

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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FACE A NEW SORROW

King and Emperor Likely to Meet Again at the Grave of Dear Ones.

TROUBLES DRAW THEM TO EACH OTHER

Having a Powerful Moral Effect Both in Germany and Great Britain.

SPECULATION ON THE KING'S COURSE

Public Discusses Question Whether He Will Reign or Rule.

REVIVAL OF MONARCHICAL SPLENDOR

Opposition to Increasing Grants to Sustain Royalty—Barbers Have Trouble with Upward Curl of Moustaches.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—"Our grandmother is dead. Comfort her mother—WILHELM." This is the telegram the emperor sent the empress a few minutes after Queen Victoria's death. It explains better than could columns of German and English editors the feelings which exist among the reigning families of those countries. This tie may shortly bring about another deathbed meeting of King Edward and his imperial nephew, English court rumor gives Emperor Frederick but a short lease of life, and King Edward but no more all his new duties to interfere with his desire to be at her bedside than did Emperor William conduct the Berlin celebrations when he went in haste to Osborne. Thus, once more, the two rulers who are ruling the attention of the world may be brought together under circumstances in which human emotions have the strongest place. That meeting, apart from its sad domestic cause, is bound to have an important moral effect both in Great Britain and Germany and the rest of the world. The feeling of Germany on the subject of Emperor William's pro-English tendencies, known throughout the world, thanks to the antagonistic comments of portions of its press, finds its counterpart in England, though it is not so fully developed or freely expressed. Now that the emperor has gone many people are asking: "Is the king going to follow Emperor William's example and be an emperor in the true sense of the word?"

Anxious About the Future.

The recent kindly functions, with all the outward signs of peace, have made Great Britain realize for the first time in many years that it is a country under a monarchy. Indeed, many papers are urging the king to exert influence on the ministers to eradicate the abuses in the army and push the war in South Africa. Many persons are seriously pondering on whether King Edward is going to rule or reign. There is all confidence in his tact and common sense. But the sudden restoration of monarchical splendor and power and the keen sympathy between the German emperor and King Edward make many loyal subjects anxious about the future. The first sign of this is the suggestion of an increase of the king's income. Henry Labouchere and many others have introduced a bill opposing it. Reference is frequently made to the small incomes of the presidents of the United States and France. There is little doubt that Parliament will grant larger supplies, but this action will not serve to reduce the king's income to parity with the presidents of the United States and France. To those who have only read the king's speeches and have not seen the recent functions, the cause for any such remark is hidden. The functions attending the new reign have been so spectacular that the quiet rights of the people handed down from commonwealth times escape notice. Before the king's coronation, his name was called to the House of Lords Thursday the clerk of the house mumbled a bill for the better preventing of certain clandestine outlaws. This bill was invariably read for hundreds of years before a king's speech was heard in order to give the right of both houses to transact business without reference to any authority but its own organization.

Watching the Court.

The court is watched with keen interest. No one desires the king to forget old favorites, yet there is a clearly expressed wish that some of the old favorites should be displaced with official positions. The appointment of Sir Francis Knollys who was secretary to the king while the latter was prince of Wales) to be secretary of his majesty, meets with universal approval and is taken as a good omen. Sir Francis is a son of the king's former tutor. They were playfellows together. Sandringham is likely to be to the king and queen what Osborne was to Queen Victoria. Barchue will shortly be erected at this royal residence, so long connected with the name of the prince of Wales, where household troops will be accommodated. Osborne, however, will not be neglected, for the king intends to make it his headquarters when gratifying his keen taste for yachting.

A humorous result of the British-German "entente" is evident in the moustaches of the inhabitants of the West End of London.

That upward and outward twist so associated with the Emperor William's moustache has been extensively adopted, especially by those having pretensions to military appearance. Interviews with West End barbers reveal the trouble they are encountering transforming lifeless droops into upward curls.

Forecast of Parliament.

The present session of Parliament promises to be confined chiefly to the army and Irish affairs, though the king's income and improvements in the condition of the poor may take up some time. The war in South Africa has been talked threadbare. The determination of the government not to alter in the slightest degree its attitude towards the Boers is clearly recognized on all sides, and, though they will not stop the debate, the country is not likely to follow it with any interest. Colonel Sir Charles Howard Vincent (conservative) is going to move that Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the other British colonies be consolidated upon a commercial basis. This Canadian example is followed by granting the empire's products special preference. Both parties generally agree that something of this sort is necessary, but nothing is likely to result, the leaders maintaining that the time conditions are not yet ripe for such an important step.

