the Chinese loan contract has been signed. The fact is that China withholds the ratification. Though she is pressed by Russia to conclude the treaty China may finally refuse to ratify the convention.

She objects to the conditions imposed by France that further loans must be secured in Paris. She also refuses to hypothecate any part of her customs revenue for the loan. According to the Pall Mall Gazette the reason for this situation of affairs is that on April 22 last a special Chinese envoy signed a contract with a London firm granting the Bank of England the option of arranging the great loan. The bank immediately placed at the disposal of the authorities of Peking the sum of £1,000,000, which was drawn upon. Russia and France afterward stepped in and tried to spoil the London contract. The double-dealing on the part of the Peking authorities led the British Government to remind them that the customs revenues of the treaty ports, on which the loan must be secured, are already practically in the hands of the British, whose rights must be protected. With a view to fixing matters, the Russo-French syndicate tried again to induce the Rothschilds to join the syndicate, offering them £2,000,000 of the loan. This offer the Rothschilds declined.

The Spanish Government has recently placed large orders for war material in Glasgow, Newcastle and Birmingham, comprehending the construction of twenty gunboats and a large quantity of small arms and the furnishing of heavy consignments of ammunition. The aggregate cost involves the expenditure of £2,500,000. The Spanish Ministry of Marine has an accredited agent in England at the present time who is arranging the contracts for these supplies, most of which are already under process of manufacture.

Despite the profound secrecy attaching to the plans of the Government as to the details of the formation of a new supreme military council it has transpired that it is the intention to propose the Duke of Connaught as the commander-in-chief, holding the position of chief adviser of the Secretary of State for War and the proposed council of officers. In this matter the Queen has carried her point insisting upon the observance of the precedent that a prince of the blood shall be in chief command of the British army. Lord Salisbury was consulted in the matter and promised the adherence of the Conservative party to the scheme.

Knowledge of this agreement alone induced the Government to assent to its adoption, as the proposal was certain to raise a storm of indignation in the Radical camp, and without the help of the Tories the proposal could not possibly be put through. The Radicals are privately attacking the Ministry and report that the Duke of Connaught will succeed the Duke of Cambridge as commander-in-chief of the British army. They have been assured that the question is still unsettled and that Field Marshal Wolseley or General Lord Roberts is more likely than the Duke of Connaught to succeed to the command. This assurance, it may be said, is not credited. It is certain that if the appointment is made when the Conservatives are in power the successor to the Duke of Cambridge will be the Duke of Connaught.

Another royal appointment is projected which is certain to be received with vehement protests if attempted, not only by the Radicals but by a good many Liberals and possibly by some Conservatives. This proposal contemplates the nomination of Prince Henry of Battenberg, the ornamental husband of the Queen's favorite daughter, Beatrice, as Viceroy of India. Both the Queen and the Prince of Wales have mooted the subject to Lord Rosebery, who, under this pressure, it is reported, suggested it to his colleagues. According to reports Princess Beatrice would accompany her German consort and establish a royal court in Simla, which would be calculated to enhance the Imperial prestige in India. The marriage of the Duke of Aosta to

Princess Helene of Orleans, which will take place Tuesday, June 25, will be the most elaborate function of its kind that has occurred in many years. The guests will include about sixty members of royal houses, among whom will be the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Prince of Naples, the Duke of Oporto, the Duke de Penthièvre, Prince Antonio and Marguerite of Orleans, the Infanta Eulalie of Spain, the Duchess of Montpelier and the Duchess of Chartres.

The jewel given by the Duke of Aosta to his bride will rival in magnificence any royal parure. Among the gifts is a string of thirty-five large hearts, a necklace comprising eleven rows of pearls clasped with a big emerald with diamonds and a diamond necklace. Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain sends a diamond bracelet, and the bride's grandmother, the Duchess of Montpelier, gives her two strings of pearls and diamonds with an emerald pendant. The gift of the Prince and Princess of Wales is a caduceus in diamonds, pearls and rubies. The Queen of Italy sends two gold bracelets set with sapphires and rubies. Princess Helene's wedding dress will consist of a creamy white faille skirt, bordered with orange blossoms, with a train three yards long, lined with white moire and a corsage made in blouse style, with three deep plaits back and front. Around the neck will be a ruffe formed of finely plaited silk gauze and supported by a number of bows and white faille ribbon. The dress will close to the form with gloves above the elbow. The bridal veil will be wrought with the arms of France and Savoy and will cover the whole dress.

