ZIONIST VILLAGES ALREADY WELL STARTED AND FLOURISHING IN PALESTINE.







SYSTEMATIC EFFORTS To Be Made by Zionis's TO COLONIZE PALESTINE

Twenty-Two Settlements of Orthodox Jews Have Already Been Founded and Are Flourishing in the Holy Land.

WHAT THEY HAVE ACCOMPLISHED.



with a new one, Rishon-l'Zion, in 1882. The former has 2,400 acres of land, on which are eighty houses, in which 648 persons have their homes. It has more than a million vines and thousands of fruit trees, and has now a daughter colony near it, called Jehudije, with sixteen houses.

Rishon-l'Zion owns 2,200 acres, on which 1,500,000 vines are planted, producing about 400,000 gallons of wine annually. There are 20,000 mulberry trees for the silkworms, 10,000 fruit trees, bearing figs, apples, pomegranates almonds, &c. Each farmer has about 10,000 vines, besides his trees, to care for. He lives in a stone house, with a vegetable garden attached, and has a horse and wagon, one cow or more, and poultry. There re also some Jewish day laborers, not count it as colonists. The colony owns and uses in common whe cellars, an ice machine and is steam engine. It has founded a school, syr gozue, dispensary, baths and a comprehen ve library. These results were not at leved without many struggles and hardships, for when the YSTEMATIC colonization of Palestine was decided upon at the recent meeting of Zionists in Basic, under the leadership of Dr. Theodor Heral, but the work of these Zionists will not be the first that has been done toward peopling the Holy Land with Jews. enty-two Jewish colonies are already and in Palestine. The Herald gives is, figures and pictures of these colonies lay.

The project of colonizing Palestine has long en dear to the hearts of orthodox Jews, and long as 1840 the matter was agitated the late Sir Moses Monteflore, but it was ly in 1878 that the first colony was started, tiled "Pethach-Tikyah" (the Gate of Hope), ne colonists, however, had been poorly sected. They knew nothing whatever about rming, and the result was utter failure. The hope was not realized, and the starving ionists returned to Jerusalem. An agricultural school had been started nearlifably charles Netter as early as 1870, but was for some time in a poor condition. It as supported by the Alliance Israelite Universelle, an international society of Jews dested to educational and charitable purposes, his school is in a flourishing condition to-the started of the agricultural colonies planted in regentina by the late Baron de Hirsch, as ell as to the various colonies of Palestine, is appropriately called "Mikveh Israel" (the athering of Israel), for its pupils come from ususia, Roumania, Galleia, Turkey, Egypt and North Africa, as well as from the chiltened for the Worth.

Trained for the Work.

e hundred pupils form the school, divided five classes, so that twenty are graduated year. They are instructed in the theory

into five classes, so that twenty are graduated each year. They are instructed in the theory and practice of farming, as well as the usual general branches. On the farm attached to the school vegetables and fruits are grown for the markets of Jerusalem, Beyroot and Alexandria, and Jaffao ranges are shipped as far as London and Glasgow. Grapes are grown and the process of wine making is taught. Six hundred acres of land belong to the school and are cultivated by its pupils. When the persecution of the Jews became very bitter, in 1879, some of them fled to Palestine, and in 1889 founded two villages, with agricultural settlements attached, called Sichnon-Ja'akob and Rosh-Pinah. The former is now the largest and most flourishing of all the colonies, sheltering about one thousand persons, who cultivate five thousand acres of land. Wines, fruits, silkwormsy grain and honey are raised. The town oy is a steam plough, used in common, and a Aceam mill, has water works, paved streets in the village, cellars for storing wine, an unrisery, &c. Several smaller colonies have clustered around this one, adding to its wealth, population and enterprise. A glassa factory has been started in one of these, giving employment to those who do not wish to take part in agriculture.

been started in one of these, giving employment to those who do not wish to take part in agriculture.

Rosh-Pinah has 1,690 acres in ind, which is fertile and well watered, in __inited by four hundred colonists. Besides growing grapes and having 100,000 mulberry trees for the silk-worms, many acacla trees are cultivated, as there is a large perfumery factory here, which uses these blossomes. This is the centre of the silk manufacturing, having a steam plant for spinning and weaving.

The Russian persecutions of the Jews in 183 caused the emigration of many Russian Jews, some of whom came to America, but others turned toward Palestine. The Jews of Odessa, in the southern part of Russia, being not very far from Palestine, looked in that direction. Some of the students of the universities of Odessa, Moscow, Harkov and St. Petersburg formed a society called the Biluzi, from the initials of the Hebrew words used as a motto, the translation of which is, "Come, let us go, O house of Israel!"

As a result of this agitation the old colony of Pethach-Tikyah was recentablished. together

As a result of this agitation the old colony of Pethach-Tikvah was re-established, together

colonists came they were only merchants and mechanics, and knew little or nothing about agriculture.

A wealthy philanthropist of Nicolean, Russia, Zebl Hirsh Lewantin, founded the colony of Nachlath-Reuben in 1883, but a year later one of the Rothschilds had to come to its aid. It is now thriving on 2,400 acres of land, having fifty families and employing two hundred Jewish day laborers. It own 650,000 vines, thousands of mulberry and fruit trees, and has begun to raise wheat. Each colonist has his own house, garden and stock, and the colony has a school and house of worship.

Students as Colonistic form the series of the latter were students from the Russian universities, but they suffered many hardships until aided by philanthropists, who sent trained agriculturists to assist them. There are at present one hundred acres of Gadavah, or Katra, as it is sometimes called. They have 200,000 vines and fruit trees, one-fourth of their land being sown in grain. They are also successful manufacturers of cognac. Yessud-Hamma lah has its 300 acres, irrigated by steam power. Besides raising the usual crops, roses are grown in large quantities for the manufacture of perfumery. Some of the colonists, of whom there are 140, give their attention to cattle raising.

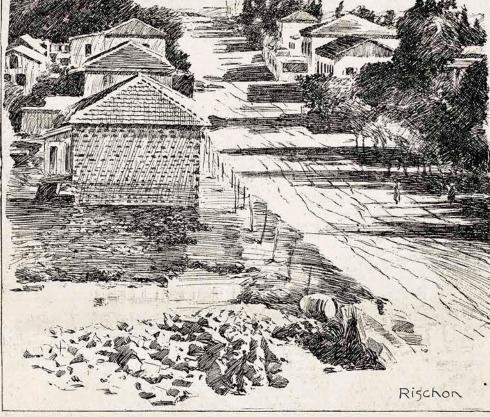
A small colony settled in Wadi-el-Chanin in 1887, and has been 300 successful that eight little villages have sprung up around it, having fifteen hundred inhabitants. As late as 1890 other small colonies grew up around the larger settlements, and some of the day laborers founded a colony of their own, called Mischmar-Hayarden.

When the second storm of Russian persecution broke, in 1891, it was found that four more colonies had been planted by those who anticipated this outburst, but the Turkish

1894. bringing new blood and renewed enthusiasm to the colonists. Since that time there has been a gradual infiltration of settlers and a constant development of resources and enterprises.

It is estimated that the Jewish colonists now occupy about 109,000 acres, or six and a half square miles of land, and that their number is from 5,500 to 6,000. Experts who have examined the country state that it can easily accommodate two million more without the least crowding. The colonies heretofore planted have had to labor under many difficulties, but notwithstanding all of their trials and sufferings they have managed to succeed.

The Zlonists, with Dr. Herzi at their head, will attempt to colonize all Palestine systematically and thoroughly.



ZUNI LAND IS UNEARTHED

Raking Over the Ashes of an Extinct Civili-

zation.

AN ANCIENT METROPOLIS.



Washington, D. C., Saturday.

NE of the most fruitful of recent archaeological expeditions undertaken in this country has just expeditions undertaken in this country has just returned to Washington with a tale of adventure and discovery, the rosult of a search in the barron wastes of the far Southwest for the ashes and crumbled ruins of lost races and forgotten civilizations.

Early in the summer Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, explorer for the Bureau of Ethnological Department of the National Museum, left here for portions of Arizona and New Mexico suspected of containing long hidden ethnological treasures, left centuries ago by a prehistoric civilization, located in these regions through certain obscure myths and traditions confided to the explorers by

ago by a prehistoric civilization, locateg in these regions through certain obscure myths and traditions confided to the explorers by modern tribes of the Pueblo people. Their success is attested by hundreds of relics and dozens of photographic views, already stored in the National Museum, where they will shortly be installed for exhibition.

Leaving here in June, the two explorers proceeded directly to the eastern boundary of Arizona, not far from Fort Defiance. According to the traditions in which they had gotten seen to the burled treasures to be exavated, there once lived in these parts ancient people, said to be relatives of the Zunii, which tribe, long before the discovery of Columbus, occupied the famous Seven Cities of Cibola, found three centuries ago by

Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, in the vallies of the Rio Zuni.

This forgotten race had built their city in the form of one large compartment house of most peculiar architecture. Houses constructed in tiers, like the cells of the honey-comb, formed the walls of the city, whose foundations outlined a huge butterfly with wings outspread. Through the midst of the court between flowed a ditch or stream of water, fed by a spring bored exactly in the centre. The ground sloping up on either side of this stream to the edges of the walls gave to the huge structure the internal appearance of a double amphitheatre. The windows and doorways of the houses had opened toward the inside court, their back walls, forming the walls of the city, being probably intact. At either side had been left a gateway, and at either end an archway or bridge, through which flowed the water of the stream.

An Indian trader, who had squatted here several years ago, was the sole occupant of the site of this strange city when the explorers found it. This squatter had torn down all save a small corner of the circular walls, of whose stones he had built for himself a substantial habitation. Previous to his arrival the ruin had been well preserved, standling to a considerable height. The small cells of houses built in the walls had been repeated upward about four tiers of stories. The midst of the central courtyard was cleared by the ingenious squatter after it had been sealed by the dust of centuries.

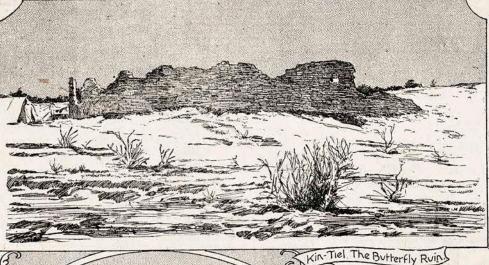
An Ancient Metropolits.

