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NUMBER 31

THE RISING TIN STAR.

An American Industrial Planet Starts the | Charles Peel, nephew of Sir Robert Peel, Mosabacks of Europe,

AND FILLS SWANSEA WITH GLOOM.

Waning Furnace Fires Abroad an Epic on Protection's Power.

FEELING THE TIN PLATE PULSE.

A Sorry Prespect for the Metal Monopolista

GLIMPSES OF SWANSEA VALLEY.

of England.

Its Cowering Industries and General Characteristics - Workingmen's Wages and Homes-The Postal Service and Salaries.

SWANSEA, South Wales, July 5, 1891 .f Editorial Correspondence. |-From Craig-y-Nos to Swansea, a distance of twenty-four miles by the Midland railway, the Swansea valley recalls the picturesque scenery and industrial activity on the line of the Lehigh Valley railroad in Pennsylvania with its succession of mining towns and colleries. The whole valley is honeycombed with coal mines, and the begrimed coal diggers are encountered at every station and cross road. In fact the population of the whole valley is chiefly made up of colliers, iron workers and tin plate makers. Villages and towns ranging from 1.500 to 10,000 population, are strung upon the hills and high ridges every five or six miles the whole length of the valley, and everywhere are iron forges, foundries and smelting works, with glowing furnaces and smoking stacks. Swansea, next to Cardiff the largest city in Wales, has a population of over 100,000 and is the chief center of the tin plate and copper smelting industry in Wales, and as a matter of fact of the whole world. Facing the sea, which washes the chalky cliffs that flank the entrance to its harbor, Swansea occupies a commanding position on the plateau and high bluffs overlooking the broadest part of the valley. Hundreds of high stacks and

Factory Chimneys Loom Up in every direction, belching forth a volume of sulphurous smoke that constantly envelopes the town and tends to make the dingy and dreary streets look more ancient than they really are. The streets are narrow and crooked and with few exceptions the buildings have a rather time-worn, ddapidated appearance. The roudways are all macadamized and the only mode of conveyance, beside hackney coaches, is a single track street railroad or tramway extending the length of the town, about five miles, and running one double decker car every hal! hour. The principal public building, the Swanse

postoffice, occupies what is left of

An Old Norman Castle built in the fifteenth century and still called "The Castle." An official letter with which I had been furnished by the assistant postmaster general at London, who has charge of the postal telegraphs, secured for me admission into the interior recesses of this eastle, and a thorough inspection of the workings of the postal and telegraph departenents. While I reserve comment on the pos tal telegraph, to which I intend to devote a special letter after concluding my investigations at Birmingham and Manchester, I will

Postal Facilities

of a town that has from 25,000 to 40,000 less population than Omaha and does less than one-third of the business transacted in the Omaha postoffice. Postmaster Oakden, a gentleman well advanced in years, who has held the office nearly a quarter of a century. escorted me personally through each department explaining their respective operations. In the public office on the ground floor stamps and money orders are sold and letters deposited for mailing. On this floor the postmaster, who receives a saiary of £800 or \$3,(0) per annum, has his private office plainly furnished out commodious. Mail distribution is on the second floor to which mail is sent and from which it is lowered by a hy draulic elevator. Fifty letter carriers are employed and thirty-two cierks handle and distribute the mails. Carrier delivery extends one and one-half miles from the postoffice. Sub-offices are located in every direction for forty miles to which mail is hauled by post wagon or rail and these local offices deliver letters in their respective neighborhoods by carrier. In other words

Free Carrier Delivery

system here, as in all parts of England, ex tends to every village and farm house. Fiftysix of these branch offices report to Swansea. In Swansea four deliveries are made daily and one on Sunday. No letter carrier is allowed to sort letters. This work is done by special clerks. Carriers begin delivery at 6 a. m. Sorters are on band at 5 a. m. An extra force is employed for Sunday delivery and distribution. Carriers receive from 18 to 22 shillings a week After a service of more than three year their pay is raised gradually up to 25 shillings weekly. Carriers get Christmas boxes, which increase their income on an average by 4 to 5 shillings a week, but carriers are forbidden asking more than once a year for presents from patrons. Computing their pay as from 22 to 30 shillings weekly, they get

\$35 a Month. Postoffice porters get the same pay as car riers and are allowed 2 shillings (50 cents) a week in lieu of Christmas boxes. The pay of clerks ranges from \$35 to \$85 per month. But they hold their places through good behavior and get a small pension when they retire by reason of old age or disability to curred in service.

