

IT STORMED BELLETS

Desperate Battle With a Trio of Desperadoes.

TWO MEN ARE KILLED.

The Deadly Combat the Result of a Bold Jail Break at Oklahoma.

PISTOLS RECKLESSLY USED.

They Are Rapidly Discharged on Crowded Streets to Prevent Pursuit.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., June 30.—As the result of a jail delivery at this point at 6 o'clock this afternoon two people are dead and several wounded more or less severely.

When Jailer Garver entered the corridor of the jail at the usual time to-day, to lock the prisoners in their cells, Vic Casey, Robert Christian and William Christian made a savage attack on him with weapons they had managed to secure. He was struck a terrific blow over the right eye and knocked insensible. The prisoners dashed over his body and away to freedom, scattering the people on the crowded streets and keeping at bay their pursuers with a rapid discharge of revolvers, which in some mysterious manner they had obtained.

Vic Casey jumped into a passing vehicle containing a man and woman, and at the point of a pistol compelled them to jump out.

Almost before they had time to obey his command, Chief of Police Milt Jones opened fire on the escaping prisoner, who promptly returned. A perfect fusillade then took place between the two Christians, Casey, and several officers, in which Casey and Officer Jones were instantly killed, one man shot through the leg and a woman slightly wounded by a stray bullet.

One of the Christian brothers then mounted the dead officer's horse, while the other compelled a man to get out of a buggy, and drove into the country, closely pursued by a posse of infuriated citizens.

Blood-hounds was brought into requisition, and there is but little doubt that they will be captured before morning.

Vic Casey was 19 years old. He killed Deputy Marshal Sam Ferris at Yukon, O. T., last summer.

Bob and William Christian were noted thugs and desperadoes, and were confined on the charge of killing Deputy Marshal Murray of Tecumseh, O. T., several months ago.

IN THE ELECTRIC CHAIR.

Dr. Buchanan to Take the Fatal Seat This Morning.

The Recent Legal Proceedings Declared Not to Operate as a Stay.

SING SING, N. Y., June 30.—The case of Dr. Buchanan, the condemned wife-murderer, is still enveloped in a tangled web of legal technicalities. The Warden Sage is unable to obtain the official authority which would make his duty clear.

The Warden to-night sent a telegram to Attorney-General Hancock, who is in Syracuse, saying that he would take no action in the case until he had the opinion of his department to direct him.

The preparations for the execution of Buchanan are all completed and the persons invited to attend as witnesses are expected to reach here early to-morrow morning. They will be kept within call until the Warden receives positive directions from the Attorney-General as to his duty in the premises. If he is notified that the papers served by Buchanan's attorneys do not constitute a stay, the execution will take place with the least possible delay; if otherwise, the case will be delayed until further judicial determination of the case is obtained. This is the situation to-night and only the Attorney-General can change it.

The intense mental excitement which he has undergone in the past few days has made a great change in Dr. Buchanan. He was unable to sleep last night, and to-day he has been in a condition bordering on frenzy. Occasionally he falls into a doze from sheer exhaustion, only to awake with a start in a few moments. His wife slept in the prison last night, and visited the condemned man at 8 o'clock this morning, remaining with him until 6 o'clock to-night.

She said that he smoked incessantly, talked constantly of his case and that his nervous system appeared completely shattered by the strain he was undergoing. But he still talked hopefully and would not admit the possibility of failing to secure a further respite. He is familiar with every detail of the legal proceedings in his behalf and knows that his fate practically rests in the hands of the Attorney-General.

In case of an adverse decision to-morrow morning, it is the present intention of the Warden to execute the sentence at once, and Dr. Buchanan will possibly know his fate but an hour before he is to meet it.

The efforts of Mrs. Buchanan to save her husband's life will not cease as long as the faintest hope remains. Although the Governor has several times refused to interfere further in the case, the devoted woman left for Rhine Cliffe on the last train to-night to make a final appeal for executive clemency to the morning.

Later—at 10 o'clock to-night Attorney-General Hancock received this telegram from Warden Sage:

"I decline to act without direction from you. Either write or telegraph me. The Attorney-General replied: 'I do not think the legal proceedings operated as a stay. I have no further advice to give.'"