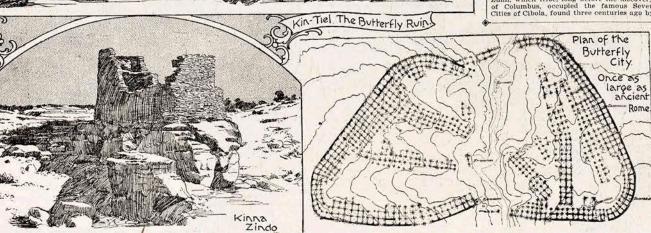
An Ancient Metropolis.

Describing this wonderful ruin Professor 'ewkes said:-

Describing this wonderful ruin Professor Fewkes said:—

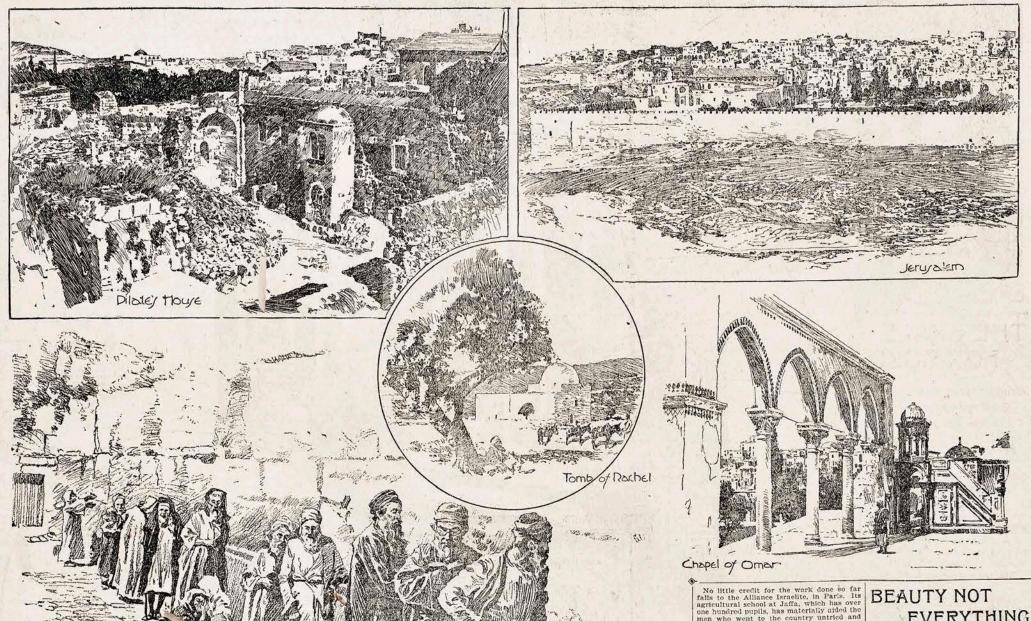
"It is known as Kin-Tiel or Broad House by the modern tribes in these regions. Centuries ago its population was probably as largua a that of the old Romé of Severus or of an animal tribuse of the contract of the co





RUINS OF THE BUTTERFLY CITY, ONCE AS LARGE AS ANCIENT ROME.

IN AND ABOUT JERUSALEM, WHICH MAY BE REGAINED BY THE HEBREWS.



WOULD BUY **JERUSALEM**

wailing Dlace OF THE JEWN

So Said the Recent Congress of Hebrews at Basle.

WHAT ZIONISM MEANS.

Appeals to Hebrews Whose Lines Have Not Fallen in Pleasant Places.

MAY SOLVE GREAT PROBLEM



By Rev. Gustav Gottheil.

The reports of its dolngs which have appeared in the daily press are megre, and we shall have to wait for fuller information before we can pass judgment upon the work it has accomplished. But even these meagre reports are sufficient to bring joy into the hearts of those who looked forward to the Congress with sympathy and hope. The success of the Congress in regard to the numbers present and the enthusiasm with which its deliberations have been carried on has swept into a corner the dust heap of doubt and the predictions of failure with which it had been greeted. The wonderful and almost spontaneous response which Zionism has called forth in nearly every part of the globe in which Jews live has re-choed in Basic, and has there received an impetus which will go far to the realization of those hopes and ideas for which it stands.

But what is Zionism? The name itself tells very little of the real purport of the movement it designates. The most absurd notions are current and find expression in various phrases which show how little it is understood even by many Jews themselves. Perhaps we can get at a clearer idea of what Zionism is by removing some of these misapprehensions and misrepresentations. First and foremost, it should be clearly understood that there is no intention of asking the Jews all the world over to return to the land of their fathers. It is a total misconception of the whole movement to suppose that its leaders for one moment wish for such a wholesale return or even desire its consummation. Such would be the height of folly and Chauvinism run mad. No great idea can be carried out unless heart and soul drive to its consummation. Zionism does not seek to make converts. It speaks only to these

Basle has come and gone. The reports of its doings which have appeared in the alily press are meagre, and we shall have to wait for fuller information before we can pass judgment upon the work it has accomplished. The work it has accomplished before the congress in regard to the Congress with sympathy and hope. The success of the Congress in regard to the numbers present and the enthusiasm with which it had been greeted. The wonderful and aimost spontaneous response which Zionism has acalled forth in nearly every part of the greet and the erelization of those hopes and it is the congress which show how little it is understood even by many Jews themselves. Perhaps we can get at a clearer idea of what Zionism's presentations. First and foremost, it should be clearly understood that there is no intention of asking the Jews and miscropresentations. First and foremost, it should be clearly understood that there is no intention of asking the Jews and converse it is consummation. Such would be the height of foily and Chauvinism run mad. No great idea can be carried out unless heart and soul drive to its consummation. Such would be the height of foily and Chauvinism run mad. No great idea can be carried out unless heart and soul drive to its consummation. Such would be the height of foily and Chauvinism run mad. No great idea can be carried out unless heart and soul drive to its consummation. Such would be the height of foily and Chauvinism run mad. No great idea can be carried out unless heart and soul drive to its consummation. Such would be the height of foily and Chauvinism run mad. No great idea can be carried out unless heart and soul drive to its consummation. Such would be the height of foily and Chauvinism run mad. No great idea can be carried out unless heart and soul drive to its consummation. Such would be the height of foily and Chauvinism run mad. No great idea can be carried out unless heart and soul drive to its consummation. Such would be the height of foily and Chauvinism run mad. No great idea can be

was an absolute necessity.

Where, then, was this spot on the earth's surface to be found? The question pressed for a solution, because of events which happened in Russia. Even during the last years of the reign of Alexander II, preparations had been made to render the life of the Jews in the great empire of the Czar well nigh unbearable. The death of the Czar well night unbearable. The death of the Czar well night which have driven from their homes over one million of Jews. Many of these, in fact, the largest number, have come to these shores, where hospitable arms were ready to help the unfortunates to gain a livelihood. The attempt was made to colonize them in various parts of the country. Then came the grandly conceived scheme of the late Baron Hisselt ocolonize a large number in the Argentine. With a lavish hand he gave in order to succor the unfortunate outcasts, but even if the colonies in the United States and in Argentine, had been more of a success than they are they could not deal with the whole problem, nor could they thus find a definite solution. For the Novoe Vremya has distinctly stated that Russia cannot feel satisfied until all the Jews are driven out of the land, which nor could they thus find a definite solution. For the Novoë Vremya has distinctly stated that Russia cannot feel satisfied until all the Jews are criven out of the land, which means three to four millions more. What is to be done with them? Where are these to go? And even suppose that the efforts in the Argentine had been crowned with complete success, would we not be preparing there exactly the same state of things which has existed hitherto. The Russian Jew there would still be a foreigner without a home, without any centre to which to look in time of need, without any ready help in days of trouble. What feeling could he carry with him in his long struggle with new conditions, into the hardest of all fights, to fit himself into totally new surroundings? He would still be nothing more than an assisted colonist, with half his manhood gone at the moment the assistance came; a chattel to be sent here and there, and put to work at what his assisters, not himself, thought best.

If not on the American continent, where then? From the very first Dr. Rülf and clear headed men among the Russian Jews themselves had turned their faces the other

way. They had seen that the only real hope for the Jew lay in his return to Palestine. Colonization there, if it could be effected, would be for the colonists a real going home. For from time to time during all the centuries of his exile many of his people had travelled the weary way in order to sleep their last sleep in its soil. With what a different heart did he turn toward the East. His prayers were at last to be heard; his dream was at last to come true. He way to see the holy sites in the twelfth century he found more than a handful of his people there, e counted by tens and twenties, rarely by In 1876 the year 1295 its population had risen to 45,420, of whom 23,112 were Jews. Hebron has now 1,425 Jews, Joppa 2,970, Haffa 310, Tiberias 2,570, Safed 6,620. The total Jewish popula-tion of Palestine is estimated at sixty-five thousand. Not n New Idea.

Not a New Idea.

230. Safed 6.63. The total Jewish population of Pelestine is estimated at sixty-five thousand.

Not a New Idea.

The idea of colonizing in Palestine those Jews who still groom under the weight of restrictive European laws goes back, perhaps, to the year 1830, when Sir Moses Monteflore placed such a project before Mohammed Ali. But neither the advocacy of the scheme by Sir Moses nor by the Austrian poet, Ludwig August Frinkel, seems to have made any impression upon the Jews. The same may be said of the late Lord Shaftesbury's society for the relief of persecuted Jews, and of the foundations of that erradic genius, Lawrence Oliphant, near Huifa. The first real though insuccessful attempt was made in the year 1873, when some Jews of Jerusalem founded the colony, which they significantly named Pethach Tikvah (Gate of Hope). The Russian excesses of 1812-2, however, gave the real impetus. At Odessa, through which most of these newly wandering Jews passed, the first of the Choveval Zion (Lovers of Zion) societies was formed, whose purpose it is to assist the work of colonizing Palestine, and of making propaganda for the national idea. Starting in Odessa, similar societies of Europe and America. The English society alone has thirty-two branch organizations. Other societies, which concentrate their efforts to granting material assistance to the colonists, have also been founded—the Monteflore-Bund, in Russia; the Europe have unfolded the flag right in the very heart of the most active anti-Semitism—the "Verbindungen," similar to the other student organizations at the universities, from entering nearly all of which they are debarred. Thus we have the Gamala, at Lundenburg; the Verlias and Zephiva, at Brunn; the Ivria, at Lemberg; the Libanonia, at Vicnna; the Hasmoniaea, at Czernowitz: the Emunah, at Bleitz; the Astra, at Kanitz, and the Achiwah, at Ungarisch Hradisch.

