NUMBER 59.

ALL ENGLAND MOURNS

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.

Impressive Service in Memory of James Russell Lowell Largely Attended.

MANY EVIDENCES OF GENERAL ESTEEM.

Beautiful Tributes to the Virtues of America's Great Poet.

GRAND OLD ABBEY MORE THAN CROWDED.

Archdeacon Farrar Overcome with Emption, Covers His Face and Weeps.

BRITISH IDEAS OF THE DECEASED.

Remembered for His Firmness in Political Discussions and Pronounced Fidelity to His Beloved Country -Merits a Statue.

(Compright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett,) London, Aug. 15 .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE !- After telling was of high enough rank to justify a statue bust in Westminister Abbey, Archdeacon Farrar organized a grand memorial service which occurred today. The grand old abbey was thronged with American and English admirers of the poet, Though by mistage the London papers announced the service for tomorrow, Minister Lincoln with his family and the entire American legation sat in the place of honor, the great choir sang "Forever with the Lord," When Archdeacon Farrar entered the pulpit he seemed overcome by emotions and he covered his face with his hands for a long time. He was one of Mr. Lowell's dearest friends.

After his oration the entire audience rose and remained standing while "The Dead March in Saul" was played on the organ. As the grand harmony rolled through the transcept, among the tombs of dead kings, stirring the tuttered banners of knights, and filling the poets; corner, where Lowell himself once made the echoes ring, Farrar's eyes filled with tears.

During his noble speech he said that Lowell was a patriot descended from the pilgrim fathers and warmly attached to the land of his birth. He had simost made a second home of England, whereas in America he was deeply beloved. His, therefore, was one of those blessed influences which bind England and America. He belped to remind the two nations, the children of ancient monarchy and of the mighty republic, that the same blood runs in their veins; that we are one in the memories of the past and in the hopes of the future; that we both speak the tongue of Shakespeare, both hold the faith and morals of Milton. both meant to be great pioneers marching side by side in the very vanguard of christian civilization and human progress.

Lowell a Humorist and Politician. He was moreover a humorist and politician He did not, indeed, plunge personally into the turbid stream of political life, but often those who sway politics are incomparably more powerful than professional rulers and politicious. Great thinkers are to working politics as voices are to ecnoes, burning sunbeams to mere reflections. It is they who create that public opinion which, as Landor says of Shakespeare, "the palaces penetrate the graves precedes the chariot of Almighty God and is heard at the judgment seat." Lowell, like all true patri ots, knew and valued the giory and dignity of man as won in the almost boisterous fun of Bigelow papers. We must not forget that he was the only American who attempted to laugh down as well as fight down the propogandists of slavery and the oppressors of the slave, the only man who pierces the hypocracy,

vulgarity and selfish greed through and through with shafts of radiant ridicule as well as with shafts of dawn. I dwell on his poetry because it is as a poet he will chiefly live and because like all true poets he took his noble stand for love and mercy against the cruel and self-deceiving sophistries of oppression.

"Mr. Lowell receives in this abbey today the testimony of eminence which is accorded only to the earth's greatest and best. He has served his country, he has benefited his race, he has welded one more golden link in the amity of kindred nations, but above all this, more than all this, he has set a high example to his fellow men of pure aims, manly dig nity, faithful friendship, honorabic service. By his writings he has left ardor to virtue. confidence to truth. This is the highest praise which is given our feebleness to win. Among those present were Premier Field ing of Nova Scotia, with a large number of

prominent Nova Scotians. Minister Lincoln was greatly touched that Archdeacon Farrar should be the first in England to utter a public culogy of Lowell. as he was first to honor General Grant,

In view of the great multitude that will attend Westminister Abbey tomorrow be cause of the mistake in the announcement of today's memorial service, Archdeacon Farrar will have the dead march played again and the funeral chorus sung.

Dullness in London. Of ail dull places in the world London can be the dullest when she wants to, and just now the metropolis is surpassing herself. Everybody has gone out of town and even the hotels begin to be deserted save for tourists on their way to the continent or returning. Yesterday, for instance, sixty American just completed the tour of central Europe under the guidance of Mr. Hendrickson of Brooklyn, landed at the Victoria hotel. The corridors were jammed with baggage, all seats captured and the corridors echoed with denunciations of Europe. Today the other guests breath freer

as most of the party sailed for America, Even the prince of Wales fled to the conti nent. That means ruin to social life, or in other words that the season is over. Were it not for the naval and German exhibition London would be a dreary place on earth. There is considerable cause for alarm over the enormous death rate. Last year's influenza seems to have left the systems of the people open to attack this year and the death rate in Loudon for the last six months has been higher than ever known since vital

statistics have been officially recorded. Pugilist Slavin's Self Control. Slavin is talking pretty lond now-a-days. Sullivan's friends think the Australian any hesitation about accepting his nallenge, they are mistaken. He told he is willing to fight any man in the world, Sullivan preferred, at

ukase great anxiety prevails in Norway and laybreak this morning. I saw Slavin in a Maiden Lane drinking

resort, facing three well known bookmakers who were drunk and trying to pick a fight with him. I never saw such self-control. He looked like a lion tantalized by cats. His tormentors called him every name calculated

to stir a man's blood. "Come on, you big blowing coward," screamed one of the bookmakers, dancing in front of Slavin and waving his fist under his nose, "come on you thief, you blowhard, you sneak, you windbag, come on and strike me if you dare. You're afraid to, you know I'd lay you out the next minute."

