NEWS AND GOSSIP BY CABLE FROM EUROPEAN CAPITALS.

MACEDONIAN PROBLEM STAYS RUSSIA'S HAND

Recession From Aggressive Attitude in Manchuria Explained.

LONDON, May 2.—Although the situation in the Balkan peninsula has been somewhat overshadowed in importance in the past week by the stand taken by Russia in Manchuria, it is the belief in official circles, both in London and Berlin, that the Macedonian question will, in the end, prove the more difficult of settlement of the two.

The apparent quiescence which affairs in the Balkans have assumed is, it is thought, merely the preparatory lull before the almost certain storm. Comparatively little as yet has been heard either directly or indirectly from the indefatigable and indomitable Sarafoff. Newspaper accounts of clashes in the peninsula between soldiers of the porte and agents of the Macedonian committee have been almost wholly devoid of reference to this leading spirit among the revolutionary element.

Eyes on Sarafoff.

None the less, however, the eyes of all the chancelleries of Europe vitally interested in the outcome of the Balkan problem are upon this same Sarafoff. He it is who is the power behind the Macedonian committee and through which the committee acts, and it is in him that the hope of success in what is now believed to be the inevitable and probably final uprising against the porte and the porte's methods in Europe lies. The British cabinet, and, indeed, the Russian and Austrian, also, estimate Sarafoff at his true weight in the councils of the Macedonian committee.

From what can be learned it is the general official opinion that Sarafoff is laying his plans slowly and carefully. He knows the mighty power of the Sultan's army and of that part of it which can be brought to bear in Macedonia the soonest, and there is little doubt, in London at least, that this astute revolutionist intends no mere flash in the pan such as occurred when Greece tried its puny strength against the military machine of Turkey.

Great Britain Pleased.

In a sense, however, and strange and unexpected as it may seem, Great Britain welcomes, at least temporarily, the disturbed and clouded state of affairs in Macedonia. It was this, it is Great Britain's firm belief, that caused Russia to disarm criticism and probably to stave off more active measures by receding from its aggressive attitude in Manchuria. Whether or not the great Bear's polite explanations to the United States, and by implication to Great Britain and Japan, are to be counted is a mooted question.

Russia and Russian diplomacy have, at least, never given Great Britain any substantial ground for an unswerving faith in either. Opinion, belief, and tradition as well mark the Muscovite government as a fit subject for suspicion. Great Britain and, it may be said, Japan are on guard. The hope on this side of the Atlantic is that the United States, where tradition is of another sort in regard to Russia, will assume the same attitude.

COSTLY JEWELS WORN BY CZAR AND CZARINA

LONDON, May 2.—The imperial jewels worn by the Czar and Czarina form the [illegible] an article in one of the leading [illegible] an papers. Their majesties, it [illegible] ave two regalia suits, one for [illegible] state occasions and another for occasions of the first magnitude. Even the former has a value of several million dollars.

The most splendid object in the collection is a diadem set with thirty-eight principal brilliants of great value, besides numerous other stones. This diadem alone is worth $15,000,000. The Czarina has also a collar worth as much and a girdle worth $10,000,000.

STEAMER LOSES HER CARGO OF BANANAS

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 2.—The Atlas Line steamer Alene, from Port Limon, Costa Rica, to New York, put in here with her machinery damaged and, owing to the presence of yellow fever at her port of departure, will be quarantined. The delay involves the entire loss of her cargo of bananas.

GERMAN MINISTERS TO EVADE DEBATE

BERLIN, May 2.—In order to evade the debate the ministers hastily withdrew from the Prussian house of lords when a resolution was introduced asking Chancellor von Buelow to use his influence to bring about the denunciation of all treaties containing the most-favored-nation clause.

SHOOTS THREE TIMES AT PRIEST ON ALTAR

VIENNA, May 2.—Toward the close of a crowded May-Day service in St. Stephen's Church yesterday a youth about twenty years old fired three revolver shots at the priest as he was elevating the Host.