Swansen's population is chiefly made up of working men employed in foundries, smelting works and factories. The docks and ship chandlers also give employment to large numbers of workmen. Large ships ply between Swansea and all parts of the navigable world. The bulk of all the ores reduced here comes from Australia and Africa, but the waterways (sea and canal have been largely supplanted by the rail roads in hauling coal from interior points. Notwithstanding the vast deposit of coal in Swansea valley, almost within gunshot of this town, the price of coal is comparatively high. The wholesale price of slack soft coal is 10 shillings (\$2.50) per ton, and anthracite from \$4 to \$5 per ton. Working men pay 25 to 30 cents per hundred pounds for authra-

coal. The smelting works and

Tin Plate Factories

of Swanses are not accessible to outsiders By the courtesy and assistance of Mr. whose hospitality I enjoyed at his beautiful home near Ystalifera yesterday, I was enabled to procure some interesting facts and permitted to view a portion of the largest smelters. Mr. Peel himself is part owner of several extensive teel rolling mills and tin plate factories. The works of Vivian & Co., established by Sir Hussey Vivian, are by all odds the most extensive mineral ore reduction works in Swansea. In fact, they are the largest smelting and refining works in the world The Vivian reduction works are divided into three separate plants. One for speiter, one for cobalt and mekel and one for copper and silver. These plants run night and day and

Employ Over 3,000 Work men. Mr. Nettel the manager is very well informed about the American mining industries and the American smelting works. Almost the first question he asked me was how the new Peck refluing process for which so much was claimed was working at the Omaha and Grant works. Mr. Nettel has great faith in the South Dakota tin mines and expressed the opinion that they would become formidable competitors to Swansea tin plate

men at no distant day. "Swansea tin plate men have only themselves to blame for the prospective check to heir industry by the McKinley taviff," said Mr. Nettel. "Swansea had every advantage, cheap labor and cheap housing of workmen, but the tin makers have allowed themselves to be flanked. The danger is not so much in the high tariff but a very low tariff, or abolition of the duty on the which is bound to come when American tin plate factories are extensive enough to enter the field as competitors in foreign countries."

Mr. Peet himseif

Takes a Rather Gloomy View f the outlook for Swansea iron and in works. One steel works, Peel & Co.'s, turn out as high as 18, 000 tons of bars to be rolled into tin plate a month. All the tin plate factories have agreed to shut down next week and remain closed for one month and some may remain closed for the season. Very heavy shipnents have recently been made to America in auticipation of the higher duty on tin plate which goes into effect July 1.

"But I fear," said Mr. Peel, "we will have depression in our industries as long as the high tariff remains. If we shut down our tinplate factories there is no demand for our ron and tin products." Every prominent man in Swansea whom I

net appeared anxious to know the extent and prospective dimensions of the American plate and tin industries.

"We will have to patronize Australia for orn, beef and other farm products," exclaimed a mitt man, "if Americans are going to force us to pay the tin duty on canned ar-

Wages Paid.

I talked with quite a number of working nen at the smelters and mills and made such inspection of their dwellings as was possible in a few hours. Common laborers at Swansea mills and factories receive from 3 shilfings to 314 shillings (75 to 8714 cents) a day. Moulders and founders 30 shillings to 35 shilings (\$7.50 to \$8.1354) per week. Tin maker £10 (\$50) to £11 (\$55) per month. Moulders and foundrymen work nine hours a day. The Vivian & Co. smelting works divide their lay into three shifts of eight hours each. Boys get from 8 to 9 snillings (\$2 to \$2.25) per week, and women in the tin-plate factories earn 12 to 13 shillings (\$1.25 to \$1.50) per week, and board themselves of course. There are 150 women employed in one tin factory that I visited, and so far as I could judge from their appearance and dress, they will compare favorably with average factory hands in America. Workingmen in factories, mills and smelters have 5 pence (10 cents) deducted from their wages every week, 3 pence for medical attendance, which includes their families, and 2 pence for schooling.

The Coffin Thrown In.

"They also throw in the coffin if any of us ties," remarked one workingman grimly, and the coffins are home-made in the fac-

workingmen in smelters while they are employed. When they quit or are discharged it

s paid them." How They Live.

Workingmen in Swansea and the colliers at the coal mines live in blocks of tenements, built of stone, which can be quarried every where in this region. These tenements are owned by the company and workmen pay from 214 shillings (6214 cents) to shillings (75 cents) rent per week. These houses are usually two stories high with a frontage of about sixteen feet and depth of twenty-four to thirty-nine feet. The front room on the ground floor serves as a kitchen and dining room, and is usually paved with stone slabs or brick. The rear room is a pantry, cellar and store room for vegetables, coal, etc. One or two chambers above floored with pine boards, are used as bed rooms. The rooms atthough tidy and clean are sparsely furnished, the floors bare of carpet or even a piece of matting. The furniture, what there is of it, is usually respectable. Some of the working people, the most thrifty doubtless, manage to have a display of flowering plants in the windows and exhibit their taste in a few chromos on the wall and ornamental window curtains. In talking with the women I was assured that they were