Slavin put his hands benind his back, held his head down and said: "If you want to hit me go ahead; it will make you -.," the three bookmakers hustled Slavin round the room, one actually pushed him down on the floor, but Hercules refused to strike. "You know you're a lot of whiffets I could push my hand through your faces, but it would advertise you, and that's what you are after. It's a put up job. I never strike a man who isn't a fighter, but if you want to see me fight bring me the best man you can find and I'il lick blm, so help me God, and don't you forget it, whether he comes from England or

For a full hour Slavin stood the attack without defending himself. Then he opened the flood gates, shouting rhetoric and such

picturesque oaths were never heard before. Englishmen Honor Lowell.

There is reason to believe that a statue of James Russell Lowell will be placed in Westminster abbey in company with that of me that in his opinion James Russell Lowell | Longfellow. Already while the funeral music is echoing throughout England literary men are privately talking about a permanent memorial to the man who, in the British estimation at least, most nearly united the literature and thought of the great Angio-Saxon nations. It is midsummer and the Atheneum club is closed or the idea would doubtless at once take practical form. Archdeacon Farrar, in the ausence of Dean Bradley, will give a service in Westminster abbey tomorrow afternoon of as much of a memoriai character as possible. A dirge will be played and the archdeacon who was one of Mr. Lowells warmest friends will honor his memory in a short address. It was intended to have a Tuneral anthem sung in the abbey today but the arrangements could not be made in time. The British press is ringing with praises of Lowell. No American author ever received such warmhearted eulogies. In fact, of the bitter criticisms that were directed against him when ninister to London on the ground that he had turned his back on Americans, it is curious to hear Englishmen saying today that of all American representatives in London Mr. Lowell was the most dangerous person to tackle adversely to America. He was always ready to take up arms.

Minister Liucoln assured me today that he had heard the same thing everywhere. The truth is that Lowell declined to turn the legation into an intelligence bureau or his private house into a hotel. As I left the legation this morning a clerk stopped me and said: "I wish you would say that although no man is a hero to his valet James Russell Lowell was a hero to his clerk. I am an Englishman, but Lowell was to me the noblest man on earth. Why, he used sometimes to put his orders to me in good natured verses."

In addition to his sermon on Mr. Lowell, Archdeacon Facrar will make an address to the international hygeian congress whose session has absorbed the whole British scientific world for a week. The absence of M. Pasteur and Prof. Koch is taken to mean that no new discoveries have been made in bacteriology worthy of being dis cussed at present. The whole tone of the congress shows that no remarkable progress has been made in microbe study since the

Koen excitement. Spurgeon's Fight For Life.

I have just returned from a visit to upper Narwood where Mr. Spurgeon lies in his quiet home among the trees fighting for his life. The great preacher yesterday in a weak voice ordered his secretary to write down his firm belief that God had drawn him mck from the verge of the grave as a direct answer to the prayers of the Christian church all over the world. He also appealed to Christians on every hand to ask God to restore him to his health so that he could continue his work. Mr. Spurgeou is greatly emaciated by his terrible illness, while gout adds its agony to the perils of his lung and kidney troubles, England's great preacher lies in his hedroom tortured with the idea, that he has been silenced at the time of life when he had the most to say. No one is allowed to go near him but his invalid wife and his brother and son. Both ministers assemble twice a day in the tabernacle and pray for his recovery. All the neighbors of Mr. Spurgeon, knowing of his wishes, offer daily prayer. Even if he recovers, which is doubtful, he will probably not be able to preach for a

venr. I hear that in the steerage of the steamer Westerland, which sailed from Antwerp last Saturday for New York, are about eight hundred destitute aliens carried at the rate of \$15 each. Here is a chance for a rigid in-

vestigation. AT AMERICA'S MERCY.

Europe Must Depend on the United States for Bread.

Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.] Pants, Aug. 15 .- | New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE |-If the American farmer knows how to seize an opportunity his money bags will this year be filled to bursting. Rarely has an opportunity more golden lain within his grasp than that held forth by the condition of crops in Europe. This was the impression received by a Herald correspondent after a conversation with Senator William D. Washourne of Minneapolis, who has during an extended tour of Europe, collected information from strictly business sources regarding the condition of crops. Senator Washburne said the prospect was that there would this year be a surplus of 200,000,000 bushels of wheat in the United States. To all appear ances Europe would want every grain of it. "After a trip to North Cape I went from Stockholm to St. Petersburg, through Russia, to Moscow with a view of ascertaining by personal observation and inquiry the real condition of the crop. Wheat, rye and small gram in Russia are, if not absolutely a failure, the very next thing to it. In fact, they are so short that the government has been obliged to take steps to provent the exportation. That this is grave condition of things is evident, from the fact that the Muscovites are not in the habit of doing anything until trouble is right on them. The ukase just published forbidding the exportation of rye is a mere matter of self protection, even of self preservation. There is absolutely no ground for the statement made by the Berlin press that hostility to Germany was the reason d'etre of the ukase. Owing to the

Sweden, which depend for bread upon rye [CONTINUED ON SIXTH PAGE.]

WHEAT OUT OF SIGHT

Advance of Nearly Ten Cents Scored Yesterday at Chicago.

PRICES WENT WITH A FRIGHTFUL RUSH.

Frantic Efforts of the Bears to Etem the Mighty Current.

WILDEST MARKET SEEN FOR YEARS.

What Monday May Bring Forth a Matter of Grave Concern.

RYE CELEBRATES ALL BY ITSELF.

Excitement Due Almost Entirely to the Disturbed Condition of Affairs in Europe - Wheat May Go Higher Yet.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 .- Wheat is indeed booming, as well as the crops of this country, with the prospective shortage in all Europe, December wheat reached \$1.08 on the regular board today, and sold on the curb this afternoon at \$1.10. Later "calls" were quoted at \$1.14 and sold as high as \$1.18. Of course those are not market figures, but they serve to show the frame of mind the trade is in after exciting work.

It was thought by brokers on the board of trade that Friday was a busy day, but before today's session was over the preceding one had sunk into insignificance. It was one of the wildest days ever known on the floor. December wheat touched \$1.08 greatly to the consternation of the bears. partially prepared for the were great boom yesterday but when the bulls took nold this morning and sent prices up with a frightful rush, the "short" element was simply dumbfounded. The bears had said last night that, "\$1.00 must be the maximum, now lets jump in in the morning and slash things." They did make any number of vigorous attempts to do this, but the final result was not very encouraging to them. With all sorts of good arguments to advance the bulls were not to be routed. Such jumps in figures as were witnessed today had not been seen since Hutchinson's

famous September corner in 1888. Story of the Day.

It was only for a short time that the price maintained itself at \$1.08. The bears soon rallied and with a mighty onslaught bore down the price to \$1.0514. They could not hold it there, however, and when the session closed at 12 o'clock the figures stood at

Before the board opened in the morning there was a great deal of suppressed excitement. On the curb \$1.10 was freely offered, the cable bringing the information that the price had advanced 2 cents at Liverpool, owing to speculation.

The reports of short European crops and prospective fundae in Russia, Oermany, and the defiant attitude and confident spirit of all the open board the price was \$1.03% before the big poard opened.

At 9:30 when trading began, the wheat pit was filled with traders, and the excitement which characterized yesterday's session was quadrupled. When the gong announcing the opening of the day's business rang out, mighty sell went up. It was impossible for some time to tell what the price of wheat really was for there were a half dozen different prices yelled out in different portions of the pit, ranging from \$1.01% to \$1.03%.

"It was simply a matter of take what you can get and take it quick," said one trader as ne emerged from the throng of screaming, struggling men. After a time the excitement settled down a little. The traders began to realize where they stood and that the price was about \$1.0217. For a couple of minutes business was done on a generous scale and the bears made frantic efforts to push the figures down. They could not do it. Certain buyers at New York began coming in strongly, the bulls railied with a whoop, and then came the wildest market seen in years. How Wheat West Up.

Wheat went up and down in big letters. going to \$1.03% and from that point to \$1.05 aimost in one bound. At \$1,031 Ed Pardridge came into the pit as a big buyer, but he could find no sellers. Nobody wanted to sell just then and the price went at once to \$1.05. There it hung; fell to \$1.04 and bounded back and forth between these figures for ter

"Now, the climax has come," shouted a gang of red faced bears, "and we will simply knock the stuffing out of this." At it they went with battering rams; but battering rams did no good. Momentarily the price held, but then it leaped to \$1.0517-\$1.06-\$1.061 -\$1.07 -\$1.07 1, finally reaching \$1.08 within half an nour.