He missed his mark, but one bullet severely wounded Prof. Jurosek of the Leopold Gymnasium. Another passed through a worshiper's hat, and the third struck a chatelaine bag hanging from a woman's waist. The youth was about to fire again when a bystander knocked the weapon from his hand and others secured him. Prof. Jurosek was taken to a hospital, where he is dying. The name of the youth is Haag. He believes that he is Christ.

KING EDWARD REVIEWS TEN THOUSAND TROOPS

Brilliant Cavalry Maneuvers at the Paris Garrison.

PARIS, May 2.—King Edward and President Loubet attended the review of 10,000 troops at the Paris garrison today. The troops drew up in rectangular form on the Vincennes parade ground, and after a royal cannon salute had been fired, marched past the stand where the King was seated. At the end of the parade came a furious cavalry charge, the cavalrymen halting abruptly in a long line before the reviewing stand.

After the review King Edward departed for the Hotel de Ville, where the municipal officials tendered him a reception. This afternoon he attended the races at Longchamp.

MANCHESTER, England, May 2.—The "Dispatch" in an editorial on King Edward's tour today states that his visits to the Continental capitals is raising a spirit of protest among several members of the government, who claim the King ought not to be allowed abroad and formally meet foreign statesmen, unless he is accompanied by some member of his cabinet.

AGES OF MONARCHS WHO GOVERN EUROPE

BERLIN, May 2.—When Kaiser Wilhelm called himself one of the youngest sovereigns in Europe a few days ago, he was not so accurate as usual. There are seven other reigning monarchs younger than he. They are the Prince of Bulgaria, aged forty-two; the King of Portugal, aged forty; the Czar, thirty-five; the King of Italy, thirty-four; the King of Servia, twenty-seven; the Queen of Holland, twenty-three, and the King of Spain, seventeen.

In this connection it is interesting to recall the ages of the rulers of other countries. The King of Greece is fifty-two, the Sultan, sixty-one; the Prince of Montenegro, sixty-two; King Edward VII, sixty-two; the King of Roumania, sixty-four; the King of the Belgians, sixty-eight; the Emperor of Austria, seventy-three; the King of Denmark, eighty-five; the Grand Duke of Luxemburg, eighty-six, and the King of Sweden, seventy-four. Thus it will be seen that the Kaiser is about midway between the octogenarian of the north and the boy King of the south.

TOLSTOY NOW WRITING HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY

ST. PETERSBURG, May 2. — The "Novoye Vremya" publishes a letter from a correspondent who saw Count Tolstoy a few days ago. The writer says the count is now in excellent health, and has resumed his reading and writing.

He is now writing his autobiography, and two chapters dealing with his childhood are already completed. The count is reported to have said that he wrote these chapters without difficulty, but he expects to have some trouble with the later chapters.

EARTHQUAKE LOWERS THE DEAD SEA LEVEL

JERUSALEM, May 2.—The recent earthquake in Palestine, which took place on March 30, seems to have been most severe in the valley of the Jordan. The level of the Dead Sea has fallen noticeably, and according to the latest reports, the Jordan now pours into the lake from an elevation, whereas it was formerly on the same level. Evidently the bottom of the Dead Sea must have subsided during the earthquake.

The whole region in the valley of the Jordan is volcanic, and the populace is anticipating another earthquake with alarm.

MORMON ACTIVITY ALARMS THE BRITONS

LONDON, May 2.—Apropos of the Mormon issue in Germany, attention is called to the fact that the missionaries are prosecuting a vigorous campaign in the English provinces, and even in the northern section of London. A provincial paper asserts that not a month passes without the departure from England of a band of converts bound for Utah.

JOURNALISTS UNABLE TO CHANGE HABITS

BERLIN, May 2.—In the course of the Kaiser's recent visit to Copenhagen, two cabinet ministers, who had formerly been journalists and stepped from the editorial desk straight into the cabinet, were introduced to him. King Christian of Denmark remarked:

"They are excellent statesmen, only they have an awkward habit, which they learned in their former profession, of throwing important official documents into the waste paper basket under the impression that they are the productions of some spring poet."

STARTLED THE PRINCE.

MUNICH, May 2.—Just as Prince George of Bavaria entered his carriage in front of a store here today, a handsome, well-dressed woman sprang in beside him and refused to leave, crying out that she had claims on the prince for protection. She was placed under arrest.