No little credit for the work done so far falls to the Alliance Israelite, in Paris. Its agricultural school at Jaffa, which has over one hundred pupils, has materially aided the men who went to the country untried and strangers to the soil. Its schools of manual labor at Beyrut, Damascus, Haifa and Tripoli have provided the growing colonies with suitable Jewish workmen. No individual has done more good work for these coionies than Baron Edmond de Rothschild. Not only his helping hand, but also the intelligent and personal interest which he has shown in the work, has gone far to make it so successful. I count at present that there are twenty one colonies in the Holy Land, which have in all thirty-seven thousand hectares of ground under cultivation—that is, six and a half square miles. No less than five thousand souls have during these few years been saved to their own better selves and to the service of the world.

Is it Sufficient?

This is grand work; but is it sufficient? Is it right to have these people go there and to allow their tenure of the ground to be uncertain? What guarantee would there be that they would not be driven forth again? What hold would they have on their reacquired territory? These are the questions which Dr. Herzl, Dr. Nordau and others have brought prominently to the front. We need a whole solution, not a half one; we need a permanent solution, not a temporary one. And that permanent can only be gotten by giving

tidings could have come across the sea than that at Basic the proposition was made to establish a university at Jerusalem. What a grand idea—to bring the results of Buropean and American research right to the doors of the sanctuary; to make of the ancient city from which the light once went forth the home of science as well as of religion; to provide one home for the revolution of God in man and his reveiation in nature. The Jewish beth hamidrash (school house) always followed close upon the synagogue, and this last proposition is most truly in accord with all the traditions of the Jewish people.

WILL IT BE Permitted?

and this last proposition is most truly in accord with all the traditions of the Jewish people. Will it Be Permitted?

But—end this objection has been made so frequently to objection has been made so frequently of the second the se

EVERYTHING.

Plainest of Girls Often Triumph Over Those of Marked Physical Charms.

GIFT OF ENTERTAINING.

Hints to Society Buds Who Would Become Glever Convers ationalists.

HOW TO TAKE THE TRICK.



age degree of intelligence. It is merely a matter of proper arrangement of one's forces. A general may have twice as many men as the opposite commander and be defeated, because they were not in the right place at the right time. Train your forces to be on call, my dear. If you want to be able to talk have something ready to talk about. That is the whole secret.

"As regards chatting with people in general, nothing is easier. You have two or three good newspapers every day, and as many or more good margazines every month. Those are amply sufficient to post you thoroughly regarding the topics that are of interest to people of your own set. Do not try to absorb and digest the entire contents at one fell swoop. Make a dozen different lists for different occasions of course they are the stock subjects, but they will serve to help you acquire self-possession, which is the principal point, and before you know it you will find yourself expressing some original thought that takes the topic out of the commondace.

thought that takes the topic out of the commonlace.

"For other occasions, other methods are desirable. Whenever you see a short, witty verse or poem on social topics, learn it. Above all, get a supply of bright stories committed to memory. A good way to memorize is to write the story you have heard or read, in brief, note fashion. Tell these stories briskly, with no superfluous words to make people wonder when you are coming to the point. Stories about well known people are always desirable, as they are likely to be appropos.

always desirable, as they are and, apropos.
"That sort of thing always takes at a little dinner or supper.
"After a while you will find that your carefully arranged topics will arrange themselves. You will instinctively note and remember the story or verse or bit of interesting or amusing gossip, and it will almost unconsciously come to your thought at the right moment."

A MIGHTY THERMOMETER.

The Mississippi valley is a gigantic thermometer, and the tramps are the mercuryor spirits when they can get it. During the wheat weather they are up at the top, and as the season advances they slip down through the corn degrees, and into the tobacco belt. They are now below Catea.

PRINCE BISMARCK ON THE ALLIANCE

He Is Sceptical Concerning It, and Says the Czar's Toast Really Means Very Little.

IRONICAL TOWARD FAURE.

The French Pot, He Says, Is Nearer the Fire and May More Easily Boil Over.

GRAVE WORDS OF WARNING.

Germany Should Have No Illusion and Should Hesitate Before Altering the Basis of the National Defence.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Sept. 4, 1897.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says the Zukunft publishes what is undoubtedly an authentic interview with Prince Bismarck, probably obtained by Count Limburg-Stirum, who recently visited the former Chancellor on behalf of the conservative party. Prince Bismarck expressed himself as very sceptical regarding the alleged Franco Russian alliance and declared that the Czar's toast really committed Russia to very little. Russia to very little.

Russia to very little.

In the course of the interview, Prince Bismarck said:—"I remember in my own diplomatic experience similar obscure expressions which were not unpleasing to the ears of those they concerned. I do not think the contents of the treaty, if it exists at all, would please the French. The policy of the Russian government has always been very cautious and I cannot conceive that it would needlessly commit itself to adventures from which it would gain nothing. Count Muravieff has always behaved as Germany's friend and I do not see any reason why he should change his mind."

Prince Bismarck complimented, somewhat

Prince Bismarck complimented, somewhat ironically, President Faure's aptitude, taste and success in the new fashion of political travelling, and repeated the opinion that nothing would come of it, adding:—
"But for all that, the French pot is moved nearer to the fire, and might more easily than ever suddenly boll over. This ought to deliver our rulers from any illusion they may still cherish and should serve to warn them against altering the basis of our national defence."

former Chancellor deprecated the clamor for a big fleet and for colonial expan clamor for a big neet and for colonial expan-sion, saying:—"Our flag should follow our trade and not precede it. The most important thing for Germany is to have a strong army. That was the opinion of Von Moltke, who shared my conviction that we shall have to fight upon the continent of Europe battles which will be decisive for our colonial dom-nions."

inions."
In the course of personal reminiscences of this political and personal relations with the late Empress Augusta, the conflicts with his course of personal reminiscences of his political and personal relations with the late Empress Augusta, the conflicts with whom he said had shattered his nerves more an all of his parliamentary and diplomatic barties, he recointed how he frustrate the intrigue to make her Regent in 1848, and concluded the interview by ridiculing the report that he was going to Kiel to christen a ship, saying—"I am no longer a man for festive occasions."

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

Official Contradiction of the Report That

Official Contradiction of the Report That an Explanation Is Demanded.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

BERLIN, Sept. 3, 1897.—An official contradiction was issued to-day of the report that Germany will demand an explanation from France of the despatch sent by the French Premier, M. Meline, in reply to the message of the Lorraine Society congratulating the government upon the Franco-Russian alliance, in which M. Meline expressed the hone that Lorraine would be reunited to France.

The Kaiser and Empress, the King and Queen of Italy and the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Marquis Visconti Venosta, arrived at Homburg to-day, in order to be present at the autumn manoeuvres of the German army.

JACKSON EXPEDITION HOME.

The Arctic Explorer Reported to Have Made Several Valuable Discoveries Regarding Franz Josef Land.

Regarding Franz Josef Land.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Sept. 3, 187.—The British steamer Windward, having on board the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition, which has spent three winters near Cape Flora, Franz Josef Land, arrived here to-day from Franz Josef Land with Mr. F. G. Jackson and his colleagues. All the members of the expedition are in good health. They report having explored Franz Josef Land thoroughly with the exceptirn of some odd corners. Before the Windward sailed the quarters of the expedition at Elmwood were fastened up, but Mr. Jackson left there a quantity of supplies, in case the place is visited by Professor Andrée or other explorers. He also established a depot at Bell Island.

Mr. Jackson and Mr. Albert Armitage, nautical astronomer of the expedition, started actions of the explorer in the western part of Franz Josef

tical astronomer of the expedition, started on March 16 with a pony and dog sledges to explore the western part of Franz Josef Land. The party followed the coast line, sometimes on a sea of te and sometimes alone and the party followed the coast line, so a Cambridge Bay, 500 feet high, border a cambridge Bay, 500 feet high, border a second expedition which went eastward during the beginning of June was less successful, as on the second day out the explorers lost a sledge through the thin sea te, and had a hazardous return journey.

The result of these explorations, it is claimed from the company of the company of

and of placing it, intercore t may be conpred non-existent, intercore t may be conpeed by a vast number of small islands and
lofty mountains by long ridged humbeen to the peed to the peed to the constant been found an open sea, which is
most open north sea in the whole world,
soft valuable magnetic, meteorological and
logical observations were made, and very
uable botanical and zoological collections
be brought to England,
he coid sometimes reached 40 degrees bezero and jumped up to 20 degrees below
earns point.

low zero and jumped up to 20 degrees below freezing point.

The member of the expedition falled to see King Oscar Land, and are convinced there is the seed of the convergence of the co

ARMENIANS SENTENCED.

Eight of Those Implicated in the Recent

nt or Those Implicated in the Recent
Bomb Outrages Must Die.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

NDON, Sept. 3, 1887.—A special despatch
i Constantinopie received this afternoon
that eight Armenians who have been

convicted of taking part in the recent bomb outrages here have been sentenced to death. Twe Armenians who were charged with complicity in the outrages have been acquitted. Since Tuesday of the present week about three hundred Turks have been arrested for supposed connection with the committee of the Young Turk party.

INDIA'S BORDER REVOLT.

General Lockhart Recalled from England to Take Command of a Big Punitive Force.

Big Punitive Force.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Sept. 3, 1837.—Confirmation has been given to the report that the government has sanctioned the sending of a large expedition against the Arridis. General Lockhart, Commander-in-Chief of the Punjab, has been on furlough, to command the expedition, and left Brindist, Italy, to-day on his way to India, where he will arrive in time to command the expedition, which will be ready to move about a fortnight hence. General Lockhart's reputation, military ability and skill in border warfare will, it is believed, tend to overawe the tribesmen who have taken part in the uprising. The Times this mornwitation for tenders of drafts for one crore of rupees by the Indian government, says the object of the step is presumably to increase the balances in the government treasuries so as to enable the Indian government, to meet the expenses of the frontier war.

