

JOHN BULL WORRIED.

Begins the Turmoil by Striking a Double Blow.

AN ENTIRE CONFUSION.

Suspicion That the Bluffing of China Concealed Other Motives.

WORSE TROUBLES IN EUROPE.

England May Be Compelled to Do a Little Free Fighting for the Triple Alliance.

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LONDON, ENG., Oct. 5.—The prevalent sense of an impending disturbance with which last week closed has had its prompt and emphatic justification. England, it was felt, had become ready to substitute deeds for words, and was on the point of delivering a blow somewhere. As it turned out, she struck simultaneously with both fists. Her demonstration of naval force to back up her ultimatum to the Chinese Government was so definite in outline and followed by so swift a surrender of the menaced party that it monopolized public attention. No one particularly noticed the quieter and much less dramatic forward movement of another British fleet to within sight of the Hellespont.

Indeed few knew of it at the time, for there is always far greater mystery about the whereabouts of squadrons in the Mediterranean than in the Pacific; but then came the startling upheaval, disorder and bloodshed in the streets of Stamboul, and immediately the pendulum of popular interest swung back from Asia to Europe, and the rest of the week has been given over entirely to reports, discussions, sensational rumors and speculations about the violently reopened Eastern question. Both in the Turkish and the Chinese waters these British fleets remain, however, very prominently in view, and in each case it may be surmised that they have by no means finished what they came to do.

Continental and English comments on the situation as it stands reveal an entire confusion, not only as to what will happen, but as to what has already occurred. Here in London we have two sharply conflicting accounts of the Constantinople riots. One says that the Armenians are wholly to blame, the other pictures them as lamb-like victims to Turkish ferocity. In other words that natural partisan division among Englishmen on this whole question, which has been for a whole year repressed, has asserted itself as during last October these dispatches pointed out that it must. The English Tories, who in foreign affairs are a very large majority, like the Turk and loathe the Armenian by instinct and tradition.

Hence, when the Times, which, in this respect, retains a strong leaven of its old Liberalism, took up the Sassoun massacres and raised a hot Armenian issue, there was a rather painful, hesitating silence among them, but then the Tory papers, with one or two exceptions, followed the Times' example, partly because they imagined it was good politics thus to force Rosebery's hand, partly for reasons less creditable to journalism, and the Tory rank and file amazedly found itself committed to precisely that Gladstonian policy of bullying the Sultan and encouraging his turbulent small nationalities to mutiny which had formerly revolted its very soul.

Lord Salisbury, on succeeding to the Foreign Office, felt in duty bound to make the best show of continuous Eastern policy that he could, but his party was under no such obligations, and the Tory papers began at once to change their tone about the Armenians. To-day the Times, among them, remains almost alone in desiring to see the Porte humiliated and the Mesopotamian Christians exalted. Its contemporaries now have correspondents in Constantinople who reflect their readers' views and paint the Armenians in as bad a light as possible, while the radical press get reports after their own heart, which make every Muslim a demon and every Levantine Christian a suffering angel.

So the English parties are being released from the artificial restraint of the hybrid Rosebery-Kimberly foreign policy and swung back into the natural positions which Israel and Gladstone marked out for them twenty years ago.

It can be seen that all this will not simplify Lord Salisbury's very puzzling task. His private predilections are those of his party. His personal notion of sending a fleet to the mouth of the Dardanelles would be to warn off Russia and not to terrify the Sultan, and yet he finds himself nominally working with Russia and using British men-of-war against the Turk to further aims which are ostensibly Russia's as much as England's. If it were not so full of sinister possibilities this position of affairs would set all Europe roaring with laughter. It is funnier than farce, but somehow no one smiles. This comedy has no easy-minded spectators. Its audience of to-day may all be called to the stage as actors to-morrow, and the burlesque may give place to a tragedy.

The visible facts are that Kiamil Pasha, to whom the Sultan turned in his despair, is the English nominee, and it is believed that he may be trusted to follow the lines that Sir Philip Currie lays down and that Turkish officialdom has shown itself able to deal, after its own fashion, with disorder in the metropolis. All else is uncertain. Parisians pretend to believe that the English furnished the Armenians with revolvers and bribed them to provoke riot in order to create a pretext for the British fleet to enter the Dardanelles, and the comment of other Continental papers is, if less spiteful, scarcely more illuminating. Nobody, in truth, understands his own position, much less that of his neighbors, in this dense fog of cross-purposes and clashing interests. There is nothing for it but to stand still and wait for daylight or the guiding light of detonators.

ous embroglio which she has fixed up for herself, and to manage her new quarrel with her old friend Turkey and her new partnership with her old enemies—Russia and France—on her own hook. If she emerges from the entanglement peacefully things will be as they were. If, on the other hand, matters come to blows England will be in the position of doing gratis work which the Triple Alliance exists for the sole purpose of having done. This prospect of seeing England doing something for nothing greatly warms the German heart, and will not fail of appreciation in Vienna and Rome. Of course, in such an event, which a week's occurrences bring within the range of practical possibilities, England will not necessarily remain single handed. She will have merely to pay a long price for help.

