

IN VICTORIA'S REALM.

Close of the Struggle of the English Elections.

MONEY DID NOT COUNT.

Overwhelming Defeat of the Candidates Who Went Forth With a Sack.

RYDER HAGGARD VERY SORE.

Salisbury and His Men Have Enough Majority to Rule With Ease.

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LONDON, Eng., July 27.—To-night's results practically close the gate. They are quite in keeping with the other figures from all parts, which have made the week one long, weary pounding of the already disabled and gasping antagonists. As a significant finish we have the defeat of Sir George Newnes, owner of the Tit-Bits and the Westminster Gazette, a popular man, who spent his money like water for the party in a district where he had a majority of 1200 votes three years ago; but then the district is Newmarket, and the Anti-Gambling League has infuriated local opinion, and the vacuous, rowdyish young millionaire, McCallum, owner of Isinglas, could have beaten Gladstone himself under such conditions.

Of 93 net reactionary gains the Midlands furnish 18, London 15, Lancashire 14, Scotland and the west of England 9 each, East Anglia 8, Yorkshire 7, South Wales and the North of England 6 each and the South of England only 1, because everything else was Tory there before. So in about a fair proportion to the population every non-Celtic section furnishes partially its quota to the most terrible defeat any English party has had since the days of the Stuarts.

When Lord Salisbury holds his first Cabinet meeting next Tuesday he will meet his colleagues with something like 155 votes of a majority at his back. His own Tories have just a bare majority of the entire House, so that he could do nothing without his Liberal-Unionist allies. It is, just now, however, a favorite speculation with the Conservatives that Chamberlain's personal following among these latter is, at the utmost, forty strong, and that if he were expelled, and even if he took all these with him into the opposition, Salisbury and Devonshire would still control a sufficiently powerful majority of seventy-five, and could laugh at Birmingham for six long years. Mathematically this doubtless approximates the truth, but Chamberlain stands for something much more important than figures, as would quickly enough be shown to anybody who tried to cheat him out of his share of this extraordinary victory. Conceivably the attempt may be made in time; indeed, the situation would be hopelessly uninteresting were there no chances of jealousies and ruptures inside the vast, inert, reactionary majority to discuss, but, at all events, they will keep until next year.

The fact that while Liberalism in Scotland, in Wales, in town and country alike, has been literally broken to pieces, Ireland returns more Nationalists than before, stands out in such glaring relief that even the Tory papers are forced to recognize its significance. The changes that have been made among the various factions of home-rulers in the matter of seats are admitted not to affect the question of Ireland's general attitude toward the Union. These changes have all been effected on a very small margin of transferred votes, and can all be accounted for by general consent. Kilkenny was given to the Parnellites, as has been said, by the gross ignorance and incapacity of Sheehy, secretary of McCarthy's organization, in making out papers so imperfect that they had to be invalidated. East Clare was given up by the Parnellites, and they only held it through McCarthy's organization providing them with an opponent in P. J. McHugh, who was weaker than anything that could be imagined possible.

On the other hand this remarkable organization did not propose to fight Maguire in West Clare at all. They put up no official candidate and sent not a penny into the district. The local Nationalists put up Major James, a friend of the Heales, on their own account, and swept Rochefort, Maguire and the Parnellites out of sight. Even more striking an example of contempt for the independence of these parliamentary gentlemen who started out to run Ireland in their own way. They had a single convention for all the four districts of Mayo, and by the other votes of the other three, refused to allow the North to renominate its old member, Crilly, because he is a Healyite, and put up Roche instead. The delegates from North Mayo repudiated Roche and marched out in a body, but Roche was reported as nominated in the party papers and received £275 of the party money for the initial expense of his contest.

On nomination day Roche turned up in Ballina with this money, which had to be lodged with the Sheriff. What happened has no parallel in election history. He and a junketing party of Parliamentary friends with him were unable to get a single householder in the whole constituency to sign his nomination paper. He had to return amid the jeers of the crowd, and Crilly was re-elected by practically the same majority as before. These things are unexpectedly reassuring, as showing that the Irish people remain solid despite the phenomenal unfitness of their professed leaders. They also show that I was right long ago when I said that the honest Nationalists in Ireland did not need these big sums of money from the outside, which only debased Irish politics.