A large number of traders talked about the shortage in Europe and many others asserted their belief that "Jim" Keene of New York was responsible; that he was taking revenge for that experience in 1878, when his little flyer on the Chicago board cost him several million dollars. Some said that Keene, Philip Ar mour and B. P. Hutchinson were responsible, and others that Keene was backed by a powerful syndicate of New York capitalists and that Hutchingsn is one of the leaders. There is nothing reliable about any of these rumors. But the fact remains that the market simply went wild today. During the last advance from \$1.05 to \$1.08 the scenes of confusion were indescribable. Every time there was an advance the bears got frightened and exerted every effort to unload at the price for fear there would be a

drop as sudden as the rise.

take a crowd of Lunatics. Then a few minutes later, when the market had again advanced, the men who had sold were clamoring to buy back their wheat and were willing to pay fro n 1 to 3 cents more than they had previously sold for. Over and over again was this repeated, and the sellers lost enormous amounts, which they partly recovered by buying again. From the visitors' gallery the wheat pit looked like an assemblage of dangerous lunatics. The men crowded together in a mass, discarded coats and hats and clawed each other like wild animals, while a constant and dealening roar, out of which no intelligible sound could be picked, rose to the lofty ceiling.

Finally the boars made a last desperate effort and forced the price down to \$1.05 4. They could not, however, keep down the bulls, who were jubilant and the close showed a recovery to \$1.0614

After the market closed there were many traders who were frightened at the idea of nolding wheat over Sunday at \$1.06). These limid ones do not seem, however, to have scared other traders for, as noted above, it

went to \$1.10 on the curb before 4 o'clock and adventurous brokers were lining calls about from \$1.14 to \$1.18. What Monday will bring

from \$1.14 to \$1.18. What Monday will bring forth is a matter of grave concern to many. The bulls are still talking of higher wheat and the bears are not saying much.

One remarkable thing is that there has been no failures. Everybody got through the clearing house all right on Friday's busi-cess but it is likely that as a result of toness, but it is likely that as a result of to day's work some unlucky dealer may "go broke," Still there was not even a rumor on the board at the close of trading, or a prospective failure on the part of any individual

or firm.

In corn and rye there was also much excitement today, largely in sympathy with wheat. September corn opened at fic, and after dropping to a fraction over 50c caught the fever and began to advance. It got as high as 60% e soon after wheat reached the \$1.08 mark, but before the close dropped back to 62c and closed a fraction over that figure. Ree bad a celebration all by itself, the Rye had a celebration all by itself, the price being shot up from W cents yesterday morning to \$1.04 at the close today. This is largely due to the Russian prohibition of ex-ports and Germany's loud wail over that and the shortage of their own erop. One promithe shortage of their own crop. One prominent wheat broker said this evening; "I can't pretend to predict what the future will bring forth. There are only 2,000,000 bushess in store here, but the past low days' dealings have spread over the three lines for 7,000,000 bushels to 8,000,000 bushels. The big selling is being done by foreign representatives, and they appear to be ready to take every oit that is offered. Yes, it would look as if the bulls were doing it all, but I can tell you very few bears are standing but I can tell you very few bears are standing out, and the bulls are fooled about as much as the bears. I think this flurry is due entirely to the condition of affairs abro d. However, ten days ago we laughed at "r. New York agent who sent us telegrams in the condition of the standard timating as much. His opinion has been fully verified.

AT NEW YORK.

Scenes at Chicago Duplicated at the ig Metropolis

New York, Aug. 15. - The grain bulls wenf down into the produce exchange pit here today, and they butted the bears about until they felt weak and dizzy. To be sure the latter picked up a bit at one time and ripped some streaks in the bovine hide, but they were sorry for it afterward, for Mr. Bull would not have it. He got a horn in the brum's flank and tossed him up and around and had fun with him until each was tired.

On sales of 11,500,000 bushels in options, wheat prices today in the short Saturday's market of only one hour and a half rushed up over one hundred points at the produce exchange. The bulls were in full control. Cables reported all the foreign markets booming, too, at the news of the American

When the wheat market closed wheat for September delivery was seiling at \$1.13%. after a day of extraordinary nervousness. There was virtually no rye to be bought at and price. The wheat market opened with the shorts panie stricken. They rashed and climbed, getting out of the wet at from 2 to 3 cents advance from the close of last night. It was a short panic started by disappoint ing cables today and Earnest Forcilast night. He sent an order to St. Louis for 50,000 bushels on the curb and scared the shorts silly. thus advancing the price 1%c without a trade. The scare at St. Louis and an order to buy calls at Chicago scared the calls from 97 c to 98 c.

This morning the calls came in stronger than expected and the snorts could not hold themselves It was the now regever act and they all got in now There was good deal of outside buying on the rise. The deal of outside buying on the rise, foreign markets were strong and 2d Some rain was reported, but with all the foreign news foreign houses were not large buyers of wheat. In fact there was but fair trading for Europe on both sides of the market.