Although the probability of a much more threatening complication of the Chinese matter has been thrust completely in the background by the turmoil on the Bosphorus it is perfectly understood among the well informed that the business of obtaining redress for the missionary massacres forms only a slight, perhaps the slightest, part of the British fleet's mission. The ultimatum of which so much was made on paper, and before which the Chinese seem to grovel so promptly, is even suspected of being a kind of dummy demand. The Viceroy whose degradation was demanded and conceded with such facility had been already degraded a year before and was only remaining at his post to clear up his accounts. This is being represented as a fine joke at England's expense, but I am assured that it was quite understood between the British and Chinese officials and was intended merely as a mask for an understanding of a far broader and more important nature.

Reports of a more curious character are beginning to circulate among people who are generally described as in diplomatic circles about the German Emperor. I find five or six public men, all more or less in touch with German affairs, who have heard within the past fortnight different stories about him, which seem to indicate that he is passing through another one of those queer mental spells of his. His affection for his earliest boyhood for his charming brother, Henry, has been written much of, and now he has quarreled with him, and it is said that on the question of naval management Henry has quitted Germany under conditions not easily distinguishable from banishment.

Minor eccentricities are related which, if at all true, amply warrant what is heard of the popular apprehension and distrust in Germany. This is the most anxious period that Europe has known for a long time, and to have any of the many vital issues at stake in hands not under absolutely calm control necessarily increases the general disquietude, but Germany has, on the whole, more to risk or lose by war than anybody else, and it is quite intelligible that rumors of this sort should fill her with special alarm. However, it may be remembered that they were heard often before, and that no harm resulted.

Again the referendum in Switzerland has worked in a way to disappoint those who hoped most from it. The conditions of the match made in the republic have long constituted a public scandal, competition having driven owners to the station point, and what is much worse, beaten down all safeguards against phosphoric poisoning among the workers, which there is at its worst.

Factory inspection did no good and finally it was decided by a large majority of the Legislature that the true remedy lay in the Government taking over the manufacture as a monopoly. This was referred to the popular vote with the result that only half of the electorate took the trouble to vote and that a few progressive, educated cantons like Basle and Zurich, which supported the project, were overwhelmed by the rural parts. The French districts are especially against it and in the very communes where phossy-law among match-workers had become a terrible and chronic scourge the owners of small factories were able to pile up immense majorities against the proposal. The result, like that on the Jewish killing of cattle, has furnished a text for a good deal of smart writing on the general subject of universal suffrage.

The South Carolina convention receives considerable attention in the cable dispatches and the general tone of British comment is dispassionately casual, but the Daily News, which went into hysterics over Ida Wells' anti-lynching crusade and since then has been the chief bleater in the Armenian chorus, takes the Palmetto State sternly by the ear.

The value of its opinions may be gleaned by its belief that the constitutionality of Mississippi's earlier experiment in limiting the black vote has not been brought to test before the Supreme Court, because the negroes are too poor to find money for lawyer's bills, but about the earnestness of its emotions there can be no doubt. It recalls proudly that it always championed the human rights of the negro in America, and adds: "The Daily News will champion his civil rights as well." Whether it is prepared to proceed to the length of armed intervention is not clear, but at any rate South Carolina ought to know that the Daily News is watching it.

At last it seems that the ancient project of driving a broad new thoroughfare from Holborn to the Strand is actually going under way. The scheme now adopted will sweep away the Tudor slum of Clare Market and also weed out Holliwell street, but preserve both of the old churches in the Strand. Its cost, without thus torn up by the route, will be over \$10,000,000.

As an example of the delays which retarded this improvement, it is related that in 1807 a big theatrical manager intended taking a site in the district involved to build a theater, and was privately warned by an official friend that the new street was certain to be made across the property in question during the coming year.