For the first time the new Parliament will assemble on St. George's day, August 18. The question who will then be elected Speaker is still open, but opinion is now veering around to the idea that Balfour's policy will be repudiated, and that Gully will be reinstated. The swearing of members will consume several days, and the problem of seating over 400 Unionists on a side of the chamber containing less than 400 seats all told will get its solution in some mysterious sort.

The Queen's speech will mention nothing, it is understood, except the supply, and as soon as this is voted the session for this year will be over. The debate on the supply will, however, furnish some opportunities for interrogating the Ministers as to their policy. The speeches of the Min-

isters already foreshadow, however, the outlines of a new Irish policy. There are to be county councils, also some central machinery to relieve Ireland of the necessity of coming to England for her lesser local legislation.

For the moment there is nothing new in the international outlook, save that it is a shade blacker and more menacing than a week ago. The text of the Franco-Chinese treaty turns out to be worse than the English expected, and its evasions of what was agreed upon in the settlement of the Siamese troubles are so direct and important that it is taken for granted that Salisbury will certainly refuse the British sanction. There are persistent reports in Paris that the Egyptian crisis is to be forced forward at once by the joint action of Russia and France, while at Vienna they profess to be in hourly anticipation of tidings of a coup d'état in Bulgaria and of a general eruption in the Balkans.

Whole columns of telegraphic correspondence daily elaborate these and similar complications in the London press. They make sure, at least, that whether the trouble arises first in Europe, Africa or Asia, some one will be able to say: "I told you so."

The foreigners who have attended the previous sessions of the International Geographical Congress are already expressing regret that they did not know before what an ideal place London was for such a gathering. In no other capital of Europe at the five previous meetings had a title of the trouble to entertain them been taken which is bestowed here. The Imperial Institute offers unexampled facilities and attractions as a meeting place, and the list of fetes, receptions and special entertainments, to be led off by George Curzon and his young wife, at their big town house next Monday, is nothing short of bewildering to Continental experience.

At the formal opening last night the most notable feature was the oratorical ability displayed by the Duke of York. He had a huge room to speak in, but he filled every part of it with his musical voice, and surprised all by the excellence of what he said, as well.

The principal interest of the sessions is expected to be in Monday's debate on Arctic exploration, when a paper by General A. W. Greely will be read, among others, and in Wednesday's discussion of the African problems. It is not known yet what success will attend De la Rivecourt's effort to secure the meeting of 1898 for Washington. Perhaps there may be some geographer present who has known something about this Island of Trinidad, which the British have grieved the Brazilians so deeply by seizing. The most profound, conceivable ignorance reigns here on the entire subject.

Old records of voyages have been ransacked for brief comments of passing voyagers, but no mention has yet been made, either by the press here or in the dispatches from the other side, of Prince James I., who was supposed to have acquired sovereign rights over the islet, nor has there been the slightest discussion in the English papers as to why the island was taken, much less as to the rights and wrongs of the question.

The project of an international postage stamp, which has been talked about for some years, is to be brought forward for the consideration of the Postal Union by the French Minister of Commerce, his proposition being to establish a manufactory and clearing-house for such stamps at Bern and thence to have them apportioned among the several States on the basis of population. Heretofore the objection that countries with depreciated currencies or units of value fractionally under 5 cents would profit at the expense of other nations has been accepted as unanswerable, and how the French get over it is unexplained.

Only at this belated date in the summer comes the first report of cholera in Europe this year. An outbreak of a rather malignant type in Volhynia, which is on the Russian frontier district most in communication with Austria, affords a warning that it will work westward into the latter empire, but the prospect seems to disturb nobody. Things have indeed changed greatly since a dozen years ago, when the appearance of a single case anywhere plunged Europe into doleful apprehension.