THEY WILL HOLD ON.

Continued from First Page.

ticular, his eulogy of peace at the Hamburg banquet has produced a deep impression everywhere. Of the physical aspects of the great and probably unparalleled show nothing new can be said. Friends returning to-day, however, have stories to tell of extraordinary popular demonstrations everywhere reserved for the American squadron, its officers and men, which have not found their way here in print.

It is not only that our white vessels were the most beautiful in the whole armada of the world's war shipping, but the Germans laid themselves out all along the route to mark their special sense of the kinship and affection in which they hold America.

This experience in German, Irish and Scandinavian waters is nothing new for our navy, but to it was given a novel background by the presence of all the other nations as observers.

It is also previously reported that the French did not behave very nicely. Their officers rather brusquely declined several invitations to dine on the decks, and they kept a sullen silence when others were in exuberant uproar. Their ships alone showed no illuminations Thursday night. They made a point of entering Kiel harbor side by side with the Russians, and it is understood that they are leaving in the same way.

The Germans elaborately pretended to notice nothing and saw to it that the French got a full share of cheering "en route," but they put away as their saying goes with a "good many things behind their ears to remember."

As soon as the echoes of Kiel die away we may expect to see fresh developments of the international rivalries, intrigues and warring ambitions which are suspended for the time being while the festival is on. Turkey has employed the intermission in ably tangling up the Armenian diplomatic snarl, until now nobody has the faintest idea when a definite answer may be reasonably expected. England stands in an extremely unhappy position in the matter of making her interference good.

We have renewed reports of fresh Russian moves to the Armenian frontier, and simultaneously of Bulgarian and Macedonian actions in some mysterious sort of concert to embroil the Turks in a quarrel on their Roumelian border. Every new event, as it happens, whether turning on the Turkish or the Chinese pivot, adds further elements of anxiety and foreboding to the situation. Only in the most indirect fashion can Austria's new ministerial experiment be regarded as of European importance or interest. No outsider has ever tried to understand what the protracted crisis, now ending, is all about, although the Vienna correspondents have been explaining it daily in prodigious detail for months, one might say years.

In a general way it may be taken that the Germans inside the polyglot empire are steadily getting the worst of it. Each new parliamentary shuffle leaves them weaker than before, while the Poles, the Czechs and others by combining with the ultramontanes and the old feudals, who, though they speak German, hate modern German, are continually getting a firmer upper hand in the State. Count Ricklsmanng, the new Premier, is a Hanoverian, who came to Vienna as a Prussian overran his native kingdom, just as Count von Bunsen abandoned his Saxon birthright, and can hardly be expected to love Berlin. None of these gradual changes is vitally significant in itself, but their bearing on the solidity of the triple alliance may be very important later on.

The spectacle of fully fifty legislators engaged in punning one another in the stairway, the aisles and over the upper benches during an ordinary business session gives an adequate idea of what parliamentary government has come to mean in Italy, as has been heretofore pointed out. Signor Crispi's nominal majority of 100 insures him no real control in this crazy new Chamber and its most important sub-committees have actually organized against him.

At the same time it is perfectly clear that no rival politician would be able to form even a nominal majority in a body, which is equally intolerant of any authority, and incapable of sensible cohesion on any issue. Even the saintest Italian Liberals are beginning to express doubts whether it will not be necessary to try the experiment of governing without any Parliament at all.

Although cloudy weather has now set in with a promise of rains it is feared that relief will come too late to save England from a disaster almost as heavy as that of 1893. All over the country crops are a third of the usual yield or less. All the cereal crops have suffered terribly from fifty days of drouth, and reports show that there are thousands of acres in all parts where the expense of harvesting will not be recouped by the yield, the fruit being badly blighted and shriveled as well.

Hops have withstood the dry term better than most things, and if rain comes in the next ten days they will be all right, otherwise they will be ruined altogether. These months seem to be receding into a haze, as in a manner unknown to the English of a generation ago and they are less easily borne by the farmers because the vast supplies of foreign produce available prevent prices from rising as they did formerly. The attention paid to Cardinal Gibbons

this week in Rome by both the Liberal and the reactionary wings of the Vatican clerical politicians who are vying with each other to do him honor, has not unnaturally given fresh strength to the rumor that he is being seriously considered as the possible next Pope.

Numerous circumstantial stories are being built up around this notion, but I am assured that it is quite incredible that there should be any foundation for them.