There is a rumor about among some of my friends that William Ernest Henley is to be made poet laureate. It is a selection which always seemed to be the most fitting to me, if Swinburne must be excluded, but that surely is no reason why it should be, and Henley has a certain Johnsonian intractability, not to say malice, of temperament, which it is difficult to imagine politicians find admirable. Edwin Arnold would be more in their form.



LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD HAS TURNED HER TORCH TOWARD CUBA.

FINEST IN AMERICA.

An Engineer's Opinion of the Valley Road's Locomotives.

INSPECTION OF THE LINE.

Directors Will Visit Stockton to Arrange for New Buildings.

ROUNDHOUSE AND SHOPS.

Work Has Progressed So Rapidly That They Have Become a Necessity.

STOCKTON, CAL., Oct. 5.—President

The communication stated that, while highly pleased with the spirit of appreciation evinced by the people of Stockton, the directors would prefer to see the road complete in every detail before banquets were given. In other words, the tenor of the message was "business before pleasure," and it now appears that the railroad people will have plenty to look after while here. Besides the inspection of all the lines and grades, they will locate and take the first steps looking to the erection of a division roundhouse and machine and repair shops. The road has progressed now so far that the machine-shops are needed, and it is understood here that as soon as the location is decided upon and plans drawn bids on the work will be called for. There is every reason to believe that work on the shops and roundhouses will be under way soon. Both are needed, and judging from the management displayed in other departments of the work the directors will not let a necessity go unsatisfied.

A special meeting of the commercial association will be held Monday evening in order that the directors may discuss the location of the shops with the business men of the city.

The mechanics here are well pleased with the outlook for work this winter, as it is the custom of the Valley railroad people to favor home firms and laborers wherever possible.

A large shipment of coal from San Francisco is expected to arrive here to-morrow. It will be used on the locomotives in construction work. Superintendent Wilbur was busy to-day buying such other ma-

WITH ALL DUE HONOR

Funeral Services Over the Body of Professor Pasteur.

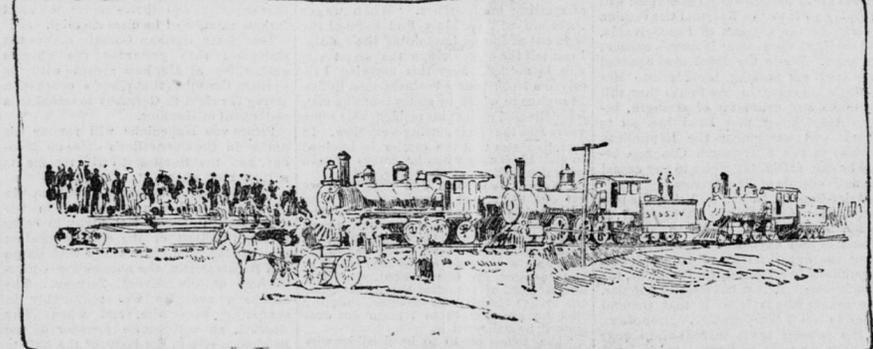
AN IMPOSING PAGEANT.

Great Was the Mourning in the Metropolis of France.

CARS WITH FLORAL TRIBUTES.

Men of All Stations Turned Out to Participate in the Sad Ceremonies.

PARIS, FRANCE, Oct. 6.—The funeral



THE FIRST TRAIN TO RUN OVER THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY RAILROAD AT STOCKTON.

[Sketches for "The Call."]

Buell of the Commercial Association received a communication this afternoon from the Valley railroad headquarters in San Francisco requesting that there be no public demonstration here next Monday, on the occasion of the visit of inspection by Vice-President Watt and the directors.

services over the body of Professor Louis Pasteur took place in the Cathedral of Notre Dame to-day.

About 9 o'clock this morning the first group of delegates arrived in the Rue Dutoit in front of the Pasteur institute, where the body has been lying in state, and thereafter there was a steady stream of people come to take part in the obsequies.

At 1 o'clock the clergymen of the parish church said prayers over the coffin, which was then placed in the hearse. The Republican Guard headed the procession, and were followed by General Sausser, Military Governor of Paris, and his staff, with a numerically strong military escort. Then came the delegates from the Alsatian societies, the various municipalities and trades, followed by delegations of monks and students, all of them bearing imposing wreaths.

Five floral cars were in the procession, all of them covered with wreaths. The band of the Republican Guard played a dirge as the procession started for the cathedral. The hearse, drawn by six horses, was followed by M. Pasteur's son, his son-in-law and his grandson. Then came the President of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, Premier Ribot and M. Traviex, Minister of Justice, followed by the leading foreign diplomats and an unending line of generals, admirals and lesser military and naval officers; a delegation of members of the French Academy, including Coppe, the celebrated litterateur; M. Paul Bourget, the poet and novelist; M. Leon Say, the famous economist; red-robed Judges, physicians, and representative members of every profession.