British military circles are greatly stirred up by the controversy which has arisen over Shand's biography of the late General Sir Edward Hamley. Colonel Maurice, in two articles in the United Service Magazine, has attacked it mercilessly in crushing detail, so that not only a small minority, who enjoy abuse of Wolsey at any price, stand up for the book.

The Chronicle to-day says that senior serving officers agree with one consent that the work of the late general was one of facts. In other quarters it is hinted that the publication of the work is connected with a determined cabal against Wolsey as the possible successor to the Duke of Cambridge. It is certain now that the old Duke must go, and the Times unfeelingly warns him that his whimpering over the matter can only lower his personal dignity, but some Tory papers, notably the Standard, are emboldened by the huge party majority in Parliament to clamor for the Duke of Connaught in his place. This would be very unpopular in the army and in the country at large, and the suspicion that Wolsey is being blackened as a part of the game to keep the post in royal hands would create more bitterness than either the crown or Lord Salisbury could afford to have.

The long-discussed Carlyle Museum, finally opened to the public, does not greatly appeal to the local imagination. Possibly enough American pilgrims will pay the shilling admission to keep the house open, but nobody believes in a rush, for Scotland and London are flatly indifferent. The rooms, despite the gathering of a considerable number of personal relics, books, furniture and pictures, produce a gloomily empty effect, most depressing to one's spirit. Moreover, as candid papers admit, the present generation has received far too repellent a conception of Carlyle's individuality from Frode to take a step out of their way and see where he lived, much less to pay money and go inside.

Lady Frances was turning, whose arrest is charged by the papers to a good deal of space in the papers to-day, the stepmother of the present baronet, of that name and belongs to the Spencers, being a cousin of Lord Churchill and remotely related to Earl Spencer and the Duke of Marlborough.

Her marriage in 1879 to a widower of 82 years attracted comment at the time, and when he died, six years after, his family would have nothing to do with her. She has been very poor ever since, trying to support herself by secretarial work and the like. I know friends of hers who were always trying to find jobs for her, but somehow she never kept them.

The specific forgeries alleged are of her father's name, he being a country clergyman in his eighty-sixth year, and these might be explained by her husband's good deal of space in the papers to-day, the stepmother of the present baronet, of that name and belongs to the Spencers, being a cousin of Lord Churchill and remotely related to Earl Spencer and the Duke of Marlborough.

of other elderly women whose names are recorded in the peerage. The only wonder is that more of them do not come to a climax in the Police Court.

There is a notable opportunity for a deed of non-partisan service to Ireland just now which would cost very little and would be of more use than all the huge sums contributed since Parnell died put together. The famous Champion potato, after being for nearly twenty years the mainstay of the island, has run down in quality till its abandonment has become a necessity. It lasted much longer than any previous variety but finally lost power to resist disease, and fecundity as well, and as Scotland also is giving it up fresh seed supplies from that source are shut off. If some rich Irish-American would institute experiments with the new varieties and find the one best adapted to the soil and climate of Ireland, it would be a philanthropic work of the first magnitude which would also pay its own expenses immediately.

Never before has there been an electoral campaign so devoid of humor as that now closing. Ryder Haggard's tempestuous boo-hoing about the way that the rustics chided him and his swell turnout in Norfolk lanes might have been funny if it had not been angering to see a grown man so little able to take a beating with decent grace. Some of the persons have been amusing in a way, notably one who issued a circular that Lord Rosebery's influence was a direct sign that God disapproved of the Welsh church disestablishment; but with them too, people were too annoyed to laugh. Glim Ffishire furnishes the nearest approach to a good joke. The Tory candidate on the last day placarded the walls with "Vote for Wilson and save the church." Within an hour the Radicals had rival posters everywhere, "Vote for Ferguson and let the church save us."

HAROLD FREDERIC.

JINGOISM OF THE PRESS.

Fieri Articles Urging England to Ignore the Pretensions and Strength of France.

[Special United Press Cable.]