The advance in the price of rye abroad had some effect, and it is now over the price of wheat. There is a corner here, not artificial, but natural, and rye has risen 30 cents per bushel in ten days. In the local markets September wheat

pened with simultaneous sales ranging from \$1.00°; to \$1.10 as against \$1.07%, yesterday's close, all of the other options being similarly December started at \$1.11 to \$1.15 against \$1,000. Frading was enormous and within half an hour touched \$1.15, closing at \$1.14 while September closed at \$1.13 \ \$1.14's while September closed at \$1.13'4.

Corn and outs were not so excited as wheat, the more important cereal, but they, too, were strong. Sales of corn in the one and a half hours trading reached nearly one nillion bushels. Oats, however, had sales of less than one hundred thousand bushels. The most startling news of the morning was that W. E. Pardridge, who was short one mil-lion bushels of wheat in the Chicago market had been practically forced out of business. Since he was compelled to cover wheat has gone up five cents and it was reported that he had barely escaped complete ruin.

One of the largest exporters on the duce exchange, who returned last May in exhaustive inspection of the grain fields of Europe and has since been profiting by he information thus acquired, says today that the steady rise in values and the ex citable condition of the markets was chiefly dission merchants, who imagined that eficiency in Russia would be made up by

the American crop.
"Why, we raise an insignificant quantity
of rye for home consumption." he said, "and et Europeans continue selling short for de very on the false basis that they can get all they want from America. The next event will be an effort by the shorts to substitute wheat for rye and, of course, rye will go still bigher. American speculators have also made a big nistake. Instead of acting upon the damage to crops abroad, they have been looking at the fine crops here. It is quite possible, how-ever, that for the moment we are overdoing the market; that we will see higher pricesbe

fore the season is over."

In some respects it is said the market during the past few days has never been paralleled. The bulls were losing money a month ago. Rye has gone up 30 cents a bushel in the past week and of that advan cents took place during the last two days. Five million bushels is the limit of possib export from this country. Wheat soid for export to Germany this morning at 106 marks and rve 210 marks per 100 kilos.

"There is no price," said an old operator today, "which America can ask that Ger many will not pay. The victims of the Russian ukase must have it at any figure and as proof of this fact it may be stated that one firm on the exchange cleared yesterday a profit of \$5,000 on a single cargo of rye. This was on plain export trade and not on specu No such thing was ever heard of bo

Scenes of Wild Excitement Duplieated at the Southern Port.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 15. -Offerings of southern wheat today were much more lib-The market was in full sympathy with the western market and ruled strong all the way from start to finish, 3 to 4 cents better The trading was accompanied with much exellement, prices ranging from 80c to \$1.10. The sales were to shippers of bag and steamboat lots and cargoes.

The market for new wheat was in a state wild excitement, so great that it was at times difficult to tell what prices really were. The market was compared to a runaway team, beyond reason, control or redress. This preferred The restricted business, for cool heads preferred to stop and wait a while. The buying seemed wild, the foreigners being the buyers. The selling rice was \$1.12 against \$1.00 yesterday. After the call the market was very strong

CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.

GERMANY'S PROBLEM.

How to Avoid Suffering on Account of Grain Shortage.

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT LOWER TARIFF.

But as an Experiment Will Reduce the Freight Rates.

WORK FOR CHRISTIAN YOUNG MEN.

Proceedings of the Internation! Session at Amsterdam.

HAYTI ENJOYS A CABINET CRISIS.

The Ministry Resigns in a Body and Some Trouble is Feared-Russia's Treatment of the Jews Arouses all Europe.

[Copyrighted 1891, New York Associated Press.] Bandin, Aug. 15.—Despite positive assurances to the contrary, it was generally hoped that the cabinet meeting announced for this afternoon would resolve on seme reduction in the corn duties. It was hoped that the influence of Minister Miquel who still strongly urges a reduction, would have the effect of pursuading his colleagues to consent to such a measure. The result of the ministerial deliberations, as announced this evening in the Reichszaniger, shows that, although the government's decisions are modified, still they are determined not to reduce the corn duties until absolutely compelled to do so. The Reichszaniger says in view of unfavorable prospects, owing to wet weather and the prohibition of the exportation of rye from Russia, the government has decided as an experiment to reduce the freight rates on corn and mill cereals

over the state raitways by making a sliding The reductions apply to rye, barley, wheat, eat, pulse, Indian corn, wheat flour, and pulse shells. Although its concession will increase facilities of transportation there is not an increased stock of grain. Advices from various parts of the country show that large importations of grain will be comparatively needed. The government evidently relies on America to supply the deficiency, but the public, especially the workingmen, are not so easily satisfied as that. The radical press is attacking the government, dwells on the possibility that the corn syndicates of America are not likely to show much consideration for Germany if by withholding their grain they can force up the markets and get their own prices. Letters from Vienna also indicate that though the relation of Austria and Germany are of the most cordial nature. private individuals are not disposed to sacri-fice exceptional business profits to meet