For the Most Part Content. "My boy, seventsen years old," said one, works in the mill and he earns 13 shillings

"What do you pay for meat!" "We get lamb chops for 1 shilling (25 cents) a pound. Mutton is cheaper in Eng-

land and Wales than beef or other meats." "Do you have meat every day?" "Not every day, but quite often." Board and lodging for workingmen, such as it is, can be had for from \$2.50 to \$4 a week. The nightmare of Swanses workmen just now is the impending lockout. If it continues very long they will be reduced to terrible straights. The best paid laborer in South Wales I learned is the collier. The scale is by the ton and mill owners say that

now than they did ten years ago. How much the highly paid collier earns I am not vet informed. E. ROSEWATER. WEATHER FORECAST.

coal miners are earning a 100 per cent more

For Omaha and vicinity-Pair; warmer, Washington, July 18 .- Forecast till 8 p. m. Sunday: For North and South Dakota-Pair: slightly warmer south winds.

For Iowa and Nebraska-Fair, slightly warmer Sunday night; variable winds, beoming south. Missouri and Kansas-Fair Sunday; warmer Sunday night; variable winds. For Celorade-Fair Sunday; stationary temperature; slightly cooler at Montrose;

coal. The smelting works and

Leaders of That Body Engaged E'sawhere at Present.

COMPARISON OF LEGISLATIVE METHODS.

Advantages Claimed for the English System Over That of the American Republic-Three Great Men.

Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett. 1 LONDON, July 18 .- New York Heraid Table-Special to THE BEE. |-- The house of commons is just now bereft of three of its eading men, Gladstone, Smith and Morley. Fortunately the business in hand is of a couting character or these gaps would be

everely felt. The speaker of the house of representatives of the United States, who paid us a visit Friday, only had an opportunity of seeing us engaged in committee work which, n the United States is done quite differently by committees. Mr. Reed looked on with interest and had the pleasure of listening to some of our most colossal bores who have a clear field before them when money votes are on. Hitherto Palt has refused to delegate the responsibility of dealing with the public money to any smaller body than a committee of the whole house, but a feeting is growing up in favor of the United States system. Mr. Reid had some conversation on this subject with Sir William Harcourt and several other members during his visit. I think that he does not look with disfavor on the English method of dealing with financial affairs. It keeps the control over the public purse in the hands of the house itself instead of elevating a few of its members nto great importance and removing many juestions of interest to the taxpayer from he arena of open discussion. Mr. Rold was introduced by a thorough going radical, Philip Stanbope, brother of the secretary of war, who is an extreme tory. Philip is in favor of abolishing most of the existing institutions. Edward, the secretary, having high office and £5,000 a year, naturally desires to maintain things as they are. Neither will see his desires fully real

Three Great Englishmen. It's to be regretted that Reid coulun't have have seen and heard Gladstone, who still remains our greatest parliamentarian, but he is invalided at Lowestoft, and Morley is at Cromer, and our own beloved Smith is conined to his house. The most distinguished news vender of this or any other age is ill of these two things-government and overwork. Of course he is im mensely rich and need not work any longer but we all know that duty is Smith's first and last consideration. The last time I saw him was on the day the German emperor went to the city. He was dressed in a cocked hat and a brilliant uniform of blue gold but he seemed scarcely able to stand up and last Souday at Hatfield broke him down, for, in my

opinion, he will not be seen in the house of commons again. We shall have Balfour in his place next session, nobody standing in Lord Randolph Churchill, way. once blocked his path, but he has flung away the last rags of his reputation by his most indiscreet journey to south Africa. He has gone there practically in the employment of a financial syndicate which will use him and his reports for speculative purposes. How can a man ever be a great minister of the crown who has farmed himself out to the stock exchange? Moreover, he has sent back letters to the Graphic, which have either been the wonder or ridicule of all London. People wonder what can be the matter with him and they can go on wondering, but meanwhile he

s fading out of the horizon. Balfour Gaining in Popularity.

Balfour has gained all that he has lost. Politicians with bad tempers and feeble adgements might profitably study the career of Randolph Churchill. Lord Salisbury is of course rejoiced at the turn affairs have taken for Churchill was a thorn in his side. The prime minister could never be sure of receivng common civility from his former subordinate. Even at the cabinet councils there was often a scene. Now that the marquis has everything his own way ome people may complain that he is trying to minister to the family party but Balfour has proven his fitness for high office. He has shown that he is a man who can be trusted. Who can say that of his former leader and rival! The tools go to the man who knows how to use them. Even the Irish party have gottten over their bitterness toward Balfour. They recognize in him a stout but not malignant foe. In the course of next week they will give him a good roasting over Irish money votes. Tim Heaev and Sexton will keep him lively.