LONDON, Eng., July 27.—Since a large Conservative majority in the House of Commons is soon to be assured there is a resurgence of jingoism in the press and from the platform. This condition of affairs heralds a stormy time if Prime Minister Salisbury should seek to satisfy the aspirations of his followers. The foreign papers are all alert to the situation. The French papers are assiduously advocating the use of Franco-Russian alliance to drive Great Britain out of Egypt and to meet her intrigues with the Porte. The Italian papers claim that a change of Government here will result in revival of the Salisbury-Crispienente, while the Berlin and Vienna journals hail the restoration of a conservative policy, declaring that it is almost tantamount to the incorporation of Great Britain into the triple alliance.

The Globe of this city to-day strikes a keynote advocating the boldest attack by Great Britain on France at every point where their interests may come in collision. France, the paper says, must be made to understand that there is no hope of the evacuation of Egypt until Great Britain demands the time fitting. It adds that the ridiculous claims of France to an extension of her influence in the Soudan must be met by a British advance from Uganda and from Egypt simultaneously. The Mahdi should be suppressed by a campaign from Egypt, and Great Britain should hold sway over the Upper Nile to Alexandria. In Siam the French claims to the eastern bank of the Mekong River must not be allowed. Siam, it declares, is ripe for a British protectorate. Continuing, it says that Russia cannot be permitted to acquire Port Lazaroff; anyhow, if she does acquire that place, Great Britain must receive a quid pro quo. These musts and must-nots fairly represent the ideas entertained by the Conservatives, and it will be seen that should the Government make an attempt to carry them to their logical conclusion there will be stormy times ahead, diplomatically, if not otherwise.

The Pall Mall Gazette, dealing with the subject of the Franco-Chinese treaty, accuses France of breach of faith in obtaining from China territory that is included in the Anglo-French buffer-state agreement of 1893, which, the paper declares, must be abandoned, and establishing a fortified post therein. It is still further intolerable that France still occupies Chantabun, thereby defying her promise to evacuate that place when the Franco-Siamese treaty should be carried out.

The arrogant tone of these articles ignoring the French pretensions and France's military and naval strength will most assuredly cause an outburst of Chauvinism that will render the maintenance of peace impossible, unless the Government shall withstand the demands of the parties making them.

The Statist, commenting on the uneasy feeling in regard to European politics, says that it has led to larger sales of consols, which, during the second week of July were quoted at 108 with dividends, at this week as low as 106 3/4, and all foreign stocks are heavy.

Lord Salisbury has promptly sent a protest to Peking and Paris against China ceding or granting any territory that was not held by China.

With 410 Unionists claiming seats on the Government side of the House of Commons, the members of the American Congress, while viewing the interior, have often expressed their amazement at the limited accommodations for the members. The chamber was built at a time when such thing as a full house was unknown, and when Parliament was well nigh ignored by the press and people. Since becoming the popular chamber, the area devoted to its deliberations has been the scene of many fights for seats. The Unionists in the next Parliament will not sit with the Opposition, and the latter will resent their presence; but until the interior is enlarged it will be impossible to avoid mixing the parties. Some lively episodes between members are meanwhile inevitable.

Newspaper men in the new Parliament are few. The overthrow of newspaper proprietors in this has been phenomenal. With the Duke of Norfolk as Postmaster-General, he is not likely to be influenced by newspapers, but the prospect is heightened of a committee of inquiry being instituted to regulate the press telegraph charges, which now cause a yearly loss to the exchequer of £300,000. The present rates were established as a corrupt subsidy to the newspaper owners, given as a price of their support at the time to the bill transferring telegraphs from the private companies to the Government. There is every chance that the Conservatives will no longer tolerate the exciting condition of affairs, and an advance in press rates sufficient to put the service on a paying basis may shortly be looked for.

Pack at first meant a basket or receptacle for grain or other produce. The expression at first had no reference to size.

PLAN OF SOCIALISTS.

The German Rank and File Not Wholly Pleased.

PARASITES ON THE PARTY

They Are Declared to Be Responsible for the Programme.