TRAGEDY IN A CHURCH.

A Woman Commits Suicide While a Hymn Is Being Sung.

RICHMOND, Va., June 30.—A sad and startling tragedy occurred here this afternoon. While the last hymn of the service, 'Awake, My Soul, Stretch Every Nerve,' was being sung at Dr. Hodges' Second Presbyterian Church a sharp report was heard, as if coming from the rear of the building. Two of the church officials went out and in the rear of the infant class room found Miss Minnie Wilkenson, a lady about 35 years of age, stretched dead upon the floor. She had shot herself through the heart with a pistol.

Miss Wilkenson was an earnest worker in the church and was greatly beloved by the congregation. Recently she had been

suffering from melancholy and had told friends she did not wish to live.

FIREMEN MEET DEATH.

While Fighting to Save a Building the Structure Collapses.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 30.—A second alarm was sounded at 5 o'clock this morning for a fire in the three-story frame building at 1 Bracket court, occupied as a ragshop and mattress shop by the Hubbard Manufacturing and Supply Company.

Those 4 was at work on the third floor when the building collapsed, and the entire company was carried to the first floor, a distance of 30 feet. Lieutenant John J. Boyle and Hoseman William P. Brigham were killed and buried in the debris, and the injured included: Deputy Chief Engineer George P. Coteman, Captain W. N. Avery, John P. Casey, F. H. Bassford, Charles E. Sweet, H. H. Hale, Fred W. Marcom and Lieutenant W. H. Chadwick. The fire loss will amount to from \$8000 to \$10,000.

Drunkness Caused Their Death.

EASTON, Pa., June 30.—The crew of a Lehigh Valley freight train found the bodies of three men on the track at Green's bridge, near Phillipsburg, N. J., early this morning. They were recognized as the bodies of three Hungarians employed at the Alpha Cement Works at Whittaker, N. J. The men were seen walking along the track from Phillipsburg. They were intoxicated and had been warned to get off the track about two hours before they were found dead. Their bodies were badly mutilated.

CHARGED WITH BRIBERY.

Certain Members of the Illinois Assembly to Be Prosecuted.

Laboring Men Claim That Money Was Paid to Defeat the Arbitration Bill.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 30.—The Chronicle to-morrow will say: "It is expected there will be some development of a practical nature to-day or to-morrow in the movement to inaugurate prosecutions in the Criminal Court against certain members of the General Assembly on the charge of bribery."

"In addition to the charges published yesterday it is said that the labor organizations have presented to the Governor evidence showing that the arbitration bill was defeated by corrupt methods. The bill is now in the hands of a committee, and it is expected that it will never be reported on."

The Chronicle will also publish a special telegram from Springfield saying that the Governor is still non-committal, but does not deny that the allegations with regard to prosecution of legislators are true.

HOSTILITIES IN THE ORIENT.

Preparations for an Outbreak Being Made by Russia and Japan.

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 30.—The Herald's Berlin cable says: "A member of the diplomatic service and a close friend of Prince Bismarck has assured me that the reports of preparations being on foot for an outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Japan are quite correct."

He is of the opinion that a secret treaty of alliance has been concluded between Great Britain and the Japanese Government. My informant anticipates serious complications in Europe, Asia and Africa, owing to the incipient policy pursued by the German Government.

ANGRY KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS.

They Announce Their Intention of Bolting Hardin's Nomination.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 30.—Hon. O. W. Bradley, discussing the action of the Louisville convention, to-day said: "Democrats who led the fight for Mr. Clay's nomination for Governor are in an angry frame of mind and openly announce their intention of bolting the nomination of Hardin. In this work the Clay men will be assisted by the free silverists, who declare that they will desert Hardin because he proved a Judas to Clay. The convention was a farce throughout, and I am now fully convinced I shall be elected."

A CHINAMAN ORDAINED.

Hui Kin Created a Regular Minister of the Presbyterian Church.

He Is the First of His Race to Be Thus Honored in the East.

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 30.—Hui Kin, a native Chinaman, was last night ordained a minister in the University Place Presbyterian Church with all the ceremonies attending the Presbyterian ritual. Hui Kin is an intelligent looking man, about 35 years old, with scarcely any of the physical characteristics of his race, and for a year and a half has had a preacher's license and has conducted a Chinese mission at 14 University Place.