NEW TURKISH MINISTER.

Rifaat Bey, Lately of the London Em-bassy, to Succeed Mustapha Tach-sin Bey at Washington.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 3, 1897.—Rifaat Bey, until recently Counsellor of the Turkish Embassy in London, has been appointed Turkish Minister at Washington, in succession to Mustapha Tachsin Bey.

The Appointment Not Altogether Unex-pected in Washington.

pected in Washington.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]
HERALD BUREAU,
CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1837.]
The appointment of Rifaat Bey as the
Turkish Minister to this country was not altogether unexpected. The present Minister,
Mustapha Bey, has been in the United States
only about a year, but has been in failing
health for the past few months. He has
found the Washington climate disagreeable,
and some time ago, it is understood, signified
a desire to be recalled. Early in the summer
he sold the furniture of the Legation, and has
since been residing in New York, No Legahe sold the furniture of the Legation, and has since been residing in New York. No Legation has been maintained in Washington for two months, all the secretaries and attaches having been recalled to Constantinople several weeks ago. It was expected that Rifnat Bey, the new Minister, would be sent to that Bey, the new Minister, would be sent to the constant of the Legation, the secretary of the Legation, the secretary of the Legation, the secretary of the secretary of the secretary of the secretary of the constant of the secretary of the secreta

TO DISARM TURKISH TROOPS.

The Foreign Admirals in Canea May De-

The Foreign Admirals in Canea May Demand Djevad Pacha's Recall.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

CANEA, Sept. 3, 1887.—In consequence of the firing of several volleys by Turkish irregulars at the Italian man-of-war Sardegna, off Candia, on the night of August 31, the admirals of the foreign fleet propose to disarm the Turkish Irregulars. If permission to carry Pacha, the commander of the Turkish forces in Crete, the admirals will demand his recall. It is also proposed to raise the blockade of the island, which is now considered useless.

MR. RHODES AND CAPE COLONY

Declares His Policy Is the Unity of the

Declares His Policy Is the Unity of the South African States.

[BY CADLE TO THE HERALD.]

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 3, 1897.—Mr. Cecil Rhodes, in a speech just delivered at Fort Salisbury, is quoted as saying that the conduct of the Parliamentary inquiry into the Transvani raid will be judged half a century hence. His added, were trivial when compared with those of the people of Fort Salisbury district, and, he continued, his whole future would be directed toward the unity of the South African States in clear and open policy.

NIHILIST OUTRAGE IN PARIS.

Frightfully Mutilated Body of a Beauti-

Frightfully Mutilated Body of a Beautiful Woman Found in the Seine.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Sept. 3, 1897.—A special despatch from Paris published this afternoon says that the body of a beautiful woman, nude and frightfully mutilated, the nose and ears being missing and the skull smashed in, has been found in the River Seine. On the middle of the deceased's back were tattooed the words, "Long live Poland!" and "Death to trailors."

The remains are supposed to be those of a nihilist who had incurred the suspicion of her fellow nihilists.

ALPINE VICTIMS RECOVERED.

Three of the Bodies Are Found in a Terribly Mutilated Condition.

BEIN, Sept. 3, 1897.—The remains of three of the victims of the Mont Pleureur avalanche disaster, including Bernard, the young Eng-lishman, have been recovered in a terribly mutilated condition.

The accident referred to appears to have involved the death of four persons—Pastor Gonin, of Sion, capital of the canton of Valais; two schoolboys from Lausanne and the young Englishman referred to in the despatch. They formed four of a party of eight spatch. They formed four of a party of eight persons who started from Sion with the intention of ascending Mont Pleureur, which is 12,155 feet high. Four members of the party reached the summit and the remaining four were only a short distance behind when the latter were swept by an avalanche into a crevasse a thousand feet deep.

SPAIN'S PREMIER CRITICISED.

Madrid Papers Say He Has Failed to Reunite the Conservatives.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
MADRID, September 3, 1897.—The newspaper of this city say that Premier Azcarraga ha falled in his efforts to reunite warring se-tions of the conservative party.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN CHINA.

Thirteen Officers and Men Blown to Atoms at the Shanghai Barracks.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] TACOMA, Wash., Sept. 3, 1897.—By an explo [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

TACOMA, Wash., Sept. 3, 1877.—By an explosion at the government barracks at Shanghai, thirteen Chinese officers and men were blown to stoms. A dozen horses and mules were killed, one mule's leg being found more than two miles away in the village of Lunghua-Pagoda, and a large amount of property was wrecked. Two Krupp guns and 120,000 cartridges and other arms fell into the great hole which was made by the explosion, and guns, ammunition and solid shot were thrown into the air and hurled great distances, some falling more than three miles distant from the barracks. One shot passed through the bed of an officer in a neighboring house some distance away, where he was spending the evening with friends.

The penalty, according to the Chinese law, is death and confiscation of the branch and will be held responsible for the disaster. The penalty, according to the Chinese law, is death and confiscation of the property of the unfortunate officer. This he may possibly escape by reason of his closeriation to the Viceroy of the district. He done, be in disgrace and lose his rank in the army, and settle with the relatives of all men who were killed by the explosion.

[From the European Edition of the Herald.]

Interview with the Leaders of the New Movement to Found a

Jewish State. DR. THEODOR HERZL'S IDEA.

If It Were Founded India Could Be Brought Within Ten Days of London by Rail.

ENGLAND ASKED TO HELP.

Lord Salisbury, Who Has Been Communicated with, in Possession of Details.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.]
VINNA, August 20, 1897.—I have just had a conversation with several of the leaders of the new movement to found a Jewish State in Palestine. It has convinced me that there is something in the idea; moreover, that we are on the eve of some great political event. All will depend upon the decisions come to at the Jewish Congress at Basle.

One of the main questions for consideration by the delegates, from nearly every Jewish community in the world, will be the advisability of acquiring Palestine from Turkey,

community in the worid, will be the advis-ability of acquiring Palestine from Turkey, or, failing that, from a conference of the great Powers when the Ottoman empire is in the market and Europe the auctioneer. This means that if Turkey yields to the temptation of Jewish gold to save her from impending disintegration there will spring up within a measurable distance of time a new nation, equipped with modern civiliza-tion and culture and all the machinery of a

days and a direct overland communication with China.
That the Jews are in

days and a direct overland communication with China.

That the Jews are in earnest concerning their overtures to England there can be no doubt. Perhaps they feel that there is no time to lose, and that there is every likelihood of a general scramble, in which they might not come off the first best without a powerful ally on their side. France, I here are the strength of the stren

BIG EXPEDITION REACHES CUBA.

Another Filibuster Lands Ammunition and Stores Near Mariel, Pinar del Rio Province.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]
HAVANA, Cuba, via KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 3, 187.—I have received reliable information to the effect that another big fillbustering expedition has landed near Mariel, Pinar de Rio Province, about twenty-five miles west

of Havana.

The ship, baring arms, ammunition and stores for the rebels, I learn, was met by a large party of insurgents, and it is believed that the munitions were safely transported to a rebel camp, in spite of the vigilance of the Spanish troops.

SHIP SQUEEZED BY ICE.

Canadian Survey and Exploring Party on Whaler Diana Has Narrow Escape in Hudson Bay.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]
St. Johns, N. F., Sept. 3, 187.—Letters received here to-day from the crew of the whaler Diana, which is conveying the Domin ion government scientific expedition to survey and explore Hudson Strait and Hudson Bay, report that the steamer was nearly lost on

The vessel was caught in heavy pack ice, which nipped her sides, throwing up her decks and breaking her rudder. The ship continued



sition the world can offer.

THE GENERAL SCHEME.

The modus operand has yet to be decided upon. Whatever is done there seems to be a general feeling that the new country, like a new house, must be ready for habitation before anything else but the unskilled laborers are allowed to settle there. The small colonies already established in Palestine are experimental owing which way the wind is blowing. Dr. Theodor Heral, the "new Moses," as he has been styled, and the first one to float the Jewish state idea in its present form, suggests the formation of a limited liability company in London, working together with a political organization to be called the Society of Jews. Dr. Hermann Schapira, 2 profits of the summer of the seems to be invested in the purchase of territory which shall forever be national property. Volla: A whole nation to be a series deal of the are a practical, level headed people, and I have not met one yet who is fostering the harebrained idea that the transport of ten million persons is going to be a "falt accompil." There were some such in America, hough, once. When the repartiation question was rife it took a pretty heavy hammer, asset that the transport of ten million persons is going to be a "falt accompil." There were some such in America, though, once. When the repartiation question was rife it took a pretty heavy hammer, asset that the transport of ten million persons to Africa was a humpty-dumpty problem impossible of solution. There are countless numbers of Jews who are zealous patriots of the country of their birth, and not all the sacred and binding injunctions of the Rabbincial law could induce them to desert the familiar soil. They form, as it were, the opportunities and the promised land. The majority of the Jewish promised land. THE GENERAL SCHEME. THE LEADERS CONFIDENT.

promised land. The majority of the Jewish press here is to be found in its ranks.

THE LEADERS CONFIDENT.

But the movement is going on all the same, the leaders are confident of victory, and Vienna, that hotbed of anti-Semitism, is—looking on. The citizens will be glad to get rid of the Jews, and, as Dr. Lueger, the anti-Semitte Lord Mayor of the city, said to me, rid of the Jews, and, as Dr. Lueger, the anti-Semitte Lord Mayor of the city, said to me, or the city of the days of the city, said to me, or the city of the days of the city, said to me, or the city of the days of the city, said to me, or the city of the days of the city of the days of the city of the days of the city of the city of the days of the city of the city of the days of the city o

long sea journey and effect next to no saving in time."

THE NEW BOUTE.

Supposing that the coming Jewish State includes the territory between the Mediterranean and the Valley of the Euphrates—i. e., entire Syria and the northern part of Arabia, above the 30th parallel, the line would take a direct course from Constantinople, across Asia Minor to Aleppo, which in ancient times was the granary of Europe. It would then pass southward through the rich mineral lands of Syria, would traverse the Walley of the Euphrates to the Persian Gulf, through Persia and Afghanistian, and thus join the Indian system of radiways. That would mean London to India in about ten

in this condition four days. The crew, fearing that she would sink, placed a supply of provisions and clothing in the boats and got the latter upon the ice, intending to make their way toward the land, and then proceed southward along the Labrador coast until they should be picked up by a Newfoundland mail steamer.