Jules le Maitre's election to the French Academy is very amiably related by the newspapers, because it represents strictly a journalistic triumph. But sober discussion outside of the printed page is rather disposed to rate as a fresh sign in literary France that it is at least reflected by the Academy in running to emptiness. One finds cultivated Frenchmen now confessing the opinion that to-day London is not only painting better, but writing better than Paris, which is certainly a novel sign of the times.

The disposition of all except the most earnest social reformers among the English papers to poke mild fun at the shipload of American temperance women delegates and their colossal petition has been ministered to by the sharp difference which has arisen among the faithful themselves. These dispatches have frequently commented on the eagerness with which a certain section of the English reformers of both sexes have seized on the topic of our Southern lynchings to advertise themselves cheaply at the American expense.

This was tried on Tuesday at the big annual council of the British Women's Temperance Association, where a Miss Balmagne made a vehement attack on her American sisters, charging them with a tacit sympathy with lynching, which angered the American visitors so much that they canvassed a motion of leaving the temple in a body.

A resolution was passed unanimously which amounted to a vote of censure upon our Women's Christian Temperance Association, but subsequently on the discovery that the Americans resented what had been said, another resolution affirming absolute confidence in the same association was also carried.

Miss Balmagne now writes to the papers to say that this second resolution was sneaked through after she had left the meeting, and does not at all express the feeling of British women upon the subject. The incident has greatly marred the happiness of the American delegates' experience in England.

The centennary of Burns' death, now approaching, is to be marked by a superb new four-volume edition of all his works from Constable's press, with annotations and an appreciation of the poet, his genius and his life, by W. E. Henley.

Mrs. Waldo Richards, after a notable success in Paris, has quite surpassed all previous records of American entertainers here in London.

Her recitations, particularly of James Whitcomb Riley's poems, have given the somewhat languid season a genuine topic of interest, and the royalty and aristocracy have displayed almost enthusiasm over her work.

ROSEBERY GOES TO WINDSOR.

He Asks the Queen to Dissolve the Commons.

LONDON, Eng., June 22.—Lord Rosebery went to Windsor at 7 o'clock this evening. He was driven to the castle in one of the royal carriages. The Premier's secretary, Mr. Murray, informed a representative of The United Press that Lord Rosebery had really gone to Windsor in accordance with a previous command from the Queen, but that he would also report to her Majesty the decision arrived at by the Cabinet at its deliberations to-day.

The Sun prints an extra in which it says it has good reason to believe that Lord Rosebery will tender his resignation to the Queen on the occasion of his visit to Windsor Castle to-night. The Sun further says that at the Cabinet meeting this afternoon all the Ministers were in favor of giving up their offices, the only question undecided being whether they would resign or dissolve Parliament. After further discussion it was decided to resign.

Lord Salisbury received a number of messages at his London residence and afterward went to his seat, Hatfield House, Hertfordshire, where Mr. Balfour, the Conservative leader in the House of Commons, will be his guest until Monday.

The Duke of Devonshire, the Unionist leader in the House of Lords, is staying at Ascot, and Mr. Chamberlain, the leader of the Unionists in the Commons, remains in London over Sunday.

A meeting of the Unionist leaders will be held on Monday. Postmaster-General Arnold Morley and the Secretary of State for War were summoned to confer with Lord Rosebery after the adjournment of the Cabinet council to-day. This started a rumor that the Ministers will finally decide to resign and cast upon the opposition the responsibility of government and make them select the time for the dissolution of Parliament.

Another report has it that the Government may determine to carry non-contentious measures and appeal to the country later. Either course would prevent the Irish land bill and other important measures from passing the remaining stages. It is asserted that the Irish members are largely responsible for the present situation. The basis for this assertion is that their action in compelling the Chancellor of Exchequer, Sir William Harcourt, to rescind the vote for the erection of a statue to Oliver Cromwell seriously undermined the Government.

LONDON, Eng., June 22.—As the Government has communicated to the leaders of the opposition its intention to give first place to the army estimates on Monday it is understood the Cabinet has decided against resigning, preferring to ask the House of Commons to reverse its decision on the motion of Mr. Broderick to reduce the salary of the Secretary of State for War, on which motion the Government was defeated last evening. If this course is followed the Government can rely on winning by as many votes as it was defeated last night.

The Unionists, in accepting the challenge, will bring every man to the party to the division. Many Liberals protest against further delay and urge the Ministers to resign or dissolve Parliament, as no possible precautions are likely to prevent the opposition from inflicting another defeat and disgracing the party.