I believe there will be a great row over the continued imprisonment of O'Brien and Dillon. The coercion act having been suffered to lapse, why not release the chief men who were deprived of their liberty under it: Balfour will be subjected to a hot fire on that point. In one of these two prisoners, the Irish party look to find their future leader, Justin McCarthy having quite given up. His health and inclination alike ferbid a longer hold upon a position he never coveted. I have not seen

him in the house for weeks past. Sextor has been keeping the boys together. Dillon's health is also far from strong, and the leadership would soon break him down. Thus the conservatives, Gladstonians and Irishmen are all in want of a leader.

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT. FAIR COMMISSION AT WORK.

Flooding All Europe with Literature

Advertising the Big Show. [Copuright 1891 by James Gordon Rennett.] Loxnox, July 18.— [New York Herald Cable Special to Tue Bee, |- London is full of American commissioners who are preparing to launch themselves upon Europe. Two sets of world's fair commissioners have arrived, and are ready to beat the big drum for their glorious country, which invites other nations to show their products and at the same time passes laws to keep products out. Tons of literature are on hand and statistical statements will drift over the continent like autumn leaves.

The rattle of Moses P. Hanny's typewriter keeps time to the rolling sentences of General Butterworth. The world's fair in Europe has been all wind so far. Today the Lord Mayor of London invited the commission to lunch next week at the Mansion house. Attorney General Webster has invited them to dine at the house of commons. Sir George Hayton Chubb also nyited them to dine. Handy told me today that the commission would stay here nearly we weeks and then follow a fixed route on he continent. He had hundreds of propositions in his handbag from exhibitors to

be investigated by the commission, but the main work would be to deal with fereign officials and the American consul. The great number of invitations to dinner are frighten

ing the commissioners. Salsbury has proposed to establish a wild west in the exhibition grounds at Chicago with groups of every appriginal tribe in

America. Salsbury has taken in over four million dollars in Europe and longs to rustle more American greenbacks.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, having completed her preliminary work among the women of Europe in behalf of the world's fair, sailed for America from Liverpool today. She told me enormous interest has been aroused in European society circles. The sister to the wife of Minister Grant at Vienna, is helping get up a boom.

The most significant group of commission ers here are those sent over to investigate the immigration to America. The commissioners met for the first time in London yes terday on the arrival of Colonel Webber

chairman of the commission. In Wales the commissioners found one thousand tin plate workers preparing to go to America. They regard the situation as serious, and say the contract labor law must be rigidly enforced. Commissioner Shults investigated the sending of pauper children from Liverpool to Canada. These are waifs that find their way into the poor houses of the United States. He saw seventy such children together, and learned that 250 had just been shipped. He also visited Dr. Barnard's asylum in London, where there are 3,000 waifs already. The commissioners have found the strings of a drag net that gathering weak, victous and unworthy persons on American soil. Chairman Webber said he believed the work the commission would result in strong legislation. There was no use in trying to send back immigrants from our shores. We must devise a system to shut off

the remedy. Webber is going to Russia. He is under the impression that the Jews are oppressed and ought to be welcomed to America. He is apparently ignorant of the present outcry n London over the first experiences with Russian Jews and the efforts to ship them to

bad immigration at sources abroad. Con-

sular inspection might be the remedy, but

there must be consular fees connected with

America. In this connection I learned that the British government has placed a sudden check on immigration from the Yorkshire plush manufacturing district to Brazil, owing to the fearful accounts of suffering among English men and women in Santos: Parahubua, Rio and elsewhere. This immigration was caused by the stoppage of Yorkshire looms by the McKinley bill. Merchants are sending some of the despairing Britons to some other remote districts.

Byron Reed, member of parliament, is as sisting the unfortunates. It is now certain that George Parker com mitted suicide. Mrs. Hamiton told me today that Parker wrote to her every day to Paris urging her to come to London. In his last letter he said that if she did not come he would kill himself. Mrs. Hamilton did not like Whitman, Parker's friend, and believed coming to London. The revolver with which Parker killed himself was a ; ; at from her. When she saw the body she wrung her hands and cried, "Oh, why did I come," then sobbed, "Oh, why did I not come." All suspicions of foul play have been exploded. Isolation drink and the tardiness of his mistress drove

the released prisoner to death. His flashy pals have kept away from the morgue. Mrs. Hamilton is in despair and does not know Now that the emperor has gone London concert halls are ringing with songs burlesquing the Germans. A levely story about the emperor's visit has just leaked out. Miss Margo Tennant, a famous London horse woman, made a bet last week with a society man of \$250 that she would dance that night at the state ball. It caused a sensation among the society people who heard of it, as nobody dreamed that it was possible even for such a beautiful and daring young woman to dance with the emperor. The black charger at a fancy price to a certain next morning, bright and early. Miss Ten gentleman named Degois under the impres nant was riding up Rotten Row in Hyde sion that he was buying the famous Tunis. park at a furious rate. It was a glorious sight. She met the emperor and his full staff, on horseback also. Two