The procession was about a mile long and its rear guard was composed of a troop of cavalry. The route near the Pasteur Institute was lined with silent crowds of men and women who made the sign of the cross as the body passed by.

As the hearse reached the cathedral of Notre Dame wreaths were placed in the square. The priests connected with the late M. Pasteur's parish left the coffin at the church door and it was then taken in

charge by the priests attached to the cathedral.

Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs; Baron Mohrenheim, Russian Ambassador; United States Ambassador Eustis and Lord Dufferin, British Ambassador, arrived in carriages. Newton Eustis, secretary of the United States Embassy, and Commander Rogers, naval attaché of the United States Embassy, walked in the procession.

At noon President Faure arrived and passed under the mourning drapery which concealed the facade of the church. The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia and Prince Nicholas of Greece, were already in the church. Abbe Marie celebrated the mass and the choir sang the liturgy.

In the meantime the catafalque was hastily erected in the center of the square, and a draped rostrum, from which M. Poincare, Minister of Public Instruction, delivered a funeral oration, was also erected.

Archbishop Richard pronounced absolution after the mass. President Faure walked out of the cathedral between Grand Duke Constantine and Prince Nicholas and listened to M. Poincare's eulogy of M. Pasteur, in which he reviewed the scientist's career and lauded his modesty, valor and charity.

Dense masses of people filled the square. The troops defiled half an hour before the coffin, and the body was then placed in the vault of the cathedral in the presence of the family.

BUSTAMENTE'S ARREST.

Will Be Punished for All the Faults of Ezeta.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Oct. 5.—A special cable dispatch from San Salvador says: Colonel Florentino Bustamante, arrested recently on board the steamer City of Sydney by the Salvadoran authorities at Puerto La Libertad, will be delivered to the local authorities.

He is accused of robbery, incendiarism and other crimes. Bustamante says his arrest was an outrage and while he was on board the Sydney he was under the protection of the American flag, and while in San Francisco last year, together with Ezeta and other Salvadoran refugees, he was tried, but there was not sufficient evidence to cause his extradition back to Salvador.

It is believed that President Gutierrez will punish Bustamante for all the crimes charged to Ezeta and his party, and will order Bustamante shot.

It is generally believed that Bustamante has been sacrificed by Antonio Ezeta. He says the latter is without money, and was only able to leave San Francisco through advances made to him by a Spaniard, Manuel Casin, on whom Ezeta conferred the rank of general, and who paid Ezeta's hotel and steamer fare. Salvador Rodriguez, Charge d'Affaires of Salvador in Mexico during Ezeta's regime, has been compelled to leave the country secretly through persecution, because he was thought to be implicated in conspiracies against the present administration.

WORRIED TO THE GRAVE.

Suicide of a Defendant in Two Breach of Promise Suits.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Oct. 5.—Frederick Leutzinger, one of the old residents of this city, was found dead in bed this morning, having committed suicide by taking a dose of carbolic acid. The suicide was caused by worry over two breach of promise damage suits that were pending in the courts. Miss Clara Uhlendorf of St. Louis asked \$35,000 and Mollie Graham of this city asked for \$25,000. Leutzinger was a wealthy retired baker, who became complicated with the Graham woman some months ago. A few days ago she sent him word that she would kill him unless he settled with her.

PAID FOR LOST PROPERTY.

Mrs. Foltz Taught the English Steamship Officials a Lesson.

An American Lady Lawyer Who Refused to Submit to Shipwreck Without Damages.

DENVER, COLO., Oct. 5.—Mrs. Clara Shortridge-Foltz of San Francisco stopped off in Denver to-day while en route home after a vacation tour abroad. Mrs. Foltz left for Europe in June. She was accompanied by her daughter, Miss Virginia Foltz, whom she took abroad for the purpose of having her voice tried before prominent French teachers.

After touring the Continent they attempted to cross the English Channel on the steamer Seaford. When a part of the way across the boat collided with the freighter Lyon. There were aboard 355 passengers and the Seaford was sunk. All the passengers lost their baggage excepting what they could carry in hand satchels, and Mrs. Foltz lost three large trunks filled with her handsome gowns and bric-a-brac and treasures which she had picked up during her tour on the Continent.