Unusual interest was attached to the event as he is the first Chinaman who was ever ordained for the Christian ministry in this part of the country, and only two other cases in the country are recorded, these being in California.

Kin came to the United States about twenty years ago, and five years later embraced Christianity. He came to New York ten years ago, and immediately took up religious work among his fellow-countrymen in this city. He studied theology under the direction of the New York Presbytery and conducted missions under its direction. The Rev. Arthur Brown delivered an interesting ordination sermon.

MONTANA'S GREAT REFORMS.

Licensed Gambling Within the State Stopped for All Time.

HELENA, Mont., June 30.—At midnight every gambling house in Montana was closed for good. There is only one State that now licenses gambling.

Since the early territorial days gambling was looked upon in this State as legitimate, and millions of dollars have changed hands in this city. Anaconda, Billings and Butte, the latter place being a veritable casino for the knights of the green cloth. Many of the gambling houses closed a week ago, fearing plungers, and those that remained open to the last hour lost stand and heavily.

When the clock struck 12 and Monday, July 1, was ushered in, the roulette wheels were given a final whir, cards were dropped, money was put away and legalized gambling in Montana ceased for all time to come. Many men who are now prominent in this State in the early days ran faro games.

Oleary Goes to Falmouth.

BUZZARDS BAY, Mass., June 30.—Secretary of State Oleary passed through here this morning on his way to join his family at Falmouth, where he has a summer residence.

VICTORY FOR REBELS.

Severe Battle Fought With a Garrison of Spaniards.

HEAVY LOSS INFLICTED.

Gomez Marching on Havana With a Force of 3000 Men.

PROPOSED COURSE OF SPAIN.

She Intends to Deal With the Insurrection With a Hand of Iron.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 30.—A special to the Times-Union from Tampa, Fla., says: "The Mascote brought a heavy passenger list from Key West this afternoon, among whom were a number of cigarmakers for new factories opening here. The list from Havana was lost, but among them was a gentleman who is well posted on Cuban affairs. He states that Maximino Gomez surprised a garrison of 1500 Spaniards at Alta Garcia and had a severe battle with them. He cut their ranks all to pieces and routed the enemy with heavy losses. After he had taken the town he burned it."

Colonel Borero, one of the Cuban leaders, was killed by his own men, but it is said by some by accident; by others it is believed that Spanish soldiers who had gone over to the Cubans are responsible for his death. It is asserted that the Cubans distrust, and rightfully, these Spanish recruits. Mari was murdered by supposed friends who had come to the assistance of the Cubans, but in fact only came to lead the patriotic leader into the deathtrap of the Spaniards.

Gomez is marching on Havana with 3000 men, and asserts that within a short time he will water his horses in Rio del Almendra and command the port with Cuban forces. Campos has made a demand for 14,000 more troops, and now asserts that before the rebellion can be quelled thousands of heads will have to be cut off.

These passengers assert positively that the insurrection is spreading and gathering force everywhere. The Spaniards thought the rebellion was crushed when Mari was slain. If such an idea had ever occurred to Campos it is now dispelled.

SEIZURE OF A SCHOONER.

She Arrives at Key West From Cuba Without Pass.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 30.—A telegram from Key West, Fla., says: "Considerable excitement was caused in this city this afternoon by the arrival in port of the British schooner Attic from Nassau without papers, the vessel having left Nassau on the 19th. Her captain is a Spaniard by the name of Artega, and the crew is composed of Cubans. She also has five Cuban passengers. The captain claims to own the schooner and is bound for Tampa. Being short of provisions he put into this port."

The customs authorities have attached her and an inspector has been detailed to go on board. The shore is crowded with Cubans, as it is reported that many of those on board are known in this city. It is also reported to be part of the expedition that left here with Roloff.

SPAIN'S BIG LOAN.

Cuban Bonds Disposed of for 80 Per Cent of Their Face.