officers who knew her joined th beautiful horsewoman, and she turned and followed the emperor. Suddenly Miss Tennant's horse grew frantic. No one but herself knew of the sword blade spur secretly driving the animal to madness. With a mighty leap in the air the horse rushed towards the emperor and came within a few inches of knocking him out of the saddle. Tennant rode like a goddess, then turned to the emperor, muttered apologies and blushed. The young monarch poured out compliments and rode by her side for some time, then raised his hat, bade her good-oye and said he hoped he would see her at the ball that night. Victory seemed secure. The gentleman who made the bet offered to com promise for one-half. Miss Tennant was so confident, however, that she refused. When night came she attended the ball and so did the emperor, but he never even looked

A newly made grave at Chester contains the body of William Nortis Thatcher, aged twenty-one, son of the late judge of the supreme court of Colorado. After an illness of five days be died at Chester Tuesday night from the effects of an operation. Every effort was made to save his life. Three physicians and two nurses were in attendance.

Negotiations are in progress with Loie Fuler for the appearance of that fair young actress at the Park theater, York, in her new play, "Zephyrs." is to be supported on the stage by Miss Mignel, a strikingly beautiful young Texas society girl, who is said to be a granddaughter of the emperor of Brazil, the overthrown Dom Pedro. She is one of London's sensations fust now.

The number of Americans in the metropolis eems larger than ever, although the rush home has begun. Mr. and Mrs. John A. Logan, jr., sailed on Wednesday with a party which has been making the trip through England. They shipped a dozen pure bred hackneys which Mr. Logan purchased for a Boston gave the visitors a treat. Many were ranch out west. The same day saw the shipment of a number of hackneys collected for Seward Webb, among them several prize round and round the room. What i winners. So many blooded animals are going to America that it looks as if the New York horse show of 1891 would exceed that of 1890, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin Havemeyer, Miss Hoyl, Messrs, Dickerson, leave in a few days for Baluncan. They

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Le Grand Cappon are to stay in London a few days, then go to the continent and return to America in October. A large number of Americans will be pres-Captain Charles Brown on Wednesday and several royalties will attend. The presents

There is a good deal of talk in the clubs [CONTINUED ON SIXTH PAGE.]

GREAT FETE WEEK IN PARIS.

Decorations Better Than Ever, Though the Review was Not.

AMERICAN BUNCO STEERERS ABROAD.

Mysterious Death of a Beautiful Young Lady-Reported to Be the Work of Jack the Ripper.

[Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Benwett.] Panis, July 18 .- | New York Herald Cable Special to THE BEE !- The fine weather vas a feature of our great fete week. Somewhere about thirty thousand country people ame to Paris to participate in the nation#1 rejoicing on the Fourteenth. They piculcked all over town, took possession of every public seat and camped there. The decorations were better than ever though the review was not so good as last year and there were fewer men present. A feature of the decoration was the enormous number of star spangled

Now Paris is almost deserted, and were it not for the influx of American visitors trades people would have a hard time.

Bunco Steerers at Work. Many bunco steerers found their way over nere during the present week. Two Americans suffered severely at their hands. The irst was Charles Dresbach, an American awyer who met a fellow citizen or the Boulevard and the latter asked him for a light. The pair got into a conversation and walked down the avenue together to the Hotel Die Louvre, where they had the drinks. There they were joined by another American with a pro nounced Irish accent who introduced him self. The three returned to the boulevard and ordered dinner at a private room at the Maison Dore, a well-known restaurant. When the champagne began to flow the Irish-American stated that he just inherited from an had uncie in New York a cotlosal fortune, amounting from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000. He only needed money sufficient to enable him to cross the Atlantic. Mr. Dresbach promptly took out his purse and offered to pay the passage. The warm-hearted Irishman refused the offer, but he was so touched by it that he threw his arms sound his dear friend's neck and embraced him heartily. When he left a few minutes later, Dresbach was minus his pocketbook which had contained

five \$100 bills, number A 21888, two \$20 bills and twenty-five sovereigns, English money. The same evening an American resident here, Thomas Burnside, after leaving his friends at a restaurant, noticed a gang of four men following him. When he reached he Rue de Provence one of them jumpet on his back while the others kicked him vioently on the shin. Burnside is a burly man full of courage, and he resisted but was finally knocked senseless by the united blows of his antagonists, who roubed him of 1,700 francs and left him covered with wounds from their cowardly attacks.