TO VISIT AMERICA.

BERLIN, May 2.—It is announced that the Prussian minister of finance, Baron von Rheinbaben, will shortly sail for the United States. He will make a tour of the principal cities in order to study the industrial conditions.

MRS. KATE WOOLSEY ATTACKS HER COUNTRY

Republics the Implacable Foes of All Womankind.

LONDON, May 2.—Like Waldorf Astor, the wealthy Mrs. Kate Trimble Woolsey, of New York city, and a former resident of Covington, Ken., has not any use for republics. Mrs. Woolsey has just published a book here entitled, "Republics Versus Woman." She dedicates it "with feelings of congratulation to the women who are the subjects of monarchies; and with feelings of sympathy to the women who are citizens of republics."

Mrs. Woolsey is a Daughter of the Revolution, so proud of her ancestors that she prefaces her book with a biographical note describing their achievements; yet she declares that republics are the enemies of her sex, as witness the following quotation:

"The greatest misfortune that ever befell American women was when their colonies broke away from English rule, for they must always desert their native land and kith and kin, and live under a foreign flag, in order to gain from the superior sex that recognition which the American republic denies them."

"Republics," Mrs. Woolsey bitterly declares, "are ungrateful to women. No woman," she says, "ever can be president, for in republics the Salic law reigns inexorable as death. Republicanism is masculine monopoly, and necessarily confers all its honors, powers, glories, and favors exclusively upon men. Republicanism is woman's implacable foe; between it and her exists an irreconcilable conflict."

EX-PRESIDENT VASQUEZ ILL IN GUANTANAMO

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 2.—The gunboat El Presidente brought here from Guantanamo several refugees from San Domingo who agree that the revolutionists' victory there is complete. Ex-President Vasquez was too ill to leave Guantanamo.

BUY RUSSIAN EXILE FIRST CLASS TICKET

HONOLULU, May 2.—The Japanese liner Nippon Maru had among her passengers a Russian exile named Ivan Von Boninski, who recently escaped from Saghalin Island and boarded the vessel at Yokohama as a stowaway. The passengers bought him a first class ticket.

PRINCE RUPERT TO VISIT THIS COUNTRY

PARIS, May 2.—Prince Rupert, heir presumptive to the throne of Bavaria, and Princess Maria Gabrielle, his beautiful wife, are to visit America. They are expected to arrive there late this summer.

The prince, upon the death of the mad King Otto, his grandfather, will ascend the throne, as his father, Prince Ludwig, will abdicate in favor of his son. The country is now ruled by Prince Leopold, grandfather of Prince Rupert and uncle of King Otto, as regent. King Otto has for a long time been confined in an asylum as a hopeless imbecile. He is failing rapidly and it is believed he cannot live long. The prince will travel incognito to preclude official recognition.

DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL UP TO THE LORDS

LONDON, May 2.—The deceased wife's sister bill reappeared in the house of commons yesterday. After well-worn arguments it passed a second reading by 164 to 94 votes.

The measure this year is in charge of Sir Gilbert Parker, who in support thereof presented a huge petition containing the signatures of 75,000 women of Birmingham and its suburbs. The bill has already passed its second reading sixteen times by large majorities, but its further progress is always hindered by the house of lords.

MARGHERITA TRAVELED IN ORDINARY COACH

ROME, May 2.—A few days ago Queen Margherita of Italy, accompanied by Marquis Guiccioli, started in a motor car from Rome to Civita Vecchia, but shortly after reaching the latter town the car broke down. The Queen was forced to walk to the station alone, where she waited for a night train from Piza, and entering an ordinary first-class compartment, in which there were a number of other travelers, she arrived at Rome after midnight, and then took a cab to her villa in the Via Veneto.

Her companions on the train had not the least idea of her identity, and the Queen said later that she rather enjoyed the experience.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AND SONS ARRIVE IN ROME

ROME, May 2.—Emperor William and his two sons arrived in Rome this afternoon from Berlin, an hour behind the time scheduled. Their train was delayed by a landslide.

The weather was stormy and enthusiasm was dampened.

TWO KILLED IN WRECK.