MADRID, Spain, June 30.—At a special sitting to-day of the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of the Colonies, Senor Castellanos, in reply to a question as to how the issue of Cuban bonds, which it had been decided to issue, would be effected, replied that the matter had not yet been settled. In the meantime, he added, a loan had been raised on 80 per cent of the face value of these securities. The budget authorizes the Minister of Finance to negotiate a loan of \$100,000,000 comprising the existing floating debt.

SPAIN'S INTENTIONS.

She Proposes Dealing With the Insurrection With an Iron Hand.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—It is not three days since the report of the capture of the insurgent General Maceo was first made public, and no one in Washington, not even the Spanish Minister, is able to confirm the story. It is looked upon in diplomatic quarters as erroneous. Minister de Lome himself says that had there been any truth in the report he would have been advised of it before this. The report of the capture of this insurgent general followed closely upon the heels of the announcement that the Spanish Cortez contemplated the issuance of a budget of considerable proportions for the prosecution of the war with Cuba. The rumored capture of Maceo tends to "boom" the proposed financial scheme.

The latest advices from Spain indicate that the Home Government intends dealing with the insurrection in Cuba with as soon hand as possible. The rainy season on the island is at an end. That will be early in September. Just now the conditions prevent active military operations. All the rivulets are now swollen streams and cannot be forded. It is impossible to chase those in retreat or give battle to those who stand their ground, and no effort will be made to attack until the weather changes.

Arrangements are being made for a perfect patrol and for the capture of filibustering expeditions that may attempt to land. With the limited number of vessels now at the disposal of General Campos it has been impossible for him to keep up an effective patrol. His present force is small, although a number of his supporters are gunboats of light draught that enables them to run in and out of the arms of the sea and the rivers where unwelcome craft seek a landing. This is the arm of his service that is to be materially strengthened. Six small gunboats built at Cadiz will be ready to send to the island by the end of July.

A commission, composed of Admiral Cervera and Captains Porello and Villamil, has been appointed to purchase eight gunboats; these will be secured in England at a cost of \$1,200,000.

The 600,000,000 francs, equivalent in American money to \$120,000,000, voted by the Cortez as an emergency fund for the suppression of the insurrection in Cuba, is at the command of the Government, and 25,000 men are ready to embark as soon as General Campos gives the word. It is confidently expected, therefore, that as soon as the rainy season ends the combined land and sea forces will be pushed

forward and some decisive engagements with the insurgents may result.

ROANOKE'S DISASTROUS FIRE.

It Results in the Destruction of an Entire Block of Houses.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 30.—A special from Roanoke, Ala., says: "Roanoke suffered the most disastrous fire in the history of the town to-day. It commenced in the dry goods store of Noles & Tenant. The following are among those burned out with their losses: White & Aubry, stock damaged \$3000, insurance \$4000; building damaged \$500, no insurance; W. Handley, old Masonic building, \$1500, insurance \$300; Noles & Tenant, stock \$5000, insurance \$5000; building \$3000, insurance \$1000; Jones building, \$3000, no insurance; Griffin & Statterwhite, hardware stock, \$1200, insurance \$600. An entire block of seven houses and three offices were burned. No cause assigned."

IDLE GOLD IN THE VAULTS.

Millions of Dollars Seeking Investment at Mexico's Capital.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 30.—A morning paper publishes the following special from the City of Mexico: "There is over \$55,000,000 lying idle in the banks in this capital, seeking investment. Never before has there been the plethora of money now manifest, and although the appearances all point to a speculative business revival the accumulation keeps gaining every day."

A French company has been organized with 20,000,000 francs to bring electrical power into this city from a waterfall in Puebla, 120 miles away. It is expected that 20,000-horse power will be realized."

CORNELL'S GALLANT CREW.

It Is Reported to Be Now in the Very Pink of Condition.

The American Oarsmen the Reclipsents of Many Social Courtships.

HAVRE-ON-THAMES, England, June 30.—A representative of the United Press visited this place to-day for the purpose of seeing the crews that are to take part in the coming rowing regatta. He found the river rather lower than usual owing to the recent rainfall of late, but the rowers from Kingston toward were as green and as beautiful as ever.

The Canadian oarsmen complain of the heat. The Cornell crew are in the pink of condition and henceforth will seek to maintain all that hard work has done for them. They now practice spurring and starts. They have received many social invitations, but their training precludes their acceptance.