Boulanger Still Denying. General Boulanger from his retreat at Bruxelles seems auxious to keep himself before the public. Nothing seems too small for him to do. Last week he was denving the authorship of the book attributed to him. This week he writes a fulsome letter to the papers concerning the report that he had sold the famous black charger, named Tunis which animal was quite an in the celebrity days of Boulanger's glories. The brave general writes about the horse in the following strain 'I have never left him and he will never quit me. If you ever pay a visit to Brussels you will find the noble animal in the box it as good condition as he was five years ago and like his master, awaiting the day which s perhaps nearer than is generally imagined. But the funny part of the story is that some one, pretending to be Boulanger, has sold

The Champs de Mars salon closed its doors couple of days ago.

Dangers of a Strike. Strikes continue to occur daily. If the leaders of the railway men get the upperhand now, Paris would be in a siege, for they ask no less than a general strike on all roads. So all Paris await anxiously to know the outcome of the trouble.

Great excitement occurred Thursday when a report got around town that another woman had been murdered by Jack the Ripper. The corpse was found in a trench in the White Chapel district A crowd of several thousand people gathered rapidly and saw the corpse of a pretty young woman, whose wrists and ankles were broken, but there were no mutilations. She had been drinking and fallen off the top of a building and thus killed or was thrown

The Danton statue has been duly crected on the Boulevard St. Germain. It is a very strong presentation of the revolutionary leader which figured in this year's salon, showing him, with his powerful head thrown back and right arm extended as with ardent go ture he bids defiance to all invaders. On the pedestal is written these words, "Del'Andace Encore de l'Andace et tourjours de l'Andace," The second statue that Victor Nob unveiled Wednesday was at the Pere la Chaise cemetery. At the close of the cere mony a disturbance arose owing to some allusion made to the Fourmise riots.

An ther Balloon Loose. Yet another balloon has broke loose, this time at Rou Baix. When the cable broke the balloon shot up and was soon lost in the clouds. Several amateurs who were in it finally managed to loosen the valve and after a somewhat uncertain adventurous descent carrying away the chimney of a house came to the earth near Aix le Baines.

The season is full of social events. A few evenings ago there was a charming little there was quite a family party. Somoof our well-known dancers from New York and the compliments these fair ladies received as they, with their partners, waitzed gracefully treat it is to see good waltsing. Among the waltzers were: Mrs. T. Burn nam, Miss Brown, Miss Churchill, Miss Burnham, Brown and Altenas.

At Wiesbaden, the American lady, Mrs. O'Neill, who in May last tried to shoot her husband, General O'Neill, from whom she was separated, and fired three shots point blank at him, has been sentenced at Assizes ent at the marriage of Miss Faber Leith to to four months' imprisonment, although it was announced in court that the couple had made up their differences.

the rounds in Am n papers. He authorized me to say the was never for a moment credited in Ge - 1y.

EMPEROR W = IAM TALKS.

Germany's Sovere - Tired of Con-

tinued Prepara as for War. [Copyright 1891 by Jame Parts, July 18.—[New *k Herald Cable Special to Tirk BEE !-"igare has been listinguisning itself this by a brillian series of ink sketches from andon, written by M. Jacques St. Cere, of the German em peror. We have had the emperor on horse back, the emperor in conventional and Loudon dress, at garden parties, the emperor it imperial state at Guild ball, the emperor as a country gentleman, etc., all written with photographic trustfullness and brightened with a detail of line and color reproducing in word painting very much what Meissioner achieved with the brush, and bringing to the mind's eye what Napolean was. Today, Figare completes a series with the leading article signed X. Y. Z., and prefaced with the following words: "Mons communique les notes suivantes oue ne naurrout pas etre dementies," and for the first time revealing

visit to Engiand. During the first eight days, says the writer there was not a question what ever of politics, but on Monday morning at Hatfield all was changed. Early in the day the emperor took a long ride with Sir Eddard Malet, the British ambassador at Borlin. At 8 o'clock he entered the cabinet with Lord Salisbury and remained there until :45. An animated conversation followed on the veraudah and the guests at Hatfield noticed the emperor talking eagerly and gesticulating with great vivacity, while Lord Salisbury bent forward his head in an attitude usually assumed by him when preoccupied by earnest conversation. It is low certain that the emperor and the statesman were talking about European disarmament and that William II, pronounced the following sentence: "Germany cannot go on orever arming, arming, arming." To this Lord Salisbury replied: "It is only a power-'ul ruler like your majesty that is able to set the example in such a situation."

It seems that the emperor understood what was intended and renounced the original plan, urging England to propose a genera lisarmament. In fact, England has declined to make such a proposal, Lord Salisbury feel ing certain of its rejection if made by him. In order to accentuate this, Salisbury had repeated on several occasions during th week. The British government, although thoroughly in accord with the policy of peace followed by an alliance of all powers, intends to remain on most friendly terms with all powers. Lord Salisbury also took the greatest pains that M. Waddington, the French embassador, should be at Hatfield during the emperor's visit. M. Waddingto on July 10 had very courteously but categori cally declined an invitation, but Lord Salis oury insisted and caused such representations to be made in Paris that it was not until Sunday that the matter was finally settled. The emperor was only separated at the table from M. Waddington by Lady Salisbury, who was very reserved towards him and only spoke to him twice. Lady Salisbury, to compensate for the frigid attitude of the emperor, was particularly cordial to Waddingon. The emperor was made to realize that England could never enter into any foreign gagements without the consent of the louse of commons and his majesty re narked to an intimate friend of his youth hat the English policy and diplomacy was oo slippery for him to rest upon it with any issurance of firm support.