Fortunately the ship escaped a heavy squeeze, and when the ice opened did not leak. But for the fact that the Diana is one of the best of the Newfoundland whaling fleet she would never have withstood the pressure.

MAY SHORTEN ROAD TO CANADA.

New York and Ottawa Railroad Asks Permission to Build a Branch to the St. Lawrence River.

the St. Lawrence River.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1897.—A hearing was given by the State Railroad Commission yesterday on the application of the New York and Ottawa Railroad Company for permission to construct a railroad from Molra, Franklin county, to a point on the St. Lawrence River, eighteen eighteen eight eight

ACTRESS DIES SUDDENLY.

Mrs. John West, Known as Lillie Laurel, Passes Away in a St. Louis Hotel.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] Sr. Louis, Mo., Sept. 3, 1897.—Mrs. John West, known on the stage as Lillie Laurel,

St. Long, 300, Sep., 1881—St. Volumer, 1892. West, known on the stage as Lillie Laurel, twenty-six years old, died suddenly in her room in Sebastian's Hotel. Seventh street and Clark avenue, this morning. She eamer from Cheago last Sunday, and is thought to have been injured internally in the railroad wreck that morning. She appeared at the Hopkins Theatre last morning she complained of pains in the back, and soon became so ill that she could not speak. A physician was sent for, but she died before he arrived.

Mrs. West's home was in Sunderland, England, where she leaves a mother and three sisters. Her maiden name was Lillian Laurel Sands. She came to America five years ago, and married John Wost two years ago in Buffalo, N. Y. She was prominent as a concert hall sheer in England.

ARGENTINA'S PLAN OF RETALIATION.

President's Message to Congress Recommends Largely Increasing Duties on United States Imports.

BECAUSE OF DINGLEY LAW

Petroleum, Timber and All Agricultural Implements and Machinery Are Specifically Mentioned.

HOPES FOR SPECIAL TREATIES.

If a Reciprocal Convention Cannot Be Negotiated Duties May Be Increased Sixty Per Cent.

[BY MEXICAN CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
BURNOS, AYBES, Argentina, via GALVESTON,
Texas, Sept. 3, 1897.—President Uriburu. has
sent a message to Congress in which he advocates, as a measure of retaliation against
the United States, increased duties on articles imported in large quantities from that
country.

the United States, increased duties on articles imported in large quantities from that country.

In his message the President specifies particularly as articles on which the duties should be largely increased petroleum, timber, ploughs, ploughshares, and all agricultural implements and machinery, which are imported largely from the United States. Higher duties, the President explains, should be imposed because of the recent difficulties which the Dingley tariff law has thrown in the way of exportation from this country to the United States.

ARGENTINA'S POLICY.

President Uritburu contends that the policy of Argentina toward all countries which export to Argentina has always been fair and just, as proven when the Wilson law in the United States accorded great liberality to

United States accorded great liberality to Argentina wools. In return this country made sweeping reductions in the duties on timber and petroleum imported from the

United States.

The proposed increase in duties advocated by President Uriburu will amount to about \$500,000 in gold. The President hopes that special conventions can be negotiated with the United States and other countries providing for greater liberality to Argentine products before it will be necessary to enforce the increased duties if they should become law. PLAN OF CONVENTIONS.

PLAN OF CONVENTIONS.

The scheme on which the special conventions proposed by the President will be based is as follows:—

First, a maximum tariff. This will be as First, a maximum tariff. This will be an increase in duties of sixty per cent, and will be applied to those countries which levy high duties on imports from Argentina. A minimum tariff will provide for the importation of foreign products. Another tariff will provide for a big reduction in duties on imports from those countries offering similar reductions to Argentine products—in other words, a reciprocal tariff.

President Uriburu's Action Bears Out Predictions Made in Congress. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Herald Burkely
Corner Fifteenth And G Streets, N. W.,
Washington, Sopt. 3, 1877.
The announcement that the President of
Argentina has recommended to the Congress of his country an increase of sixty per cent in the duty on petroleum, timber and agricult-ural implements as a measure of retaliation against the United States bears out the pre

against the United States bears out the predictions which were made in Congress by the opponents of the high duties on wool and hides provided for in the Dingley bill.

If his recommendation is adopted it will be the first step in the commercial warfare which was predicted by the opponents of that bill. The United States has built up a profitable trade with Argentina, which has been increasing from year to year, and which for the year 1896 amounted to more than \$10,800,000. The exports from the United States to Argentina of the articles on which the President proposes the tariff shall be increased sixty per cent unless a reciprocity treaty can be negotiated amounted for the last fiscal year to \$3,000,000 in round numbers. The proposed increase of duty on these articles would tend to greatly decrease their exportation to that country. Under the Dingley law the President is

\$2,000,000 in round numbers. The proposed increase of duty on these articles would tend to greatly decrease their exportation to that country.

Under the Dingley law the President is authorized to negotiate two classes of reciprocity treaties. Neither the classes of reciprocity treaties. Neither the country of the country. It is therefore highly improbable that a reciprocity treaty with the country. It is therefore highly improbable that a reciprocity the country of the country. It is therefore highly improbable that a reciprocity treaty with Argentina based on reductions in hide and wood duties could be carried through, and it is probable that the retaliatory futles proposed by the President of that country will be put in force.

SAY ANDRADE IS ELECTED.

His Supporters for President of Venezuela Charge Fraud in Caracas.

ORY THE UNITED STATES AND HAYTI TELEGRAPH AND CABLE COMPANY TO THE HERALD.]
CARACAS, Venezuela, Sept. 3, 1897.—Returns
from the interior indicate victory for General Ignacio Andrade, and on the strength of this his supporters assert that he will be the next President of Venezuela.

next President of Venezuela.

In the meantime, the partisans of Dr. Rojas
Paul and General Hernandez have entered a
solenn protest against the manner in which
the election was conducted. On the other
hand, Andrade's supporters in this city assert that thousands of armed peasants were brought in by the opposition to counteract the Andrade majority in Caracas.

It seems probable now that at least a nousand cases of alleged illegal voting will brought before the courts.

HAWAII "ANNEXED."

Bureau of American Republics Makes

Bureau of American Republics Makes
Islands Part of United States.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]
HERALD BUREAU,
CORNER FIFTENSTH AND G STREETS, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 187.]
Joseph P. Smith, the director of the Bureau
of American Republics, is such an ardent
advocate of the annexation of Hawaii that
he cannot wait for the Senate to ratify the
treaty, but he proceeded to annex the islands
himself.
On the last maps of the course of the

On the last page of the cover of the latest handbooks issued by the Bureau devoted to Alaska and Hawaii, appears an announcement of the commercial directory of the American republics soon to be issued by the Bureau. The names of the countries that the countrie

TO SOLVE THAT DINGLEY PUZZLE

Section 22 To Be Discussed by Entire Cabinet Before Attorney General Makes His Report

PRESIDENT WILL END TOUR.

Outing To Be Cut Short in Order That General Exchange of Views May Be Had.

BRITISH SHIPS MAY SUFFER

Imposition of Discriminating Duty Likely to Lead to Retaliation by Other Nations.

Other Nations.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HERALD BUREAU,
CORNER FIFTEENTI AND G STREETS, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, SOPL 3, 187.

President McKinley and the entire membership of the Cabinet will probably be consulted before Attorney General McKenna announces his opinion as to the construction to be placed on section 22 of the Dingley bill, imposing discriminating duties.

The Attorney General had expected to announce his report this week, but now the understanding is that it is to be held back until next week, and in the meantime the President will cut short his outing and return to Washington. It is probable that the question will be the subject of a general exchange of views at a meeting of the Cabinet before the opinion is written. The questions involved are so important that all the light possible is to be thrown on them before the administration is committed to a construction which might demoralize the entire foreign commerce of the country and which involves a matter of about \$30,000,000 per year in customs revenue, according to the calculations of the officials of the Treasury Department. This calculation is made on the basis of last year's imports and on the assumption that the imports under the discriminating duty would be practically the same in value and would come in ships of the same in value and would come in ships of the same in value and would come in ships of the same in value and would come in ships of the same in value and would come in ships of the same in value and would come in ships of the same in value and would be the heaviest sufferers, and it is expected that one result of the imposition of this duty would be the transfer of many British ships to the flags of nations having more favorable treatles with the United States.

Aside from the vracical care in the desired in the flags of nations having more favorable treatles with the United States.

to the flags of nations having more favorable treaties with the United States.

Aside from the practical certainty that the imposition of the discriminating duty would lead to retailiation and discrimination against American ships by other nations there is rea-

American ships by other nations there is reason to believe that the effect would be directly injurious to the United States in other ways.

The general assumption is that on account of the imposition of these duties on goods coming into the United States through a contiguous country the transcontinental roads of the continent of the imposition of these duties on goods country the transcontinental roads of expense of the Canadian Pacific road, but when it is taken into consideration that the steamship connections of most of these roads would be unfavorably affected it appears that about the only road which would gain any decided advantage would be the Southern Pacific, which, having connection with the Advan line of steamships from San Franchation in favor of its steamship connection, as well as against its Canadian rival.

About the only cities that would gain any decided advantage would be Hallfax and St. John, N. B., as the effect of the discriminating duty on goods brought into the United States over the Canadian Pacific would tend to break Dengland to the seaboard and divert this traffic to these ports in British territory.

Mr. Diuxley's Newspaper Explains the

England to the scabbard and divert this traffic to these ports in British territory.

Mr. Dingley's Newspaper Explains the Purpose of Section Twenty-Two.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LEWISTON, Me. SEPI. 3, 187.—The originators of section 22 of the Tariff law did not intend it to effect the bonding privilege under which foreign merchandise can be shipped and forwarded through Canada, according to the Lewiston Evening Journal, Nelson Dingley's paper. The Journal editorially says of section 22 has come entirely over two amendments, one having been made by the Senato and the other by the conference. The section 22 has come entirely over two amendments, one having been made by the Senato and the other by the conference. The section 22 has come entirely over two amendments, one having been made by the Senato and the other by the conference. The section 22 maneded the House arisen respecting it.