HERR BEBEL HAS THE LEAD.

Other Serious Matters in the Fatherland Include Cholera and War Clouds.

BERLIN, GERMANY, July 27.—The rank and file of the Socialists, now having thoroughly studied the programme to be discussed by the Socialist congress, which will be convened at Breslau on October 8, are generally so displeased by its provisions that they are demanding a revision of the Agenda with the greater part of the agrarian proposals eliminated. An idea of the degree of displeasure felt among Socialists in consequence of the moderation exhibited by the framers of the programme, an outline of which was given in these dispatches last week, may be gathered from an expression of opinion contained in an article on the subject in the Social-Demokrat, edited by Herr Schippel, a Socialist member of the Reichstag.

The Demokrat denounces the agrarian scheme violently and declares that it originated with parasites upon the Socialist organization, and the several other Socialist organs, with the exception of the Vorwarts, concur with Herr Schippel, who, when the congress meets in October, will, without doubt, find a majority behind him when he opposes the present scheme.

Herr Bebel maintains that the programme is the only logical one that can be carried out in the present state of affairs, and declares that the allegations that it was inspired by Herr Vollmar or any others of the moderate wing of the Socialist party are utterly unfounded. Indeed, Herr Bebel asserts, Vollmar was not a member of the committee that drew up the programme, and, furthermore, he was not even consulted in regard to it. Bebel warmly defends the new departure from the long cherished Socialist ideals on the ground that the plans laid down in the programme have already been partially successful wherever they have been applied.

Helen Howard, the Socialist writer, has an article in the Vorwarts entitled "The Final Goal," in which she treats of the whole matter in a vein similar to that followed by Bebel.

"German socialism, which is now practical," she says, "has been too long absorbed in ideals and works of the present. In order that certain objects may be realized, and knowing that if they are attained they will relieve if they cannot cure the existing evils, the party cannot possibly leave out agrarian questions which affect a vast number of the populace, who, once learning the value of socialism, will become the most potent force in securing final victory."

The organs of the Freisinnige party are fully in sympathy with Herr Bebel's section of the Socialists, and express the hope that discord will not be permitted to weaken that party. The Conservative and National Liberal newspapers, on the other hand, welcome the prospect of a schism in the Socialist party, which will leave the moderates greatly in the minority, while at the same time committing the bulk of the Socialists to the most extreme policy, with which the State will be better able to grapple than it is at present.

The bye-election held this week for members of the Reichstag to occupy the seats for Meseritz and Waldeck, attracted unusual interest. The struggle in Meseritz, in Prussian-Poland, was between German and Polish candidates. The anti-Semites held the balance of power, and most of them seemed to incline toward the Pole. Observing this tendency, the German candidate issued a circular embodying the text of Prince Bismarck's appeal to the Germans to withstand at all hazards the encroachments of the Polish faction. This turned the scale and the German was elected. The election in Waldeck was most notable in its result, which was the defeat of Dr. Boetticher, the National Liberal candidate, who has held the seat since 1878. A re-battle was necessary and resulted in the election of an Agrarian of anti-Semitic views. The Radicals and Socialists assisted to a great extent to oust Boetticher.

The season of congresses is in full blast. The German philatelists held their meeting at Mannheim this week and exchanged stamps as well as ideas. It is estimated that the value of the stamps bought and sold on the occasion reached 2,500,000 marks.

At Heidelberg the journalist congress was in session this week. The chief subject of discussion was the progress of the press congress of the International Literary Artist Association, which will meet in Dresden September 15 to 20. The German Catholics will meet in Munich August 25.

A group of Catholics, headed by Count Felix von Loe, Count Florenbroeck and Barons Boelger and Wallos, have forwarded a memorial to the Vatican in regard to the social reforms, intending that the replies received thereto shall be presented to the congress in Munich. The memorial urged the necessity of co-operative organization among the peasants, a reform of the laws of succession so as to restrain the subdivision of rural properties, the creation of compulsory industrial corporations, the legal regulation of trades, the protection of small industrial workers, the creation of great syndicates, the regulation of taxation, the organization of workingwomen, the prohibition of speculation on the bourses and the defense of commerce against combinations.