RAUIPOUL-STONER.

Marriage of the Marquis to the Honorable Julia.

LONDON, July 18 .- The prince and princess of Wales and their daughters, and Mrs Arthur Wilson and a host of fashionable scople, were present today at the wedding of Hon, Julia Stoney to the Marquis De Haut poul, which took place in St. James Catholic church. After the wedding ceremony the Marquis and Marquise De Hautpoul left this city for Sandringham, which has been placed at their disposal by the prince of

The season at the royal Italian opera ends in July 27. The "Light of Asia" will be produced on Monday next. The libretto folows Sir Edwin Arnold's poem fairly well The opera will be gorgeously mounted. The name day will witness the production Charles Stanford's "Battle of the Baltic."

Dispatches received from Bayreuth an to commence there tomorrow is already an assured and decided success. Bayreuth is overflowing with visitors, fully half of then being Americans, Frau Wagner naving engaged with such people as Materna Van Dyke and others, has selected a number of young artists, with whom she has been working unceasingly for months past. Naturally there have been some failures, but there have also been some successes.

The Biyreuth festival this year centers

"Tannhauser" performance Wednesday night. This opera, which first appeared in 1845, has not up to the present en produced at the home of Wagnerian usiciaus. The preparations for fuction are unprecedented in the historof the Wagner theater. The town is full of Royal theater at Berlin and from the Italian opera houses. The orchestra of the coming festival numbers 110 members and is considered the best ever collected.

De Freyeinet Knocked Out,

Pants, July 48 .- The chamber of deputies chamber rejected the proposal made by De Freyeinet, president of the council and minster of war, to grant the sum of \$120,000 to the Ecole Polytechnique. As a result the eabinet council was summoned to consider the situation. It is reported that De Frey-chet has decided to tender his resignation. The members of the council of ministers have persuaded M. De Freychet not to ten-der his resignation. The cabinet ministers have represented to M. De Freychet that the rejection by the chamber of deputies of the credit asked for in his capacity as minister of war for the Ecole Polytechnique did no imply a want of confidence in the govern nent. When the ministers returned to the hamber of deputies the session was re but was immediately afterwards closed.

Estimates on Sugar Production. Washington, July 18.—The commissioner if internal revenue has prepared a statement of the probable production of shear during the current fiscal year, of which the following is a summary: Number of producers of sugar from cane, 730; from beets, 7; from sorghum, 3; from maple sap, 3,032; total, 4,672. Estimate of amount of sugar which will be produced; Cane sugar, 55,000,000 will be produced: Cane sugar, 55,000,009 pounds; sorghum sugar, 25,000,000 pounds; sorghum sugar, 25,000,000 pounds; maple sugar, 8,000,000 pounds, total, 560,710,000 pounds. Estimate of amount of bounty to be paid: On cane sugar, \$10,350,000; on beet sugar, \$15,400 sorghum sugar, \$50,000; on beet sugar, \$15,000 total, \$11,134,200.

The production of sugar from beets so far The production of sugar from beets so far

as the issue of licenses is concerned is con-fined to California. Nebraska, Utah and Virfrom sorguum cane is divided between brofit by protection. The report also ind \$2,500,000 counds and with Missouri with and kindred trades with a solution of the report also ind \$2,500,000 counds and with Missouri with and kindred trades with the report also independent of the r bassador this morning in reference to the absurd Biowitz interview that has been going twenty-six acres, producing 10,000 pounds.

Kansas with a production from 4.634 acres of the report also indicates that compositors and kindred trades will not suffer on account of the American copyright act."

INVITED TO A CONFERENCE,

American Consuls General in Germany Requested to Get Together.

M'KINLEY BILL WILL BE DISCUSSED.