"The Controversy which has arisen over section 22 has a maned after it left the House no underston could have arisen respecting it.

"The Senate amendment to section 22 amended the House section by striking out the words or any act of Congress' in the conditional clause, which is the modification of the conferres the section assume that the conferrees inserted this amendment, and proceed to comment on what they call a Trick in the Dark, '&c. The fact is, however, that this amendment was adopted in open Senate.

"The other amendment, it myly sense was any time the section by the landing of foreign merchandise can be continuously shipped and your services of the section by the landing of foreign merchandise can be continuously shipped and forwarded through Canada. Undoubtedly, when finally settled, damed through the substant of the foreign merchandise can be continuously shipped and forwarded through Canada. Undoubtedly, when finally settled, damed through the site introduced two defects and the contention over it fall to the ground."

A.—A.—The Leading Fall Styles in Gentlemen's HATS, just introduced by ESPEN-SCHEID, 118 Nussau st., 118.

Get Rich Quickly: Send for Book, "An-entions Wanted." EDGAR TATE & CO., 245 B way, Pennsylvania Railroad Tour. Gettysburg. Luray and Washington. Rate, \$27.00, overling all necessary expenses. September 9 to 15, 807. Address Tourist Agent, 1,196 Broadway.

Sleeplessness, Indigestion and Pain re horrors that PARKER'S GINGER TONIC WILL are horrors that FARABA alds the hair growth.
PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM alds the hair growth.

EUROPE. DRESDEN Saxony, Mottkeplatz I., Fraulein WEISBRODT, Comfort, bome for young ladles who want to study shuling add music with me. Highest references Ruli particulars on application. FRANCO-AMERICAN Hairdressing Saloon, 6 Ruo

Castigilione, Paris, opposite Hotel Continental.
ANDRE AUTARD Proprietor.
Shampoolog. 21.:
MAGGI BOUILLON. MAGGI BOUILLON. A LIQUID EXTRACT OF BEEF, aspoonful in a cup of hot or cold water will in-te after the bath, after the theatre, after the at any time. GGI BOULLON" is recommended by all first vigorate atter vigorate atter vigorate atter vigorate atter vigorate atter vigorate vigorate

MAISON LAFERRIERE.

Dresses and Mantles. RUE TAITBOUT, 28, PARIS.

NOTICE TO THAVELLERS
ABROAD.—COPIES OF THE
NEW YORK HERALD, PARIS
EDITION, CONTAINING ALL
THE LATEST NEWS, CAN
BE OBTAINED AT REGULAR
RATES ON ARRIVAL OF
STEAMERS AT HAVRE, CHERBOURG, SOUTHAMPTON,
QUEENSTOWN, BOULOGNESUR-MER, FLUSHING (ANTWERP) AND GIBRALTAR,

the Opéra Comique is working the old reper toire for all it can until Massenet's "Sapho" is ready. The composer read his new opera to the artists at the Opera Comique this week, sitting at the plano and calling his interpreters' attention to the prominent points of their rôles. The cast will be as follows:-Jean, M. Leprestre; Caoudal, M. Mare Noel; Cesaire, M. Gresse; La Borderie, M. Jacquet; Le Patron, M. Dufour; Divonne, Mlle. Charlotte Wyns; Irene, Mlle. Julia Guiraudon, while Mile. Calvé will create the rôle of Fanny Legrand. The book of the opera follows the lines of Daudet's novel. Calvé de-clares herself delighted with her rôle. 'Sapho" will be given about November 15, and will be followed by "Le Spahi," an opera built upon Pierre Loti's novel by Lucien Lambert.

A Parisian Bayreuth.

There is much talk about Lamoureux's project to build a theatre in Paris where Wagner's works solely will be played. It is to be called the Theatre Wagner, and will be an exact reproduction of the theatre at Bayreuth. Lamoreux settled all the details of the repertoire and the performance with Cosima Wagner during his recent visit to Bayreuth. The site of the theatre is not yel decided upon, but it will be in close proximity to the Exposition, for the theatre will only be inaugurated in 1900. It is expected that the work of building can begin in four months or so, and that it will take a year. The whole of 1899 will be devoted to the rehearsal of "Nibelungenring," so as to be ready by the spring of 1900. Lamoureux hopes to open the theatre with "Rheingold."

The Renaissance will open on the 20th inst. with the French version of Gillette's "Secret Service," which has been adapted by Pierre Decourcelle. The author read his play to the company on Wednesday, and the work is now being rehearsed, M. Guitry and Mile. Czernay being intrusted with the principal male and female rôles.

Cleo de Merode Starts.

Cleo de Merode leaves for America to-day on the North German Lloyd steamer Spree.

People are returning to Paris in numbers. Every day the procession of well known faces to be seen in the Bois becomes longer, while the Americans and English passing through are legion.

General Draper, United States Ambassador to Italy, accompanied by Mrs. Draper and their son and daughter, is at the Hotel Meurice.

Mrs. Edward Foote and Miss May Dwight Foote have taken up their residence at the same hotel for the season.

General Osborne, American Consul General in Great Britain, and his family are at the Hotel De La Tremollle, where have also arrived this week Mr. and Mrs. Morton Fox and family, of Philadelphia.

The Misses Patten, of Washington, have arrived in Paris from Marienbad.

Mrs. Stevenson and the Misses Stevenson, of Philadelphia, have arrived from Geneva. Mrs. Bruce Brown, of New York, has arived from Frankfort with her two sons. All these last named are stopping at the

Hotel de France et Choiseuil. The latest arrivals at the Hotel Chatham include Mr. S. Stern and family, Mr. Cheever and Mrs. Comstock, all of New York.

Among the arrivals at the Hotel Saint Petersbourg are Mr. C. Answorth, of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Porter, Mr. and Miss Williams, Mr. T. Merseles, of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Madden, of Philadelphia.

A special despatch to the HERALD from Nice states that Major Wilburn B. Hall and Mr. Ingraham Hall left there yesterday evening on board the St. Marc for Genoa en route for Switzerland, Mr. Harold Van Buren and a large number of others were present at their departure. Mr. Van Buren has taken possession of the United States Consulate, the offices of which are now in the Rue du Congres.

KAISER REVIEWS BATTALIONS.

More Troops Actually Mobilized Now Than Were on the French Border in 1870.

In Cable To THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Sept. 4, 1867.—Emperor William of Germany, the Empress of Germany, the Dowager Empress of Germany, the King and Queen of Italy, the King of Saxony, the King of Wurtemburg, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Hesse, the Frince Regent of Bavaria, the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia and many other notabilities reviewed four army corps at Homburg to-day. The Empreor, the Empress, the Grand Duchess of Hess and other important personages were on horseback. The Dowager Limpress Frederick and the Queen of Italy occupied a state carriage drawn by six horses in the Empreor, King Humbert, the Grand Duke of Hesse and the Grand Duches of H Emperor, King Humbert, the Grand Duke of Hesse and the Grand Duchess of Hesse in turn leading regiments past the Empress and the imperial guests.

The King and Queen of Italy were received with the greatest enthusiasm.

All Ready for War.

All Rendy for War.

The army manocurres proper do not begin until Monday next, when 143 battailons of infantry, 115 squadrons of cavairy, 111 batteries of artillery, 21 technical companies and companies of military aeronauts will be divided into The armount of the companies and artilled in the theorem of the companies and artilled in the theorem of the companies of the declaration of war, and the troops are in the very positions they would occupy if actually mobilized for war to-day.

Though army manocurres on a grand scale are occurring in the Crimea, the Czar at the Warsaw manocurres will witness the operations of 4,500 officers and 122,000 men, or 176 battailons of infantry, 152 squadrons of cavairy and 644 guns.

The manocurres will be particularly direct.

ry and 644 guns.

The manoeuvres will be particularly directed toward solving the difficulty of supplyire the troops with not food in the field and improving the blcycle, postal, telegraph and ambulance services.

The French army manoeuvres, which will be held of the property of France, will bring two

army corps together.
Franco-Russian Alliance.

army corps together.

Franco-Russian Alliance.

Public attention still centres in the Dual Alliance, though it has been interrupted by the shoutings of Emperor William of Germany. England remains apathetic, in spite of the fact that the centre of gravity in European affairs has been shifted to St. Petersburg.

Commenting upon the political situation with the state of the arrangements binding Europe, the clearer it becomes that no one of the various Powers can move without Russia. In some way or the other every Power except Russia is bound either by express agreement or by interests not to alter the status quo."

Queen Victoria and the French jeatousles of England, place great reliance upon the clear cut. English tending influence of the Czarina over the Czar, and believe the alliance really makes for peace. Germany finds solace in the bitter chagrin of Emperor William's remark, "At St. Petersburg, according to my conviction, we skimmed the cream."

Prince Bismarck, too, is softening German for meeting of the words employed by the Czar.

WHAT LONDON TALKS ABOUT.

The English Political World Believes the New Zionist Movement Is a Growing Power.

QUEEN CREATES KNIGHTS.

Attempt in Ireland to Turn the Royal Visit Into a Protestant Ascendancy Demonstration.

DEAR BREAD IN ENGLAND.

British Naval Men Criticise the Recent .Docking of the Indiana at Halifax

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, SEPL. 4, 1897.—The British army manoeuvres, which finished to-day near Arundel and which furnished instruction to Arundel and which turnshed histocolors 20,000 men, have not called forth any particular comments from the military critics except their complaints of the presence of too many boys in the ranks and the remark that the continental armies outclass the British

the continental armies outclass the British in organization.
When Dr. Theodore Herzl, the so-called "New Moses," made his farewell speech at the meeting of Zionists at Basle, Switzerland, during the week, he declared the congress had been worthy of itself and of Israel. Then ensued a dramatic scene, tears, kissing and rejoicing beggaring description.

Though Rabbi Adler, of London, declares that the Zionist Congress was mischlevous,

that the Zionist Congress was mischievous, it is the opinion of the thoughtful in the polital world that this movement will have to ical world that this movement will have to be reckoned with in the near future. The two main objects upon which an expression of opinion was asked upon the part of Zionists in all lands were the establishment of a Jewish common centre and the formation of the machinery to carry it out, and they were favorably acclaimed by all present.