This afternoon the representative of The United Press visited Fawley court, having been invited there by W. D. Mackenzie, the owner of the place. S. White of Syracuse is staying at Henley and is greatly interested in the Cornell crew. The Ithaca boys recently visited the Leander, Caius, C. A. bridge and other clubs.

Some of the members of the Cornell Glee Club visited Henley to-day. They will attend the regatta and will possibly give a concert here. The Cornell crew have accepted the invitation of Guy Nicolls to dine with him and stay at his house over night after the race. The London Sporting Club, of which Mr. Macalmon is president, is also anxious to entertain the American oarsmen, but no date has been fixed for their entertainment.

Eton College has entered a crew in the race for the Grand Challenge Cup. This college has never competed before. It is understood that the object in entering a crew this year is to try the strength of the Cornell crew. The entries, though fewer this year than they were in 1894, report a better class of oarsmen.

The start will be made in the coming regatta on the firing of a pistol, instead of the ringing of electric bells as heretofore. The electric plant was struck by lightning and its usefulness destroyed.

The Hon. W. F. Smith, M. P., and an ex-Oxford crewman, who is a well-known old rowing man at his Henley residence.

PLIMMER TO MEET DIXON.

A Fight Between the Little Men Has Practically Been Arranged.

They Will Meet at Dallas, Texas, Previous to the Corbett-Fitzsimmons Mill.

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 30.—That George Dixon of Boston and Billy Plimmer, the clever lightweight fighter who hails from Birmingham, England, will fight at Dallas, Tex., for the feather-weight championship and a purse of \$7500 during the week that Corbett and Fitzsimmons decide their match is now practically assured.

Joe Vendig, who was chiefly instrumental in bringing Corbett and Fitzsimmons together, has been working hard recently to bring Plimmer and the little colored champion to an agreement regarding the weight at which they shall fight. The boys have been anxious for some years to meet in the ring and settle the question of superiority, but a difference of opinion regarding weight has rendered all efforts to make a match futile. Plimmer has held that they should fight at 115 pounds, weight in at the ringside, while Dixon has contended that the fighting weight should be at 118 pounds.

Vendig to-night made an announcement which indicates that a compromise regarding the weight question has been reached, which will probably result in the men being matched. He said that Tom O'Rourke, manager of George Dixon, and "Parson" Davies, who is acting for Plimmer during the latter's absence in England, have had an extended conference, at which it was decided to have the boys fight at 115 pounds, weight in four hours before the battle. As Plimmer gave Davies authority to act for him, it is thought that the battle is now an assured thing, and that articles will soon be drawn up and signed. It was also agreed at the conference that the fight shall take place the night before the Corbett-Fitzsimmons battle.

On the Eastern Diamonds.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 30.—The Chicago won with ease to-day from St. Louis, because they could hit the ball. Both pitchers received superb support, the errors coming from stopping hits that looked good for two bases, and falling to throw accurately in holding the ball. Attendance 1500. Score:

Chicago..... 7 R. H. E.  
St. Louis..... 1 1 3  
Batteries—Chicago and Kerridge, Staley and Peitz. Umpire—Galvin.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 30.—Louisville defeated Cincinnati in a sleepy game to-day. In the ninth inning, however, Ewing's men could not find him. Phillips also pitched well, but had bad support. Attendance 5534. Score:

Cincinnati..... 4 R. H. E.  
Louisville..... 2 8 2  
Batteries—Phillips and Vaughan; Inks and Warner. Umpire—Keefe.

VIEWS OF FREDERIC.

The Well-Known Author on the Affairs of Europe.

LIBERALS ARE HOPEFUL.

The Most Embarrassing Feature Is the Recently Deposed Premier.

A DROUGHT OF TWO MONTHS.

Passage of a Law Designed to Make Parisian Journalism Less Indecent.

[Copyright by The New York Times, 1895.] LONDON, Eng., June 30.—Except to the gentlemen who will face the necessity of drawing large checks in favor of returning officers next month, this great crisis through which we have been passing all the week is really not very exciting. No doubt the papers are right in describing it as momentous and historic, but it is rather dull. I suppose the truth is that Lord Rosebery's Ministry was sick so long, and that the patience of nurses and watchers through such a wearily protracted period, and all without the faintest hope of anybody being mentioned probable in the will, that the final catastrophe finds the mourners mourning a large alley of relief with these perfunctory tears.