It has transpired that at the moment of last night's division there was, according to the Liberal whip, a majority of sixteen for the Government. Subsequently the question was asked as to where the missing members were. Some of them had slipped out of the house unseen, the whips were lounging and smoking on the terrace overlooking the Thames, and others had gone away, thinking that matters were all right. As a matter of fact, the party was caught napping. The Liberals who are in favor of dissolution say that the same thing would be kept eternally on the streets. On the other hand, there is no known instance of a Government resigning on a defeat on the supply vote, and the paltry character of the snatch division, whether it was a trick

NEW TO-DAY CLOTHING. GUESS AMOUNT OF COIN IN BARREL. AND RIDE A WHEEL WITH US.

STILL HAMMERING! YOU WILL FIND US ALWAYS DOING THAT, hammering always in your interest—hammering down prices. YOU KNOW THAT. We open the week to-morrow bringing into play the hammer. The hammer has been used in hammering prices down still lower. We want to close out our Spring stock, awfully anxious to do so. The prices below will show it. It isn't said to hurry you, but you know how our sales are conducted. The values are awfully great to bring out a crowd. The ones that come early are never disappointed. Be among the early comers to-morrow morning.

Long Trouser Boys! Some \$12 and \$13 Long Trouser Suits in light colorings, and pretty colorings at that; made in the Single-Breasted Sack, as shown in cut on side. A beautiful selection of beautiful goods. Price to-morrow, ==\$5.00== Sizes 12 to 19 years.

Big Boys! Or rather young men. Those pretty Serge Cheviot Suits in style as shown in cut on side. Have you seen 'em yet? You will find all the fashionable boys or rather young men in town wearing just such suits. They're very fashionable. We're going to turn loose 200 of 'em, beginning Monday, in either blue or black, made in the double-breasted style, at ==\$7.50==

Matchless Gems Short Trouser Boys! Are those finest Reef-er Suits of ours; the very cream of our stock; Suits that have been admired by parents and that have won for us no end of encomiums; rich in coloring, artistic in point of finish, original in style. These are the kind of Reef-er Suits that we will have on sale to-morrow. There's 1000 of 'em. They were at the beginning of the season \$7, \$8 and \$5. They're among the prettiest Scotchies, Tweeds, Cheviots and those very pretty blue twill Cheviots; they are for lads between the ages of 3 and 10. Just half price or thereabouts to-morrow, ==\$3.50== We've offered you big values, but this is the top-notch of 'em all.

Little Tots! Just a Few HUNDRED DOZEN SHIRT WAISTS for boys; Odds and Ends; all pretty colorings; all this season's make; both dark and light. It will take just two hours to run 'em out at the price, ==15c== PLEASE COME EARLY. Bib Outing Overalls! Made from the very highest class of denim; our own original style; all sizes; for little fellows as well as big ones. ==40c== Mind you, this is the best grade.

Raphael's Greater Frisco's Greatest Store. Raphael's A San Francisco House Run by San Francisco Boys. Raphael's 9, 11, 13 and 15 KEARNY STREET. Raphael's 2 Buildings—8 Floors. 130 Employees to Serve You.

Windsor Castle Lord Rosebery had a long audience with the Queen and advised her Majesty to dissolve the House of Commons. No official statement is expected before Monday. An urgent Liberal whip is out for that day. THE CABINET DIVIDED. Its Failure to Induce Bannerman to Remain in Office. LONDON, Eng., June 22.—In spite of the defeat in Parliament last night the immediate fate of Lord Rosebery's Government is undecided. The discussions which long distracted the Ministers were emphasized to-day and many hours were occupied in deciding what any government or individual of proper spirit would have settled in a couple of minutes. The Cabinet is divided virtually into two groups, headed respectively by Rosebery and Harcourt, the former for a continuance of the policy of holding on, the latter urging an immediate dissolution as the least of several evils. It is believed Rosebery was at first in the majority. Anyhow, efforts were brought to bear upon the Minister of War to induce him to swallow his pride and agree to a white-washing process, the result of which would be to recommit all of the reduced vote and give his salary in full, always supposing the necessary majority could be obtained. Bannerman stoutly refused to withdraw his resignation, and the Ministers were in a cul de sac when a recess was taken. The Council reassembled at 4 o'clock to learn that Bannerman's mind was unchanged, and nearly two hours more were occupied arriving at a decision. To-night the Premier's private secretary told an unusually favored reporter that the issues involved were too grave for premature announcement. Rosebery had gone to Windsor to communicate the Cabinet's