Socialists Expect a Harvest. the socialists are not letting the grass one up or their feet in taking advantage of the groom, situation, and are actively pushing the grooms situation, and are actively pushing the grooms of winter with what appears to be inevitable upper promises a rich harvest for them. Workmen pinched with hunger and goaded by savage

a ticles of the radical socialist press, will fall an easy prey to the propagandist. Chancellor Von Caprivi's visit to Emperor William at Kiel is understood to have been connected with today's ministerial decision as to corn duties. There are evidences that the government is working in complete har-mony with the emperor. The bourse, which has been depressed all week, today made an attempt to recover, but the upwar-movement did not last, the closing prices showing a general decline of from 14 to 14 per cent. The Cologne Gazette's ac-count of the accident to the emperor, cabled vesterday, is generally accepted, though later reports state that greater care must be exercised, owing to the fact that there is still

danger that he may again sprain his kneed cap, which is not yet completely set. Today the emperor visited the works o the North Sea canal in spite of his knee, wet roads and a heavy rain, he walked the entire distance from the landing stage to the works, minutery examining every point of interest on foot

The emperor is displeased on account of the French visit to Cronstadt following so closely on his own visit to Russia. The Rus sian ukase is also a hard knock which he would be glad to return if possible. Furhis visit to England is generally selieved not to have produced the results he expected.

The grand reception promised the French leet at Portsmouth is accepted here as a counter blast to the recent pompous festiviies in honor of the emperor's visit to Eng-and Lord Salisbury, as is well known is too wary to commit himself on either side continue England's traditional policy of a free hand,

World's Y. M. C. A. Convention Discuss their Needs and Interests.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 15 .- The world's conven lon of the Young Men's Christian associations continued today. The topic, "The Association Secretaries; Their Work; Their Position; the Best Means of Training Able, Consecrated Men to Fill This Position," was opened with papers by Herr Helbing of Germany; by Karl Fries of Stockholm, and Edwin F. Zee of Brooklyn, N. Y.

This afternoon the committee's report was presented. It showed that there were 4,551 associations affiliating with the committee, of which there are in the Unit d States 1,805; in Canada, 80; in Great Britam, 614; in Germany, 800; in Holland, 387; in Switzerland, 379; Norway, Sweden and Denmark, 223; France, 66; Russia, 9; Asia, 93; Africa, 13,

Most of the continental associations are small, the exceptions being those organized on the plan of the American associations. with secretaries and buildings, notably those of Paris, Berlin, Hamburg, Geneva and Lyons. A set of rules for the government of future world's conventions was adopted. These rules re-mended that the headquarters of ommittee be continued at Geneva with the officers and a quorum of the committee res dent there. It nominated the members the committee, one for each country, with an honorary secretary for Great Britain and America. The American members, Mr. James Stokes and the honorary secretary, Mr. Rich-ard Merse, are both of New York.

London was chosen as the place for hold-ng the next world's convention, and it was ecided that the convention should be held in 1894, the fiftieth anniversary of the found ng of the association occurring in that year Most of the evening was given up to the discussion of the business of the committee, and some time was left for the consideration of one of the most important topics of the convention: "The Bible in our Associa-tion; Different Metho is of Bible Study." In the evening a public meeting was held for the Dutch speaking people and meetings for the delegates at which the services were conducted in the languages of the various nationalitief. Russia's Trialment of the Jews.

LONDON, Aug. 15 .- The Daily News today has a leading article on the question of the Jews in Russia in the course of which, referring to the recent utterance of Gladstone, urging a full and fair exposition of the

Russian Jew question on the continent, the paper says: "Articles on Siberia from the pen of George Kennan have met with remarkable reception in Europe. Authority for translations into the French, Danish, Dutch and Czech languages have been arranged for and they had ready appeared in book form in Hunglin France (they have been published and in France (they have been published and mumber of papers." Continuing, the says they have been the prime cause of for any says they have been the prime cause of for a says th

INSURGENT MANIFESTO.

Lenthy Recital of Balmaceda's nical Acts in Chili.

New York, Aug. 15, -The last n Panama brings a copy of a manifest by the executive council of the Chilian revolutionists on June 15 last. The manifesto accuses Balmaceda of lying when he stated to the men-of-war of every nation that he was in pursuit of insurgent vessels and had captured some of them. Continuing the manifesto reviews their military conduct, and

the acts of Balmaceda, both military and civil are mentioned in a sarcastic manner. Speaking of Balmaceda's policy the manifesto adds: "The dictator has squandered the \$20,000,000 left in the national vaults by previous administrations. He emitted \$12. 000,000 in paper money and recently has been authorized by his so-called congress to emit authorized by his so-called congress to emit \$8,000,000 more. And besides all this he has used \$20,000,000 unfairly appropriated from issues of the banks. This vast amount of money has not been used to purchase war material with which to resist the revolutionists, but had been spent in paying spies and bribing. Naturally and logically the credit of Chill will suffer in foreign markets from the effect of such prooreign markets from the effect of such pro

ceedings.