It will be another week or ten days before the public wakes up and displays genuine interest in the new developments. First of all, it should be said that the coming contest is not at all the one-sided affair that it is popularly supposed to be.

The one embarrassing feature in the Liberal outlook is Lord Rosebery himself. If he would drop even the faintest hint that he was tired of political life and intended to withdraw a new fighting spirit would leap like an electric fluid through the whole Liberal organization. His failure to do this forces his party specialists to wonder how he will get rid of and interfere with their calculations of how to beat the common enemy, and this is not helpful.

But they are all swearing to one another that he shall never, never be Premier again, and if this becomes conclusive enough in the understanding inside the party they may pick up heart to go on, make their fight and leave the question of deposing him to the future. It is impossible to say what they will lose by this handicap of Lord Rosebery's unfortunate personality. If that can be put aside or tacitly ignored there is no reason for the assumption that they are bound to be beaten. They will lose something in Scotland, most likely, and in Lancashire. There are two opinions about London, and the prevailing one is in favor of Liberal losses, but this, too, seems to me to be by no means certain.

On the other hand, it is not improbable that gains in Wales, in Scotland and numerous acquaintances of mine who have been working adverse English constituencies tell me that they expect to win this time. It is far too early to make an intelligent forecast. At this stage it is enough to say that there will be a good fight and all the chances are by no means on one side.

It is a question of tactics whether the Armenian issue will be sprung next week or withheld until the dissolution July 8. This card has been described in these dispatches for a long time as being up the liberal sleeve. There is now a deep anxiety as to the manner in which it will be played.

It seems settled that Mr. Gladstone is to do it. Lord Salisbury's speech at Bradford a while ago, in which he practically backed up the Turk, has rankled in the old war horse's veins ever since, and I am told that he has thought of nothing since but how to assail him most effectively for it. This rapt eagerness for battle against the Turk was displayed in a curious fashion at the beginning of the week, when Gladstone could hardly be restrained from going to the House of Commons on his arrival at London, and went that same night and dined with Lord Rosebery in Downing street, staying until nearly midnight.

Considering that he scarcely mentioned Rosebery's name in private talk and never once publicly since he was jockeyed out of office, and as their personal relations have been formal almost to the point of frigidity, this is extremely significant. Nothing but Armenia could have effected this striking change in the proud old statesman's posture toward his successor and toward the party which had deserved his help so little. Perhaps in a farewell letter to his constituents of Middletham, perhaps before, he will throw the tremendous weight of his authority into the campaign. This is to be counted with as a factor in the problem which may swallow up all the others, as in 1874.

Ireland, I think, is all right. The result in Cork is not at all to be taken as showing a great growth in the Parnellites' strength. What it does show is popular disgust at William O'Brien's behavior and dismay at the folly of his Parliamentary committee friends in nominating O'Brien to the office of a silly man in whose faculty created the whole Tweedmouth chicanery scandal, to succeed him. Elsewhere in Ireland there will be Parnellite losses instead of gains, and sanguine Nationalists count on at least sixty-five seats to be won from the Tories and five from the Parnellites. There are also negotiations for a deal between the Nationalists and Parnellites to join in taking St. Stephen Green, Dublin, away from the Tories.

In any case it seems beyond doubt that the Nationalists will return with increased ranks and what is infinitely more to the point, it is tolerably certain that Healy will have a majority in that body. If this happens, then the Irish national cause will have a chance of real and tangible success for the first time since Parnell ceased to be its recognized exponent. Sexton's renewed declaration that he has retired from public life is merely his way of protesting against the proposed substitution of William O'Brien for himself as editor of the Freeman's Journal. People in Ireland are skeptical about its meaning more, but they could bear even other resignations than his with equanimity.

To turn to the other side of the shield people observe that there have been sixteen persons, half of them peers, put into the stop-gap Cabinet, but their attention is concentrated on two only, Chamberlain and Salisbury. Of the rest it may be said briefly that they embrace fewer deadheads than Tory cabinets usually contain. Five of the old gang have been shelved—Rutland, Cranbrook, Knutsford, Matthews and

Jackson—and that is some comfort. Bal-four is for the moment under something of a cloud in the popular sense.