The Pope has ordered that an investigation be made into these subjects by experts and a report thereon submitted to him in order to enable him to prepare an exhaustive deliverance upon the questions, which document is awaited with a great deal of interest, not to say curiosity.

The Italian Ambassador has delayed his departure from Berlin for his annual holiday, for which he obtained leave some time ago, in order to confer with Chancellor Hohenlohe upon the questions which were treated of in the course of the Chancellor's recent interview with Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. The semi-official press at first declared that Chancellor Hohenlohe's visit to the Em-

peror was one of mere courtesy, but they now admit that the interview had reference to the situation in Bulgaria and Turkey.

As Count Eulenburg, the German Ambassador to Austria, is absent from his post at Vienna, Emperor William communicated by telegraph with the Chancellor, who was spending his holidays at Ausse, near Ischl, where the Austrian Emperor is staying; hence the meeting. It is understood that the conference resulted in a definite agreement between Germany and Austria in regard to the policy of the two powers in the Balkan Peninsula.

According to the Lokal Anzeiger, the Emperor is about to forward to the Czar an autograph letter with a view of arranging for the Russian Emperor to visit Berlin about the end of September.

The Empress Frederick attended a two days' Handel festival at Mayence at the beginning of this week. The festival was held in the hall of the Liedertafel, which was crowded with a most distinguished audience. The first day "Deborah" was performed and the second day "Hercules," with the English tenor, Edward Lloyd. The orchestra comprised only strings, oboes, bassoons, horns and an organ. The critics agree in praising the impressive sonorosity and execution of the work. The Grand Duke of Hesse sent the famous conductor, Fritz Volbach, a compliment to the performance and the performers.

Eugene Wolff, the correspondent of the Tagblatt in Madagascar, telegraphs that at least one-fourth of the French army are suffering from dysentery. The present situation in Madagascar is serious. The young Hova party has proclaimed the deposition of the Premier, who is the husband of the Queen, and it is also reported at the French front that the Queen herself has fled from Antanarivo, the capital of the country, and that the capital is in a state of panic. A revolution has occurred at Port Dauphin. The natives have risen against the Europeans and an American warship has arrived there to protect the Protestant missions.

Upon the receipt of news that cholera is extending in Volhynia toward the Prussian and Austrian frontiers orders have been issued to increase the guards on the Prussian frontier. In the meantime no cases of cholera have appeared in Eastern Prussia.

The Goethe exhibition will be opened in the Goethe house in Frankfurt to-morrow. The chief exhibition will be Goethe's portrait, autographs, albums, etc.

The Emperor has caused the old Schloss in Berlin to be fitted up with electric apparatus and accumulators sufficient to feed 1800 glow lamps seven hours each day.

The American passage visitors now here are: E. F. Uhl, Assistant Secretary of State, Washington; G. R. Hurd, Charles Gregory and D. Braman, New York; W. W. Witmer, Des Moines, Iowa; and Major Day and Dr. Gerton of Rhode Island.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCE ASKED.

Mrs. Hattie Danison of Brooklyn Has Sued Her Husband.

One Feature of the Case Will Be the Elopement of the Defendant.

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 27.—Mrs. Hattie Danison of Brooklyn has begun an action for divorce against her husband, James L. Danison, on statutory grounds. The case will come up in the Supreme Court in the next few days. The suit explains the social disappearance of a woman who a few years ago gave promise of being a leader in the literary set of New York's 400. A feature of the case, if it comes to trial, according to Mrs. Danison's counsel, will be the elopement and the divorce arising from it.