Mrs. Foltz was told that she could not get a cent of damages. But the English officials did not take into consideration that she was an American woman and a lawyer as well, and she went before the managers of the company and demanded a settlement. She was paid in full for her property and the payment was promptly made, too.

"In America railway and steamship companies are liable for damages in cases of wreck," said Mrs. Foltz, in speaking of the matter, "and I pointed out that the English law also covered this important point. A woman lawyer was something of a revelation to the English officials, and I have never felt better over any suit that I have won than I felt over my victory in this case."

Killed by a Flywheel.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Oct. 5.—The 50,000-pound flywheel attached to the 500-horsepower engine in the power-house of the Hudson Electric Light Company burst this morning. Carl Anderson, the head engineer, was killed and his body was found on a girder near the roof of the engine-room. William Coggeswell and William Pierson, assistant engineers, were badly injured.

Imprisoned for Life.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Oct. 5.—Willis and Harry Welsh, convicted of robbing an old man, were sentenced to life imprisonment. They are the first to be convicted under the law making train and highway robbery capital crimes.

POWERS OF BISHOPS.

One Important Theme at the Episcopal Convention.

DEPUTIES NOT AGREED.

Secret Sessions of the Upper House Met With Some Opposition.

REVISING THE CONSTITUTION.

It is Apparent That the Changes Cannot Be Completed This Session.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Oct. 5.—For a short thirty minutes to-day there was a brilliant forensic display between those members of the lower house of the Episcopal convention who are opposed to the relinquishment of any of its prerogative and the element that holds that the fathers of the church are entitled to a little more leeway and latitude than was given them a century ago. It was the same story of the first clause of the first paragraph of the new constitution, and a large number of delegates are fighting to replace the stipulation in the old constitution preventing the Bishops from pigeon-holing legislation coming up from below.

It was not a thrashing of old straw, however, for amendment after amendment was presented until the venerable Judge Wilder of this State capped the climax by submitting a resolution to the following audacious effect:

"That so long as the House of Bishops shall hold its legislative sessions with closed doors the House of Deputies their approval or disapproval, the latter with objections in writing, in three days after the proposed act shall be reported to them for concurrence."

This was the pending issue when the committee rose. The first section in question has been under debate for an entire day and two portions of days and seems to be no nearer a final vote than when it was originally presented on Wednesday. To still further complicate matters the House of Bishops has entered upon a revision of the new constitution and canons on its own account. The result will be that about the time the revised revision goes up to the Bishops from the deputies another revised revision will come to the deputies from the Bishops. Just where the prospective changes will land the two houses neither Bishops nor deputies seem to know.

The one thing apparent is that neither house can get through the volume in the two weeks of life that remain to the convention, and there seems to be no other alternative than, after the wasting of much valuable time, the postponement of the issue to the convention of 1898. This will probably be held in Louisville.

Just as soon as the convention had approved the creation of new dioceses in California, Maryland and Kentucky and the magnificent copy of the revised prayer-book, approved at the last convention, has been presented, the delegates took up the constitutional pamphlet and settled back in their seats to see what the day would bring forth. Rev. J. B. Harrison of Springfield moved an amendment providing that each house should notify the other when there was any legislation to which they could not agree. This, he said, would put the two houses on an equality of privilege.

Judge Wilder, in submitting his resolution, said that so long as the Bishops held their sessions with closed doors there was no reason why special prerogative should be granted to them. The deputies met with everything wide open; nobody knew what the Bishops were doing unless they chose to make it public themselves. The result was that the deputies were placed at a great disadvantage, and the insertion of the old-time clause was the only safeguard upon which they could make a stand.

Delegate Fairbanks of Florida, who has already received the designation of the "Hoiman" of the body, insisted in a vigorous speech that it was decidedly unbecoming for them to attempt to hamper the Bishops. They should have confidence that the fathers of the church would do their work as honestly and as conscientiously as the deputies. He earnestly protested against politics being brought into this matter.

Rev. John S. Lindsay of Massachusetts admitted that some people, and altogether too many, thought there were more concessions in the new constitution than the Bishops were entitled to. This was a question that seriously affected their dignity. It was a threat that possibly the Bishops might get frightened and approve legislation without proper consideration. In stirring tones he appealed to his hearers to manifest their confidence in the Bishops by voting down all the amendments.

Dr. Elliott of Maryland again brought

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HENRY VOGELSSANG, THE FIRST ENGINEER ON THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY RAILROAD, WHO HANDLES THE THROTTLE ON THE ENGINE CLAUD SPRECKELS. [Reproduced from a photograph.]