BERLIN, May 2.—A Potsdam local train collided with the east Prussian express near here today. Two persons were killed and seven injured.

NEVERSINK HOTEL SOLD.

READING, Pa., May 2.—The Neversink Mountain Hotel, a summer resort, was sold today for $21,000 to H. Y. Yost, representing the bondholders. The hotel was built ten years ago at a cost of $150,000.

MENU THAT LOUBET FAILED TO ENJOY

PARIS, May 2.—President Loubet had one meal which he did not in the least relish in the course of his trip to Algeria. He had reviewed the foreign legion at Krieder and in the evening attended the banquet given by the native chiefs. The menu was as follows:

Locust soup, sliced coucus, hashed mutton and pepper balls; stewed mutton with plums, artichokes, chestnuts and eggs. Roast camel and asses' milk was also on the menu. When he said that he did not relish asses' milk he was given sheep's and goat's milk.

The repast proved a little too much for the President, for he had to dip his hands into the dishes with the rest of the company, there being no knives or forks provided, and when it was over he asked for a drink of brandy. This was obtained for him after a difficulty, but it did not save him from a severe attack of indigestion.

HOLY CROSS PRIESTS MAY COME TO AMERICA

LONDON, May 2.—Catholic journals in London refer to the proposed removal from France to the United States of 400 priests and nuns of the Order of Holy Cross, pointing out that these victims of the legislation of the French government against unauthorized religious orders will go to the Western and Southwestern States. California and Texas are the two particularly favored—the latter because the order has institutions there, and the former because of the mild climate, so closely resembling that of southern France.

HAVE NO FAITH IN RUSSIAN PLEDGES

LONDON, May 2.—The average Briton sneers at the notion that any pledge given by the St. Petersburg government is given to be kept.

"Our American friends," says an evening paper, "will find out one of these days that the Russian foreign office is not conducted upon the precepts of the Sermon on the Mount, and they will learn to apply to all dealings with Russia the memorable observation of Mr. Chamberlain, 'who sups with the devil must use a long spoon.'"

HUGE FORTUNES AMASSED IN THE GERMAN EMPIRE

BERLIN, May 2.—Forty years ago huge fortunes were extremely rare in Germany. How completely all this has changed may be realized by the following table compiled from the income taxes paid in the year.

In 1902 there were 4,275 persons having fortunes of $500,000, 1,086 with $750,000, 470 with $1,000,000, 236 with $1,250,000, 346 with from $1,250,000 to $1,500,000, 130 with $5,000,000, 21 with $10,000,000, 9 with $10,000,000 to $15,000,000, 5 with over $20,000,000, and 4 with more than $50,000,000.

BOURKE COCKRAN ARRIVES IN NAPLES

NAPLES, May 2.—Bourke Cockran, of New York, has arrived here from Egypt. His health is improved. Mr. Cockran will go to Rome on Monday.

CHANGES IN POSTAGE TO BE CONSIDERED

Subject to Come Before Universal Postal Congress.

POSITION OF UNITED STATES

May Lose Special Rate for Transcontinental Mails—General Desire to Lower Letter Postage.

W. S. Shallenberger, Second Assistant Postmaster General, and Captain Brooks, superintendent of foreign mails, are daily consulting at the Postoffice Department over the changes which are expected to be made in the existing postal charges when the Universal Postal Congress meets at Rome next year. Each country has a pretty fair idea of what it will accept and what it will grant when the congress meets, but there is a great deal of international correspondence in progress, and some of the views now entertained may be altered before the delegates assemble.

The principal change is expected to be in the amount charged one country by another for the carrying of its mail. The present rate is two francs a kilogram, or about 18 cents per pound, and it is desired to have this reduced.

Big Revenue for Small Countries.

The rate is flat; that is, a small country gets as much for carrying the mail a short distance as a large country does for carrying it a long way. England, Belgium, and Holland, because of their geographical positions, carry enormous quantities of foreign mail for short distances, and the business is so profitable to them it constitutes an important item in their annual budget.

For this reason, it is thought that they may decline to accept a lower rate. All action in the congress must be unanimous, as a country cannot be coerced, and obstinacy on the part of one of the three kingdoms named may cause the present high charges to be maintained.