Intimate friends of Sir Richard Croker openly declare he will never re-enter active political life in America. Those who have seen Mr. Croker recently noticed his general physical weakness, which is said to be a form of nervous melancholy, entirely opposed to his usual activity.

PARRY, RIPOSTE AND LUNGE

San Malato's Foll Brings Crimson Gushing from the Flesh of a Foremost Frenchman.

Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co. PARIS, Feb. 16.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—It was purely a difference of opinion that precipitated the now famous duel between those two past masters in the art of fencing, Alphonse de Samalato, the Italian, and Louis Dumotte, the French champion of France. M. de Samalato contended for the ascendancy of the foil; M. Dumotte was equally assured of the supremacy of the rapier. The Italian, burning for proof, sent a challenge. It was to be purely a trial of skill, the weapons to be protected so that in case of accident the wound would be a mere scratch. But the non-serious element of the contest miscarried. The affair got into the papers. Inevitably succeeded civility. M. de Samalato rushed to Paris to engage in a duel to the death. Blood was what his honor demanded and his adversary was no less sanguinary-minded.

The duel set on January 28, the place chosen the Parc des Princes, Boulogne. The combatants were bright and early on the scene. So were the seconds, the doctors, the sixty invited guests admitted, under protest, by the great men. So were all the workmen from the far and the sketch artists of dailies and weeklies, the photographers and the only cinematograph privileged to reproduce pictorially the great battle.

It poured rain. San Malato was disgusted. His picturesque costume and white tennis shoes were ill-assorted with the mud. "They are not artists, these Frenchmen," he muttered, "or they could not expect us to fight in such weather."

Four young American people, under escort and add picture to the scene. The girls parade the boulevards singing defiant songs and distributing pamphlets revealing the "horrors and mysteries of the shops where dresses are made for millionaires and aristocrats."

Trim-dressed strikers are selling newspapers, especially La Fronde, which is conducted solely by women, the vendors crying: "Help the dressmakers' strike," "buy from us who are trying to resist the mercenary, grinding trusts."

It has become the thing for society women to explore the Rue de la Paix under escort. This is the most picturesque strike ever seen in Paris. Serious work is accomplished, too. There are meetings twice daily at the Labor exchange, and they have already revealed splendid orators.

While the managing board is universally commended for its moderation and sensible handling of the campaign, both sides are equally determined. So far five firms have given in.

Hubbard's Gain, Wife's Loss.

Americans are still laughing over Bunker John Munroe's experience with the "tiger." Last Thursday, meeting his wife with several friends, he exultantly exclaimed: "My dear, I've won—guess how much—15,000 francs!" It was a time I ever beat the infernal roulette wheel.

"Well, you began beating it just in time," answered Mrs. Munroe, "for I've just lost 16,000 myself. The day has not been so disastrous for our firm, after all."

Four young American people, Sidney Brockton with Anna Sanford and Edward Chickering with Louise Lemoine, were arrested at midnight Thursday while parading through the streets in a couple of palanquins carried by hired loafers, all singing lustily and waving their arms, shouting slogans. Before a magistrate next morning they described themselves as art students.

Miss Sanford, who is pretty, was anything but meek and repentant. She declared that Americans had a right to travel around in palanquins or on elephants if preferred. She denounced her arrest as illegal and said she would appeal to the American ambassador.

The magistrate delivered a severe lecture upon the impropriety of American girls, even though art students, imbibing rum and causing scandal in French streets. Then the others being duly repented, he released all four.

The palanquins had been abstracted from the studio of a fellow artist who is engaged in illustrating "Mulaney's adventures in India" as related by Kipling.

Denies Engagement to Princess.

Spencer Eddy, second attaché of the American embassy, has returned from the Riviera. He denies the report of his betrothal to Princess Stephanie de Crov, attributing their many luncheon and visits at Cannes and Beaulieu together to friendship solely. Mr. Eddy will accompany his sister to New York and Washington. They will sail February 20.