The Queen Confers Knighthood.

While Ouen Victoria was travelling from

While Queen Victoria was travelling from Osborne, Isle of Wight, to Gosport, during the week, on her way to Balmoral, Scotland, Her Majesty called Staff Captain W. G. Goldmith, commander of the yacht, to the quar-er deck, and, in the presence of the court and of the crew, conferred upon him the honor of knighthood. The affair was entirely

and of the crew, conferred upon him the honor of knighthood. The affair was entirely spontaneous, and it is one of the few instances of knighthood having been conferred by the Queen's own initiative, instead of as a result of political intrigue.

The Church Times says that the large number of Americans here has led to the introduction of the rame of the President of the United States into the collects for the Queen. The Castle clique at Dublin is so determined to make political capital out of the visit of the Duke and Duchesso of the Duke and Duchesso the property of the political capital out of the visit of the puke and Duchesso have been obliged to set his foot down lirmly in order to prevent it from being turned into a Protestant ascendency demonstration, and he has ordered expunged several sentences in this sense from addresses sent to their Royal Highnesses by Orange societies.

The failure of the potato, hay and corn crops in most of the districts in Ireland has resulted the charmon of the Michaelstwom Board of Guardians, at a meeting held by that body on Thursday last, declared Ireland is on the verge of a great agricultural crisis, and that numbers of ratepayers will be compelled to go to the workhouse.

Price of Bread Rises in London.



DR. THEDOR HERZL.

by the Jews.

than thirty-five thousand quarters arrived per week. Not one-tenth of London's bread is made from English flour, and the bakers assert that, with flour at the present figure, the loaf of bread at 5½0. (Il cents) will send them into bankrupter.

them into brean at byd. (II cents) will send them into bankruptes.

Court circles are enjoying a sixteen page booklet, written entirely in cipher by a minor royal personage, in which stories connected with the inner life of members of the robed manner. Most of the matter in this publication concerns Emperor William of Germany, and the writer asserts that six thousand people are languishing in the German State prisons on charges of lesse majeste. The booklet is in great demand. It is said to be like pages from "The Pickwick Papers."

Like pages from "The Pickwick Papers."

The announcement has been decidedly unpleasant for the Papal initiators of changes in Rome.

Engineering Strike Manners.

In Rome.

Engineering Strike More Serious.

The strike in the engineering trades has grown more serious during the past week. It has now extended to the various trades connected with engineering. More than six thousand moulders, boilermakers, finishers, &c., at Newcastle, Sheffield and other centres have received notices that their services of the firms affected declare they are preparing to move their establishments to the Continent, and they add that the question of eight hours' work per day is by no means the most important thing involved in the dispute. The strikers are opposed to the introduction of new machinery and are trying, artificially, to check price and are trying, artificially, to check preventies the Employers' Federation has issued a statement regarding the hours of work in the case of engineers in America, based on the official statistics of the United States Government Labor Bureau, showing that wages are not higher in America, relatively to the work done at much higher pressure and with fewer holidays.

All to Wear "Rational Dress." Engineering Strike More Serious.

All to Wear "Rational Dress." The supporters of the Rational Dress."

The supporters of the Rational Dress Congress had arranged with seven ladies' cycling clubs to make a bloomer demonstration by wheeling from London to Oxford, where the dinner of the congress, which is under the presidency of Section 1997.

Benjamin Pe No. 23 East 1997.







GIRL LEADERS OF THE VESTMAKERS' STRIKE.

They Have Given the Herald Their Views of Marriage and the Relative Benefits of Connubial Bliss and Single Blessedness.

would not receive toleration, and the gentle-ment riders present, it was added, would be ardent supporters of a sensible costume. Oxford was selected for the meeting place, as being about half way between who can be the control of the control dress.

FANNIE LEVINE.

Cheltenham, the two centres which ornared the movement for reform in womer's dress.

At the time of the departure of the riders, ten o'clock this morning, a large crowd gathered in Hyde Fark to witness the display. But only three riders put in an application. One of them wore a short black lacket, with red lapels, as also can be a short back lacket, with red lapels, as also control of the lateral control of th

fied, amid the cheers of the assembled people.

The question of American University degrees continues to be discussed in the London press and in a manner irritating to all Americans. The newspapers publish a letter from F. W. Harkins, chancellor of the National University of Chicago, and accept as Iruth his statement that in America purchase interese and awards for services, irrespective of education and to any one living abroad upon payment of a fee. The Morning Post, ignoring the fact that the National University of Chicago has already been shown up as bogus, sermonizes on the subject as if it was the custom to-day of Yale and Harvard to do likewise, and points 'to the danger of employing any professional man making it a point of advertising an American degree."

THE LONDON STAGE.

Interest in Mr. Forbes Robertson's Hamlet—J. M. Barrie's "Little Min-ister"—Some New Operettas.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Sept. 4, 1897.—The London theatri-cal season of 1897-98 may fairly be dated from to-night, when it will be ushered in by the reopening of two of the foremost theatres, the Haymarket and Her Majesty's, both of them presenting notable bills. Interest is focussed upon the latter house, the dramatic home of Beerbohm Tree, but

incidental dialogues being cast in a recitative.

Mr. Hedmondt promises to present also an Mr. Hedmondt promises to present also and the process of the proc

vor, or rather one of American origin, is "The American Heiress," by Arthur Branscombe.

Comic Operas Galore.

In addition to these two exotics there will be a deluge of new comic operas. Foremost among them is "The Duchess of Dijon." by Walter Slaughter, the composer of "Marjoric," and Basil Hood is seene, the Italian frontier of France; time, fourteenth century, Miss Hail Caine, sister of the Manx author, with be in the cast.

The Carl Rosa company is rehearsing "Diarmid," which has the prestige of the name of the Marous of Lorne as collaborator with Mr. McCunn, and the part of Lortal the Company of the Marous of Lorne as collaborator with Mr. McCunn, and the part of Lortal the cross will be sung by Miss Cecil Lortal the Company of the Willow Pattern Plate," I a tripartite work, for which George D. Day, Sidney Bawkett and Edward Dean are responsible, and a musical fare, "Bilberry of Tilbury," by Silvanus Dauncey, are also ready for the Stage.

"My Friend the Prince," "The Geisha," and "The Daughters of Babylon" are all having successful runs in the provinces.

W. S. Gilbert, who was somewhat conspic ohumorous opera, has returned to rework the first vein. Miss Fortescue will produce a melodrama of his authorship in Birmingham this month, which will be brought to London, as a matter of course, after its provincial christening. The play is cosmopolitan in its atxoosphere, having English, American, French and Australian characters.

Auguste Von Blene salled for American of the English chemerican season, which will begin in Boston Street Charles and Princess of Wales took has seen the Adelphi since the withdrawal of the American players, gives its last performance in that house next Saturday, and goes for a tour of the provinces.

Royalty Praises a Singer.

formance in that house next Saturday, and goes for a tour of the provinces.

Royalty Praises a Singer.

The Prince and Princess of Wales took pains to compliment the work of Van Dyck, the Dutch show, it is an expectable to the stanger was established in the stanger of the singer was established in the "Rheingold" and "Walkure" at Covent Garden next season.

Whitney Mockbridge, the American tenor, has been signed for the Carl Rosa company, "Journeys End in Lovers Meeting," by John Oliver Hobbes and George Moore, se being played by Ellen Terry's daughter, Edith Crafg, and Courtenay Thorpe, "Miss Francis, of Yale," with Weedon Grossmith and Ethel Hope in the leading parts, has been so well received in the provinces that its appearance in London will be hastened.

NOT A TICKET SCALPER.

Benjamin Peyser, eighteen years old, of No. 203 East 128th street, who was arrested several days ago on complaint of the Third avenue cable road, for buying and selling transfer tickets at Third avenue and 128th startem Court yesterday morning. The attorney of the road alleged that the business in which Peyser was engaged was in violation of the Anti-Scalping law, but Magistrate Devel said he could not take this view of the matter.

CUSTOMS MEN HARD WORKED.

Passengers Than Can Be Attended to Properly.

TROUBLES IN BATTALIONS MEN ARE WILLING ENOUGH.

Confusion in the Baggage of the Newly Arrived Etruria and the Outgoing Lucania.

THOSE WHO REACHED HOME

The busiest lot of men in this city yesterday were the customs officers. Their troubles did not come singly, but marching in battalions, as troubles do. What with the new Dingley law and its intricacles and its many up-in-air problems, and the thousands of arriving passengers, the men in blue had all the work they could attend to and much all the work they could attend to and much

nore in addition.

A whole fleet of steamships arrived in the course of the day, and each one of the vessels brought a full complement of passengers. The American liner Paris was the first gers. The American liner Paris was the first to reach her pier, and while the baggage of her passengers was being examined the French liner Touraine warped into her slip, and a little while later the Cunarder Etruria was getting her gang plank over. In Hobken the Maasdam, from Rotterdam, was diverting the attention of several inspectors.

ON THE CUARD PIER.

But the main trouble seemed to centre on the Cunard pier. Owing to an insufficient number of men on the Surveyor's start, not all the declarations of the Etruria's half thousand cabin passengers had been taken when the Cunarder reached her pier. That brought about an additional delay, and the confusion of baggage caused by the fact that the outgoing Lucania her passengers struggling to see that their own baggage was safe, wore the patience of both to a fine edge.

Streams of trunks from the hold of the Etruria crossed streams of trunks bound for the hold of the Lucania; porters met in collision and swore; arriving tourists raised suppliant hands to the busily engaged customs officers, begging that their baggage be examined and done with; outgoing passenings as they made their way to the Lucania's grapplanks, and nowhere was there a point The pier was at last cleared of the Lucania. ON THE CUNARD PIER.

returning to Chattanooga.

BISHOP GARRETT HOME.

BISHOP ALEXANDER C. Garrett, of Dallas, Texas, was a passenger on the Etruria, as was also Professor Albert C. Crehose, of Dartmouth, and Lleutenant George O. Squler, U.S. A. These two have been abroad experimenting with a device in telegraphy.

The Paris had among her saloon passengers J. C. Bancroft Davis, Colonel Albert A.