The United States is allowed a special rate of 6 francs per kilogram for carrying the through mail from New York to San Francisco, but it is probable this will be abolished.

Other Long Roads.

The construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway, the Canadian Trans-Continental Railroad and long stretches of road in other countries has taken from the United States its position as the only country with exceptionally long distances of railroad, and the American officials feel if they insist on a special rate the same must be paid to the other countries, with the result that there would be confusion and jealousy and this government would come out loser on the transaction.

Many of the countries in the Postal Union wish to see the international letter rate reduced from 5 cents per half ounce to 3 cents, or to see the weight for 5 cents raised to three-quarters of an ounce, and this will be one of the most important matters to be discussed by the congress. Another innovation to be urged will be the adoption of a return stamp, something on the order of the return postal cards now in use in the United States.

GROUND PURCHASED FOR GARFIELD HOSPITAL

Louis H. Schneider and others have placed on file a deed conveying to Garfield Memorial Hospital a lot at the corner of Eleventh Street and Florida Avenue northwest. The property, which joins the hospital estate on the west, extends to Clifton Street. The p[illegible] price named is $50,000.

Ill from a tropical disease Erickson, of the United State[illegible] pital Corps, arrived at the Ba[illegible] and Ohio depot last night from [illegible] where he had been stationed w[illegible] command for some time. He [illegible] moved to the General Hospital [illegible] condition was pronounced seriou[illegible]

OUTLOOK HOPEFUL FOR STOCK MARKET

Conservatism Appears to Be Dominating Influence.

A SPIRIT OF MODERATION

Nothing Adverse in Financial Relations and No Need for Anxiety on Account of Gold Shipments.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Wall Street is in a restful and generally hopeful mood. It is not making any superfluous display of energy just now, many of its leading spirits being absent or inactive at the moment, but it is calmly putting its furniture, in order, cheerfully accepting the inevitable and making ready to adjust itself beforehand to the known favorable and unfavorable situations which may have to be faced between now and the close of the year.

Chief of all influences is the understanding that next fall an active money market may be encountered. With such a contingency prudent men are careful about entering into distant financial engagements, bankers are unwilling to unduly lock up their resources, and all through financial circles a spirit of moderation prevails that promises well for the future and is the surest safeguard against subsequent difficulties. Behind this disposition to caution there is a feeling of reasonable confidence, inspired of course, by the numerous tests values have successfully endured, and by the probability of another good business season should the harvest turn out satisfactory.

Bank Reserves Rising.

Bank reserves are rising as usual at this season, so that if speculative excesses are prevented, easy conditions seem likely to prevail until crop demands begin. The construction of trust company reserves will necessarily make some demands upon the money market, but these have been so carefully anticipated that no derangement should follow. Some slight uneasiness has been exhibited over gold exports, though these need occasion no alarm. Gold usually goes abroad at this season; but, if the precious metal is required here, it will probably stay; for our credit abroad is improving, and we can undoubtedly borrow in Paris or elsewhere, if needed, without difficulty. Fortunately our exports continue heavy, and the crop failures in Europe coming when our own wheat crop promises to be unusually large make it almost certain that we will enjoy another season of large exports. There is, therefore, nothing adverse in our international trade or financial relations to cause anxiety; and moderate gold shipments would do no harm so long as bank reserves continue to rise.

Strength of the Market.

The franchise tax decision of the court of appeals had little injurious effect. This was because the verdict had been partly anticipated, while other financial conditions were generally sound. Following so close upon the decision against the Northern Securities Company, this was emphatic testimony of the strength of the general market. That values have lately met a whole series of adverse events without flinching can only be explained by the facts that stocks are in strong hands, that all bad conditions have been amply discounted by the fall since last summer, and by the continued large volume of general business. Nothing but easy money is now required to allow the pendulum to swing in the opposite direction.

Railroad earnings show gratifying increases, indicating the growth and activity of trade; labor agitation, though still prevalent, is less rampant than formerly; the masses are well employed at good wages; immigration is surpassing all records; there is plenty of work in sight for all, and should the harvest prove satisfactory one more reason of large business is almost certain.