Mrs. Danison is 28 years old and was born in Boston. She is the only daughter of Henry Augustus Coburn, who was once a wealthy wholesale dry-goods dealer of New York. For some years before his death Mr. Coburn had retired from business and when he died he left his widow and daughter well provided for. Miss Coburn graduated from Mme. Doremus' private college. Among Miss Coburn's fellow-pupils were Miss Cooper Hewitt, the Misses Taylor and Miss Goodwin. She was just 18 years of age when she met Mr. Danison, who came from a good New England family. He was living on a large private income before his marriage, was an officer of the National Guard of fine appearance and manners and gallant among women. Danison's wooing was as ardent as brief. The families favored the match and the couple were married in New York. Mrs. Danison not being 19 years of age.

The story of what followed was told by the plaintiff in the action to a reporter yesterday, at her residence. In her complaint Mrs. Danison says that her husband, after the marriage, was living in New York, but that he began a course of cruelty, the details of which cannot be repeated. More trouble culminated in a general breakdown of health. Then my husband left me. Five years ago I had him arrested on a charge of abducting money borrowed from members of my family in sums varying from small amounts to \$500. He still retained his powers of fascination, and at the abandonment proceedings certain members of my family were led to testify in my behalf yielded to his influence and remained silent. These also persuaded me not to press the case, and it fell through.

"Subsequently I consented to live with him to stop the mouths of gossip, and about this time he formed the acquaintance of a Lena Wisniah, whom I have named as co-respondent in the present action. She was a married woman. He became infatuated with her and finally eloped with her. Her husband obtained a divorce from her in August last. At this time Mr. Danison was holding a confidential position in the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. Mrs. Danison is an accomplished musician and was a pupil of Professor Pinau. She is also an authoress, the novel "The False and the True" being one of her works. She has also written a number of short stories. When she first married it was her ambition to found a literary salon in New York society.

Bond Forger Lewis Located. CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 27.—A special to the Press from Columbus, Ohio, says: Z. T. Lewis, the bond forger, may be apprehended and brought to justice. A telegram was received by a local bank here to-day from a man from West Union, Adams County, signing himself W. C. Cappes, became infatuated with her and finally eloped with her. Her husband obtained a divorce from her in August last. At this time Mr. Danison was holding a confidential position in the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

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GAVE A GREAT FEAST.

John Wanamaker's Son Gorged the Parisian Swells.

COUNTS WERE PLENTIFUL

It Is Said That the Spread Cost a Cool Twenty Thousand.

ALL HAD SEPARATE DINNERS.

When the Good Things Had Been Consumed Costly Souvenirs Were Distributed.

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LONDON, Eng., July 27.—The people of Paris will talk for many a day about the wonderful dinner party given on Thursday night at the Pavillon d'Armonville, a famous restaurant in the Bois de Boulogne, by Rodman Wanamaker, the son of the merchant and ex-politician of Philadelphia. Twenty-two guests partook of this feast. Twenty-two of the finest equipages which Paris stables could produce called at the same moment at the residences of the guests and then brought them to the banquet hall.

The list of guests included Count Bryas, Count de Chazelles, Count La Rochefoucauld, Baron Van Zuylen, the son-in-law of Baron Rothschild, and the artist, Roland Knader, of New York.

The decorations of the dining-room were marvelously beautiful. Luminous fountains, planted upon great blocks of ice, kept the air cool.

The dinner itself showed a splendid disregard of cost. It was one dinner, but twenty-two independent dinners separately served, one to each guest. There was none of the meanness of the Europeans, who are not ashamed, even when wealthy, to make a roast of fish do duty for the whole party. Each guest had before him a whole leg of mutton, a whole salmon, truffled fowl, a basket of peaches and a double magnum of champagne, besides bottles of wine of sacred vintage and fabulous cost.

After the dessert had been served a waiter brought around a black silk bag into which each guest thrust his hand and drew out a souvenir.

The souvenirs were pearl and emerald pins, ruby links, gold cigarette cases, inlaid with diamonds, and other trifles of substantial value.

It is asserted that the cost of the entire affair was close to \$20,000. Young Wanamaker succeeded to his own satisfaction in demonstrating that American hospitality, when measured by the cash standard, quite distances effete European customs. Some of the comments on the affair, in which Frenchmen and foreigners are indulging, do not have a pleasant sound in the ears of Americans in Paris, and some protests are made that young Wanamaker is not a typical American host.