"Three important things are needful that the opposition may specifiv reach the desired end: First, to put land forces in motion; second, to perfect the organization of forces, and third, to attack tyrany in its own locality. The first two have already been accom-plished. It only remains now to attack the yrant in his own den, and the hour draws

"The dictator, contemplating the fate that threatens him, essayed a new intrigue to delay the evil day and proposed an armistice to the congressional party through the American admiral. The leaders of the revo ution rejected it with contempt. We ask our friends to have entire confidence in the out-

HAYTIAN CABINET CRISIS. President Hyppolyte Will Have to

Form a New Ministry. PORT AU PRINCE, August 15. - The resignaion of the cabinet yesterday was owing to the failure of the chambers to grant a con-cession for the construction of a telegraph line. The cabinet has made this a govern-ment question and as the chambers rejected the proposition by a decisive majority they at once placed their resignations in the hands of the president.

Hippolyte has not yet decided whom "he will select for the vacant places, but is can-vassing the situation carefully. He does not think the resignation will have much politi-

The downfail of the cabinet has been the principal topic of conversation in political circles and much interest is manifested in the president's selection of a new ministry. The city remains entirely tranquil so far as any one can see. If the disturbing element has any notion of taking advantage of the present crisis to secure its position it is moving very quietly.

Irish Tenants Purchase an Estate. LONDON, Aug. 15 .- The first of the estates n Ireland to come under the operations of the Irish land purchase act passed by the government at the last Acasion are those of

Down. An agreement has been entered into between his lordship and 800 tenants by which the latter agree to purchase the property under the provisions of the land purchase bill. The price agreed upon it Ten Thousand Miners Strike. London, Aug. 15 .- Notwithstanding the

act of the depression in the iron and tin plate trade and the closing of works in con-equence of the falling off in the demand for 10,000 miners in the Aberdare district. South Wales, have gone on a strike.

Business Troubles.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 15 .- Francis T. Emery, boot and shoe mahufacturer, has filed a voluntary petition in insolvency and made an offer of 45 cents on the dollar. New York, Aug. 15.—The property of he Banker & Campbell company, bicycles, vas attached by the sheriff upon a claim of

Perrsnung, Pa., Aug. 15.—Suit was filed in he United States court today against W. F. Schmertz by certain creditors to stop the plac-ing of the property of Schmertz in the hands of an assignce for disposal. They allege cer-tain judgments have been made for the puroose of defrauding them. St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 15.—The failure of John Thyson, an extensive operator on

change, was announced after the close of the ge today. "I do not know how I said Thyson. "The trouble with me was that I had too many contracts on hand and I fell in the gap. No, I am not short; this is only a suspension. When I find out how I is only a suspension. stand the matter will be straightened out. Thyson was one of the most prominent trades on the exchange and his failure and the big bulge in prices may pull down a few

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 15-The Frank Ingram lumber company made an assign-ment today. Liabilities about \$500,000; assets carly the same. ALTOONA, Pa., Aug. 15.—The large brewers frm of Kimmel & Warner of this city ha

alled and has been closed up by the sheriff. No statement has been made. ALLANTA, Ga., Aug. 15,-Stephen A. Ryan's

The Fire Record.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 15 .- Fire almost completely destroyed the machinery of the nine of the New Pittsburg coal and coke company at Alum Cave, Sullivan county, There has been a strike at the mines for the week past, and it is thought the mine was tet on fire. The mine was worked by ma-chinery which was of the costlicat kind and the most complete of any in the state for handilug coal and burning coke. pany estimates the loss at \$100,000, with twothirds insurance.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Aug. 15.—News has reached here of three more incendiary fires at Raredon. There is a lawiess element in village and it is thought the fires were set by them to avenge themselves on those who voted liquor out of the place. Citizens

Washington, Aug. 15.—Fire is raging in the business portion of Norfolk, Va., and all communication with that city has been cut off. Several large warehouses have been burned and it is reported that the loss will reach half a million dollars. The fire departent of Portsmouth has been called on for

Censured a Court Marshal SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Aug. 15.—Brigadier

General Stanley today severely censured the court which tried First Lieutenant Walter H. Chatfield, Fifth infantry, on account of the merciful sentence imposed. Colonel John J. Coppinger, Twenty-third infantry, was president of the court marlia. Lieutenant Chatfield was charged while acting as as estant quartermaster of Fort Brown, Tex. with making wrong reports of money expended and used money charged to laborers as a slash fund at the post. The court found him guilty and sentenced him to be reprimanded by the proper authority. In re-viewing the case, Brigadier General Stanley everely takes the court to task for the light

General Rain in India. Loxbox, August 15.-Indian cables state that a good general rain has fallen in India.