In troubled times like these he cuts but a slender figure at best beside the burly, buccannering form of his uncle. Moreover, he has just been publicly admonished about his silver foolishness by a round-robin of important Tory magnates and is much humbled.

There is, at any rate, no bimetallic nonsense about the new Cabinet. Chamberlain has been taken away from his pet agricultural post, where he enjoyed preaching free silver and high tariffs to farmers, and placed in charge of a department regulating municipalities, which he hates. Goschen's unsoundness on the currency, too, is far more answerable for his failure to obtain the exchequer again than any rivalry of Chamberlain's.

As to Chamberlain, the spectacle of him seated on a high bench in the Tory Cabinet is slowly soaking itself into the public mind. While the process is completed a permanent change will have been wrought in English politics. A certain small number of those who followed him out of the Liberal party now decline to be visibly branded as Tories, and are returning to their earlier allegiance. Others accept the situation humbly, without expressing delight even by gestures, and a great many old Tories are openly indignant at his presence with three Unionists in their Cabinet. That this little band of Whig renegades, who contribute perhaps a twentieth of the votes, should get a quarter of the offices seems to be playing it very low down.

It is too much to predict Tory absentions from the poll on this account, but it would be difficult to exaggerate their suspicions and dislike of what they see. They say frankly that Chamberlain will betray them as he did Gladstone and talk vehemently of what they will do when he begins playing his tricks. Lord Salisbury's individuality did not formerly interest the Englishmen much, but familiarity has altered this. He may be what Bismarck contemptuously called him, "a latin pointed to resemble iron." But his fellow-countrymen have come to accept him for what he seems to be, perhaps with reservation, and certainly with a sort of liking.

When he has fought out his American duel with Gladstone and the electoral jury has decided between them, it will be time enough to discuss his theories of England's place in European affairs. He is called a Jingo, but he has kept the Foreign Office in infinitely smoother waters than Gladstone did. In everything save the Armenian question the bulk of Englishmen trust him in foreign affairs. Perhaps even that question is not an exception to this rule, but of that we shall soon see more.

Except some confused reports of risings in Macedonia and of a sharp friction between Turkey and Bulgaria England had no leisure this week or space in her papers for foreign happenings. It is obscurely understood that Russia has slipped up to the last moment in her confident effort to force a monopolized loan upon China.

Paris and the Petersburg editors still insist that the delay is only temporary, but the feeling here and in Berlin is the other way. The most prevalent explanation is that Germany and England intervened and persuaded China to refuse. I hear what seems to be a more plausible story, that the Japanese Minister, who arrived at Peking Sunday, put his foot down promptly on the project and declared that Japan would resume hostilities at once rather than permit China to give territorial grants to the Russians for a mere moiety of her debt, which would not only leave the rest unsecured, but place Russia in a position on the Pacific in standing menace against her.

It is even reported from Tientsin that Japan is hastily fortifying the Liaung Tung Peninsula, a defiant protest to China and Russia. It is quite conceivable that London and Berlin had a quiet understanding with Japan in the matter, but I believe it will be found that the latter has taken the initiative in blocking the Russian game at Peking.

Again, though the week is ending with gray skies, there has been no actual break in the drought, which has now extended for sixty-three days, with a total rainfall in the London district of three-quarters of an inch. This record only once was exceeded since meteorology became a science, that is to say, in 1893. Although the partial drought then ran 114 days, it is said that in several respects the farmers will suffer less this year.

After a prolonged personal struggle the French Senator, Berenger, has succeeded in passing a law which will bear his name, penalizing indecent pictures, advertisements and letter press in the newspapers or other public prints, and it is said that there is a tacit understanding among responsible politicians that whoever is in office an honest and vigorous attempt will be made to enforce it. Nothing could do the republic more good in the eyes of a vast majority of provincials than some such resolute effort to cleanse what is called journalism in Paris. Already one hears reports of certain papers changing hands, and of the prospective abandonment of journals now running to avoid prosecution.</