CHINA'S LOAN TRANSFERRED.

London's Banks to Handle Money Paid to the Japanese.

LONDON, Eng., July 27.—Japan has given instructions that the whole proceeds of the Chinese loan raised in Paris be transferred to London. A portion of the money thus secured will be paid out by the London firm on account of debts incurred through the war, while another portion will be expended in the purchase of ships and stores. The French bankers dislike this scheme very much, but there is no way in which they can prevent the transfer of the money.

MAD REVELS OF REDS.

Shawnee Braves Feasting and Dancing to Their Hearts' Content.

Never Before Has Such an Exhibition of Gluttony Been Witnessed in the Territory.

WICHITA, KANS., July 27.—Near Tulsa, Ind. T., the Shawnee Indians, together with several hundred friendly Indians from the different tribes in other parts of the Territory, are having their annual warden.

The dance is attended with scenes of the wildest excitement, which are particularly vehement when huge bonfires light up the country for miles around. The painted braves circle around the bonfires, yelling and jumping and making all manner of hideous noise, while they go through the motions of scalping a victim, subjecting him to tortures and then burning his body. They are not allowed to have whisky, but they manage to elude the vigilance of the Indian police and smuggle it into camp.

A detachment of the military post is there to preserve order, but in spite of their presence the redskins are noisy and reckless, and are continually engaged in savage broils among themselves. To-day a dozen braves were slain and barbecued amid wild demonstrations of delight. The gluttony of the Indians is said by eyewitnesses to have been the most shocking. Almost every tribe in the Territory except the Cherokees is represented in the celebration. The Cherokee tribe has given up the dances and has been given the gentlemen's Grillroom an international reputation, will prevail in this new department.

Negro Murders Hanged. RALEIGH, N. C., July 27.—Near Salisbury yesterday Whit Ferrand and Anderson Brown, negroes, were executed in the presence of 5000 people—Ferrand for the murder of Deputy Sheriff Owen, and Brown for the murder of his mistress, Sallie Brown. Both made full confessions.

It Is a Fact

That Hood's Sarsaparilla has an unequalled record of cures, the largest sales in the world, and cures what all others fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye to-day. \$1; six for \$5. Be sure to get Hood's.

GOOD NEWS.

HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE ARE AFFLICTED with and are desirous of knowing the best institution to which to apply for aid. Mr. Oris Crawford of Gold Hill, Oregon, writes: "I am getting along fine. All the old symptoms are disappearing. I praise the old doctors of the Hudson Medical Institute. I believe you gentlemen have really cured me."

"ORIS CRAWFORD." "Gold Hill, Oregon."

Neurasthenia is a disease that has made itself more manifest during the past ten years than ever before. You are easily excited; pain all through the body. Your blood is thin, you are restless, don't sleep, head aches, constipation, pain in your back, liver torpid, tongue coated, loss of flesh, melancholia, no appetite, indigestion, sense of uneasiness after eating, tired, worn-out feeling. You need treatment; write to or consult with the great doctors of the Hudson Medical Institute, Stockton, Market and Ellis streets, San Francisco, Cal.

E. A. Clark of Placerville, El Dorado Co., Cal., writes:

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE—Gentlemen: I firmly believe that had it not been for the skilled treatment I received at the Hudson Medical Institute, that ere this I would have been an inmate of an insane asylum, or filled a suicide's grave. Before being treated by you I was troubled with confusion of thoughts, loss of memory, mental and nervous exhaustion and melancholy. In fact, I suffered the tortures of the damned.

But now, after being under your treatment for a few months, I feel like a man in every sense of the word. Am ambitious, my mind is clear and my memory natural, and I feel that there are a great many pleasant things in this life.

The delicate surgical operation which you have just successfully and skillfully performed upon me has convinced (together with your careful treatment) will soon restore me permanently to health.