GIRL STRIKERS ON MARRIAGE.

Fleet of Incoming Ships Bring More | East Side Vestmakers Have Ready Answers for "Mr. Three Years Married."

Married Life as Economical as Single if Wives Are Not Extravagant, Say the Girls.

LOW WAGES MEAN STARVATION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-The article in to-day's HERALD that the four thou-sand girls who have joined in the vestmakers' strike did so to further their prospects of marriage is most interesting. It brings up the old question of whether married life opts more than single blessedness. That is a question in which all women and most men are interested.

I hope the strikers will win, because that will put this question to the test. But, whether they do or Lot, some of the striking girls, who maintain that they could live as cheaply married as single, should, it seems to me, go ahead and try it. This question

they could live as cheaply married as single, should, it seems to me, go shead and try it. This question always resolves itself into a matter of opinion before the wedding day, and one of varied results afterward. My own experience is that matrimony is more expensive than single life. Expenses of which, as a sweetheart, I had no idea, began to appear epon after my marriage. These increased when we tried houselenging, and after a haby came to biess us there came expenses of which I never dreamed. I still prefer to think that a man can live as cheaply married as single, but it is one of my pastimes. I don't believe it, and have been able to find none of my married friends who do.

If the striking vestmakers can demonstrate by actual experience that they can live as cheaply married

If the striking vestmakers can demonstrate by actival experience that they can live as cheaply married as single, then they have my sincere wishes for their success. After such a demynstration I believe many married men will seek to become vestmakers. They will become convinced, as I should, that a vestmaker is the only mortal so favored as to be able to live married on the same income he could as a single man.

MR. THIEE YEARS MARRIED.

NEW YORK Sept. 4, 1897.

New York. Sept. 4, 1897.

The above letter, commenting on the action of four thousand east side girl vest-makers in striking, not alone for higher wages but also for a chance to get married, was received by the Herald pesterday. A lively interest in the writer's remarks was shown by the leaders of the girl strikers to whom I showed a copy of the letter.

Striking vestmakers, both girls and men, were swarming by the thousand in and out of their headquarters, at No. 257 East Houston street, in the afternoon, where a mass meeting was in progress. Girls are taking a meeting was in progress. Girls are taking a strike Committee, while many are prominent as speakers. Three of the most effective speakers are Fanme Levine, Rosa Grassmann and Becky Muller.

Some of the Girls Have Tried IT.

nent as speakers. Three of the most effective speakers are Fanme Levine, Rosa Grassmann and Beeky Muller.

Some of the Girls Have Tried IT.

Miss Grassmann laughed heartily over the contents of the letter.

"The man who wrote that knows a lot about the east side, I don't think! He says we ought to go ahead and try it. Well, that's what only too many of the girls have done. We've seen how their marriages of the most of the seen of the seen of the girls have done. We've seen how their marriages of the seen of the seen of the girls have done. We've seen how their marriages of the seen of the seen of the girls have done. We've seen how their marriages of the seen of the see



Republican Nominee for Re-election as Governor of Ohio.

Democratic Nominee for Governor of Ohio.

Pope. A. G. Spaulding, E. L. Uhl, E. D. Thornburgh, Dr. Howard S. Paine, S. W. Pennypacker and the Misses Pennypacker, A. E. Pillsbury, M. L. Cassily, Mrs. William Barclay Parsons and the Misses Parsons. child to take care of, and they have to live on what the husband earns. THE MEN DON'T THINK

"I say, yes, one can live as cheaply mar ried as single. But in order to do it vest makers ought to get \$15 to \$20 a week, as they used to, and that is just what we're striking for. The writer of that letter was a man and men don't know about such things, but women do." ZOUAVES GO TO GETTYSBURG. A monument to the soldlers of the Seventy-

A monument to the soldiers of the Seventy-third regiment of New York Volunteers who fell at Gettysburg is to be dedleated on the battlefield next Monday, and a large party of the veterans of the regiment left New York at noon yesterday to attend the exercises. The Seventy-third was a zouave regiment, and the monument is the gift of the old volunteer firemen, who were largely represented. The veterans marched from their headquarters, at No. 128 West Seventeenth street, to the Cortland street ferry. Captain Matthew Stewart was in command. They were escorted by detachments from the Exempt Firemen's Association, the Volunteer Firemen's Association and the Veteran Firemen's Association.

and men don't know about such things, but women do."

Becky Muller said she didn't think matters would be changed by arguing about them. "The only thing I know," she said, "is that most of us girls won't get married as long as wages are so low. I won't, for one. "Oh, lots of the men are willing enough to get married, but they're thoughtless. I really think we women ought not to work at vestmaking, for it's our fault that the men get so course, they wouldn't get more if we all quift. "As for the marriage question being settled if we win the strike, I don't believe in that. The men who get saving wives will probably live as cheaply after they're married, but those who get extravagant ones will be a pretty sorry lot if they reckon on saving money."

OHIO'S CANDIDATES

Senatorial Contest Waxes Warm and Parties Accuse Each Other of Intrigue and Treachery.

SCHEMES IN LARGE CITIES.

Democratic Idea Is to Split Cincinnati and Clevelan | Delegations by Pushing Local Issues.

INDEPENDENCE OF A MAYOR.

Chief Executive of Cleveland, Who Was Supported by Hanna Last Spring, Is Causing Trouble.

By Murat Halstead.

By Murat Halstead.

[BY TELEURAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CLEVELAND, Ohlo, Sept. 4, 1897.—Several of the well known symptoms of Ohlo politics have developed during the proceedings of the present campaign. The candidates and platforms have been presented nearly two months, and there are only two more months before the election.

Each party accuses the other of meddling in its affairs—of using men belonging to the opposing organization—and there are many rumors of intrigue and treachery, as well as the customary observations about the use of money.

Senator Mark Hanna is at his desk attending to his many affairs with alert energy, and is in fine condition. His vacation on the fresh water seas did him great service. The President is spending as Mr. Hanna's guest the quietest days he has seen in a long time, and he needed this season of repose

he needed this season of repose.

It may be that the republicans of Ohio are too confident of carrying the election this time. There seem to be both in Cleveland and Cincinnati schemes to split the county delegations. There are no districts that divide counties in the Ohio legislative elections, and the democratic idea is to split the Cincinnati and Cleveland—that is, the Hamilton and Cuyahoga—delegations, both of which should be solidly republican, by pushing local issues.

Mayor of Cleveland Shows "Independence."

ence." The Mayor of Cleveland has been showing a degree of "independence" that is remarka-ble, as Senator Hanna left his place in the Senate and supported him heartily last spring when there was a good deal of trouble in the municipal air for republicans. An attempt

when there was a good deal of trouble in the municipal air for republicans. An attempt is made to divide republicans on the legislative ticket, giving the democrats the majority. There are various causes assigned, only important as they may delude voters as to the leading facts and issues. In Cincinnati there are reformers who wish to vary the entertainment by getting up a legislature to smash certain Boards and fight a "boss."

Much is said of a letter from Colonel Conger, of Akron who has been a very eccentric man as a politician and later in very bad health. He has written that he wants to preside at a democratic meeting, and his recollection of facts fails him in his denunciated of the colone of the col

John R. McLean's Candidacy.

The democratic candidate for the Senate,
John R. McLean, does not seem to hold the
same views as to the management of the
some business that he does in regard to the
money affairs of the people. He is for free
silver and freer paper. To replace Mr. Hanna
in the Senate by Mr. McLean would be to
confirm that body in silver and paper theories most harassing. If Ohio, the President's State, should go back on her verdict
of last year and forfity the Senate for false
gained by the election of McKinley, and the
shock would be felt in all countries. Nothing
could be thought of that would be more dissatrous to the substantial interests of mankind. Every unfavorable opinion of our
redit held abroad would be extended and
intensified, and there would be such a display
of distrust in our financial sense and honor as
has never been experienced. A countries
in the State of the standard of the two this
in the State of the standard or the wint the

intensified, and there would be extended and intensified, and there would be such a display of distrust in our financial sense and honor as has never been experienced. All local affairs in the State are betty compared with this matter of the first magnitude, that would be felt in every market of the world.

Republicans are not able to be a such a display of the first magnitude, that would be felt in every market of the world.

Republicans are not able to be a such a catastrophe can lappoin in the State are other than they ever were, that the divisions of the democracy differ with each other bitterly as to persons and principle, and there is no doubt of the encouragement of the people about their prosperity at this time. The business of the country has been shaky for five years, and now is solid and at the same time buoyant. It seems probable that Other will take this occased the such the five way and the sum of the theory of the theory of the the world butter, and do that which may undo themselves.

Strike is a Cloud on the Horizon.

The coal strike is a cloud on the horizon that has at times appeared to be very stormy. Just now there is something grotespale in the proposition to call an othe, and barring that, to have all the industries of the country suppressed by a strike. Mr. Hanna has all along favored a readjustment of wages so as to secure the uniformity that has been so lacking and caused the confusion that made the rouble. He has believed right along that the men should have an advance. The operators are about agreed that they will give affiliate which be tarricountable, and if it is rejected by the strike leaders the channes are hot of a despondent nature, and the surface are many and not reserved. The Ohlo democratic are many and not reserved. The Ohlo democratic are not of a despondent nature, and the surface way. Their expressions of confidence are many and not reserved. The Ohlo democratic are not of a despondent nature, and the probable of the probable of the probable of the probable of the proba

PARKER HELD FOR LARCENY.

Accused of Obtaining \$20 on a Check Which Was Worthless. Alvin Trogan, manager of a drug establishment at No. 28 Nassau street, in Craire Street Police Court yesterday charged Charles R. Police Court yesterday charged Charles E. Parker, an advertising agent, of No. 16 E. Parker, an advertising agent, of No. 16 Eldert street, Brooklyn, with the largeny of \$20, Parker was arrested on a warrant by Detectives Krauch and Firnelsen.

Mr. Trogan swore that he had cashed a contract of the parker by J. H. Adams, and that he had been informed by the bank that there was no such depositor as Adams. Parker said to Magstrate Wentworth that his son had obtained the check from him, and he thought it god.

The detectives showed a smilar check on the People's Bank, of Brooking, on which Parker had obtained \$30 and which also was said to be worthless. Parker was held for trial in \$300.