Lord Salisbury's Adhesion to the Triple Alliance Made for the Protection of English Interests in Egypt.

compright 1801 by New York Associated Press,1 BEHUR, July 18.-Mr. Edwards, the Amercan consul general here, has invited all the American consuls in Germany to a conference in this city with Herr Wermuth, the mperial commissioner to the world's fair to be held in Chicago. The consular body will also meet the American commission which is now in England. Numerous public receptions are being arranged to be held during the presence of the commission in Germany. the true significance of Emperor Wittiam's Mr. Edwards hopes through the consular conference and public meetings to dispel the German miscorceptions in regard to the severity of the McKinley bill. Consular statistics on the operation of the tariff will be pubished in order to show that the McKinley bill is not inspired by hostility against forsign trade, but that it is mainly intended to encourage American manufacturers, Mr. Edwards proposes to facilitate the labors of the American commission by centralizing the sources of information concerning German industries. Herr Von Berlepsh, the Prussian minister of commerce, will be the irst minister to receive the commission. The nembers of the commission will subsequently be given receptions by Herr Miguel, miniser of justice, Chancellor Van Caprivi, and probably the emperor will give them an

> Lord Salisbury's adhesion to the triple aliance appears to have been made with due regard to the protection of English interests a Egypt and India. The conference of the superor and Herr Von Biebenstein, Prussian minister of state, with Lord Salisbury has naterially altered the whole course of Gernan foreign policy. Only a partial indicaion of the drift of the entente concluded at Hatfield house has transpired, but enough is known to suggest that Lord Salis-bury obtained assurances from the emperor that the Franco-Russian projects against England's possessions in the east will be met with open German support of England. An entente is thus established all round, the arrangement aiming at an Asiatic as well as a European equilibrium. Democratic opinion nere concurs that Lord Salisbury has got the best of the barram, securing a positive check upon French schemes against the Egyptian occupation and Russian encroachments in adda without committing England to armed ntervention in support of Germany

> The latest rumor regarding attempts upon the life of the czar, which rumor causes mo-mentary terror in St. Petersburg, was that an officer had tried to murder the czar with an axe. The report arose from the fact that the ezar was accusing himself in a forest chopping trees when the head of the axe flow off and struck an attendant in the face and wounded him. The czar went to the assist-ance of the wounded man and got some blood on his hands and clothes. An officer of the guard appeared and thought the czar was in danger. He called upon his soldiers to rescue his majesty, and before an explanation could be made the wounded attendant was cut down by the overzealous soldiery. The zar caused the officer to be punished for his

It is officially announced that generals commanding the second, fourth, seventh, eighth and ninth army corps will be placed on the retired list. This sweeping out of old and tried men is only partly excused by their age. Gen-eral Baron Von Meercheidt is only sixty-six and General Albedyll sixty-six, while the others are still equipped with power of mind and body.

Congregational Council.

LONDON, July 18 .- The feature of the week's session of the International Congregational council was the sfleech of Rev. Dr. Walker of Melocurne condemning Unitarianism, which he said was making tremendous headway among Congregationalists. Dr. Walker said he would rather drift toward the Church of England or to the church of Rome than toward Unitarianism. There should be no fraternizing with Unitarianism. Rev. Dr. Noble of Chicago asked Dr. White, the next speaker, whether the Congregationalists should exchange pulpits with Initarians. The question, Dr. Noble added, vas one of vital importance in the United

States.
Dr. White answered "no," and the chairnan said the voice of the council was sufficiently emphatic and it was not necessary to ask anything to the contrary. The Congregationalist delegates this morning were entertained at breakfast at Exeter nall by the Total Abstinence association. During the course of the entertainment a number of temperance addresses were made Among the Americans who took part in the

speaking were Samuel B. Forbes of Con-necticut, Roy. E. F. Williams of Chicago, Dr. J. K. McLean of California and Drs. Rev. J. Hook, secretary of the council, made a long address upon the present post-tion of the temperance cause among the Con-gregationalists of Ireland and Scotland, where, he said, nearly all the ministers were abstainers. Rev. Hook thought that the success of the present meeting might lead to the next council being held in the United States in 1896. During the afternoon, the wembers

of the council attended a garden party at The United States delegates of the Congre gational council who will attend the unveil-ing of the memorial at Triden, near Amsterdam, to Rev. John Robinson, pastor in Hol-land of the pilgrun fathers, are Dr. Hall of Connecticut, Rev. A. Hastings Ross of Michigan, Dr. Whiteman of Massachusetts and Dr. Woods of Minuesota. This unveiling will take place on Friday. July 24. in St. Peter's church, Leyden. Rev. T. Itobinson, it will be remembered, left in the Mayflower and settled at Plymouth, Mass., in 1630. It is expected that large numbers of Americans who are now in Europe will be present at

Couden Club Doings. Lonnon, July 18 .- The Cobden club at a neeting last night adopted a report which declares that "If it had not been suggested by some home protectionist it was not fikely that any colonist would have been so unreasonable as to propose that we should while admitting colonial goods free of duty tax similar commodities imported from

foreign countries. "While the president of the board of trade in the government of Lord Sallsbury delivers manswerable refutations of the argument that it is a case for fiscal federation as pre-

sented by the united trade learne, our free tende system does not appear to be greatly endangered.

ers are powerful and governments find it comparate. It cany to realize enormous reve-

nnes by col usion with the interests which