RELICS OF THE PAST.

Pages 1 to 8.

Legacies of the Corrupt Days of the Enge lish Government Departing.

EVIDENCES OF KINCS' DEGREDATION.

Pensions Liberally Distributed by the Profligates Among Their Favorites.

DISGRACEFUL PRACTICE YET IN VOGUE.

Conducted with the Greatest Secrecy and Under Different Names.

ANOTHER INDICATION OF DECAY.

Royalty Proves No Obstruction in the Way of the Investigation of the Disreputable Methods

of Old.

(Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.) London, Aug. 15 .- New York Herald Jable-Special to THE BEE |- One by one he old legacies of the corrupt days of the English government are disappearing. When George I, was king, nearly all the members of parliament expected to have valuable offices or sinecures conferred upon them and very few were disappointed. Some got only ne and some got five or six. A little earlier a history the custom was to reward bsequious followers or the children of kings nistresses with perpetual pensions. Many of them have been paid down to our own

To one of these it has been my lot to call the attention of the house of commons on several occasions during the last few years, and a very considerable body of public opinion has been evoked against it. In consequence complete facts were brought out by me before the parliamentary committee of which he was a member. Sir Reginald Weiby, the chief official of the treasury, was under examination at the same time. In reply to my questions he gave the official an indisputable account of the affair, though cautiously and unwillingly. The dukes of St. Albans are descended from Nell Gwynn. Charles II, not only bestowed a title upon Nell's son, but gave him the office of master of hawks with a salary of about £2,000 a year. There was a provision for buying hawks, supplying them with pigeons for food, employing falconers and so forth and the charges were actually being paid down to this very week, I asked Sir Reginald Welby whether any hawks were kept there or pigeons bought for their sustenance, and he replied he "believed" not, but the present Duke St. Albans has not hesitated to draw the money by quarterly payments and I took the liberty of denouncing it in the house of commons as a case of barefaced blackmailing and fraud.

orrified at my plain way of speaking but the house of commons gave expression to its very decided approval and hence it was that I brought it home to the treasury people that this pension must come to an end.

Must Be Paid Forever.

But Sir Reginald Welby me in that so far he was concerned it would have to be paid forever and ever. Parliament, however, can do anything, and it became perfectly clear that parliament meant to tackle this bequest of the merry monarch to one of his illegitimate children, Since parliament rose last week arrangements have been with Duke St. Albans by which he is to receive an annuity of £7,000 a year for ten years and then all payments are to cease. Of course this is better than going on paying the pension forever, but it is a most extravagant settlement in my opinion. The tuke is not morally entitled to claim a single shilling of the nation, and yet he is to receive £20,000. If parliament were in session I should feel it my duty to ask for its pinion on the question men who fought at

Belaklava and Inderman are allowed to ge to work here or starve on a shilling a day The Duke St. Albans can still draw 440 per week for feeding hawks which have no existence. We have rendered all future jobs of this kind quite impossible by a resolution of the house of commons, proposed by the late Bradlaugh and seconded by me, forbid-

ding perpetual pensions to be conferred under any pretext whatever. Several of these pensions still remain, but they were given for military or naval ser vices, and therefore the nation does not object to them. There is one of £2,000 a year to the descendants of Lowe Nelson. Until a few years ago a pension of £4,000 a year was paid to the descendants of William Penn not for work in Pennsylvania, but for some supposed losses he had sustained for which the English government was believed to owe reparation, As no one ever knew who Penns' descendants were it cannot be said that the treasury behaved in a niggardly manner. Such haleyon days of pension ruanagers will return no more. It is still possible, however, for transactions of this nature to be conducted

under cover. Under Another Name If a gentleman is moved out of the government office because the place is wanted for somebody else he must be compensated and a large pension settled upon him for life, which perhaps represents £10,-000 cash, but these operations have now to be

conducted with great secreey and care. No government could afford to be openly mixed up with them. The disappearance of St, Alban's pension this week is a sign of the national house being swept and garnished ere the democracy steps in to take full possession of affairs. Popular Error Befuted. St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 15. State Park Commissioner J. K. Brown submitted to Governor Merriam by request of the chief

published facts in regard to the source of the Mississippi river and effectually explodes Giazier's claim to the title of discoverer of the head waters of the great river. The reports submitted and the re-sults of these researches show commissively that the true source of the Massistppi river a great ultimate reservoir nine miles above Lake Itasca.

executive a special report upon the Itaska.

lake basin, which contains some bitherto un-

The Death Boll.

Tuoy, N. Y., Aug. 15 .- Rev. Dr. Hopkins, one of the most distinguised clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal church, is dead,