A new play announced at the Parthenon is called "An American Girl." It pretends to illustrate the heartlessness and empty frivolity of an American-bred society girl as observed abroad.

Gaston Deschamps, famous litterateur, is aboard the steamer Aquitaine, due in New York tomorrow. Having been invited to lecture at Harvard, Johns Hopkins and other universities on modern French literature.

Paul Loubet, son of the president, contemplates going to America soon and traveling extensively through the United States for self-instruction, winding up at Newport next summer.

Slot Stamping Machines

French Have a Plan for Abolishing Unpleasant Licking of Government Labels.

Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co. PARIS, Feb. 16.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—As a result of the persistent complaints of many people who object to licking postage stamps the minister of posts, telephones and telegraph has instructed the engineers attached to his department to design a slot stamping machine. Two types are being experimented with. One is a stamping machine, wet and affix the stamp automatically if the letter is properly placed. The other weighs the letter and shows the amount of postage required. Immediately upon the inserting of the price the stamp is printed directly from inked plates. Both machines are speedy and reliable. The French postoffice will be provided with several as soon as they can be manufactured.

Spain May Be a Republic

Radical Predictions That the Effects Monarchy is on the Verge of a Revolution.

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Labor's Notable Victory

Tribunal Fines Drummond Heavily and Orders Sentence Published Throughout France.

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STRIKERS IN SKIRTS

War of Parisian Dressmakers Threatens to Spread to Other French Cities.

MAY INVOLVE LYONS AND BORDEAUX

Girls of Marseilles Also Are Agitating Plan for Joining the Movement.

POLICE AFTER PUGNACIOUS WOMEN

Boulevard Parades Reveal the Mysteries and Horrors of the Shops

SOCIETY BELLES SEEK PIQUANT A TURE

Explore the Labor Recs. Under Escort and Add Picture to the Scene. The girls parade the boulevards singing defiant songs and distributing pamphlets revealing the "horrors and mysteries of the shops where dresses are made for millionaires and aristocrats."

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DYING CARESS FOR HER DOG

Queen Victoria's Wreny Hands Linger Awhile on Silky Coat of Tiny Pet.

Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co. LONDON, Feb. 16.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—To a little dog belongs the sad distinction of receiving the last token of tenderness which Queen Victoria bestowed on any living creature outside of her family. It was a snow-white Pomeranian, the favored one of her many pets. In those days so near the end the tiny creature, with seeming perception of the coming event, kept near his royal mistress with a pathetic devotion that won her heart. On that Thursday when the shadow of death was at last acknowledged to be hovering near, the queen stroked the silky coat of her dumb friend again and again. It was almost her last effort to create a creature about her with ever her personal care. The Highland pony she rode took its sugar from her own hands. Every dog about any of the royal residences had its mark of her attention and love. The parrot that figures in so many of her early writings has an indication of her love for pets.

To her children she transmitted a fondness for animals. King Edward, the 14th, is no less so. The history of his earlier years is full of his love for his dogs and their dogs he is seen at his bed and bedside.

Princess Victoria boasts a Bichon, a dog of whose breed she is particularly fond. She has attained the great age of 29. A Charles of Denmark possesses a number of canine beauties.

EDWARD'S A MASTERFUL MAN

King Takes Things Into His Own Hands and Baffles All Court Intriguers.

Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co. LONDON, Feb. 16.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—King Edward has given six months' notice to the entire household of the late queen, intimating at the same time that there will be no reappointments from among them.

Ingrues for the king, however, which, under the new regime, will carry immense social influence and advantages, are already rampant. The king's personal friends, Reuben Sassoon, the Rich Parson; Lord Rothchild are played with appeals in support of candidates for posts in the royal entourage, but it is believed that the king will make his own selections, independent of solicitation.

The far King Edward has taken a strong interest in his own hands in the most useful way. He works industriously himself and insists on state officials imitating his example.

His majesty's order that all presentations to him be made by the king's own hands is unprecedented. King William is mainly out of consideration, but the large number of Americans on the staff that which he is specially anxious not to diminish.

GAELIC TONGUE IN COMMON

Irish Members Determined to Show Defiant Spirit and Obstruct the South African War.

Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co. LONDON, Feb. 16.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—In addition to singing lustily and waving their arms in Parliament in Irish characters, several of the Irish members have informed the World correspondent that they intend to address the House of Commons in their native tongue. Such a proceeding will be unprecedented and the speaker will call them to order for using any language but the English except in quotations.

The Irish members are determined to make it lively all around, being animated by a spirit of absolute defiance to the government and the fierce hatred of the South African war, the supplies for which they are resolved to obstruct in every possible way.

Redmond leads the united Irish party with eighty men. Healy having only two, showed for the first time in support of the general participation is that the session will be marked by violent scenes, as the English members will furiously resent the hostile attitude of Irishmen to imperialism in every form.

JULES VERNE TIME QUARTERED

Around the World in Twenty-Two Days is the Possibility of a Few Years.

Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co. PARIS, Feb. 16.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The newspapers here have a lengthy and interesting interview of Kaiser Wilhelm with Baron Hildebrandt, secretary of foreign affairs, incidentally remarked on this subject that the necessity of affording higher and more effective protection to the China misadventure had been impressed upon Mumm von Schwarzenberg, the German minister at Peking, as a point to be raised in the final peace negotiations.

The array of facts presented by Herr Behel, the socialist leader, proving that Bishop Adner has been repeatedly mentioned in Chinese international affairs, not only in Shan Tung, but also outside that province, has been left undisputed in the Reichstag.

Mass Meeting of Socialists.

Mass meetings called by the socialists throughout Germany this week passed strongly worded resolutions against the tariff war with the United States, even branding them as a most unjust and most onerous burden for the working part of the nation and dictated solely by the "brutal class of the empire and the lowest squalid selfishness."

They not only protest against increased duties, but demand their entire abolition. The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten (conservative), has printed an article making a strong argument that Germany has no need to fear a tariff war with the United States, even if large agricultural duties are imposed, because American imports here are two and one-half times those of Germany to the United States. It cites a dispatch saying the Treasury department at Washington is overwhelmed with telegrams on the subject of additional sugar duty, adding: "This shows that American business interest is opposed to a possible tariff war with Russia. How much more will it oppose a tariff war with Germany, whose business is worth ten times to the United States than that of Russia!"

Genuine Raphael at Auction.

A painting, supposed to be a genuine Raphael of 1510, will be sold at auction here February 23. It is claimed that the late Prof. Nicolo discovered the painting in a cavern behind the walls of the Vatican, calling attention to the indubitable atrocities committed by the allied troops, ill-armed missionaries and native converts, acting under European tacit protection, against Chinese believers and non-combatants. The petitions demand in the name of justice and civilization that the French representatives be made immediately to cease in the participation of pillaging, rapine and murdering perpetrated in China.

ATROCITIES OF MISSIONARIES

Great Men of France Call Upon the Government to Compel Them to Cease.

Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co. PARIS, Feb. 16.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Petitions signed by the greatest scientists, physicians, authors, artists and prominent social lights have been presented to the French cabinet calling attention to the indubitable atrocities committed by the allied troops, ill-armed missionaries and native converts, acting under European tacit protection, against Chinese believers and non-combatants. The petitions demand in the name of justice and civilization that the French representatives be made immediately to cease in the participation of pillaging, rapine and murdering perpetrated in China.

BRITISH ERA OF DEPRESSION

Great Railroads Hope for No Improvement Till Next Harvests Are Ripe.

Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co. LONDON, Feb. 16.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The presidents of the London Northwestern, Midland and Great Northern railroads, England's three chief lines, forebode an era of depression. The evidence which are already manifested are in the diminution of trains, mileage and trade, together with higher rates. The blast furnaces are damped down along these railways and reports from other districts are equally unimpressive. A big slump is also marked in the shipping industry, and a drop in freights owing to the setting free of a large number of steamers engaged in transport work. There is a falling off in every direction. There is likely to be no improvement until the world's harvests are ripe for transportation.

OMAHA MAN MAY BE CHOSEN

Salt Lake Expects New Local Treasurer of Oregon Short Line.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—It was stated here tonight that an Omaha man had been appointed local treasurer of the Oregon Short Line to succeed A. J. Vanburan, arrested on a charge of embezzlement.

The name of the new appointee was not given, but he is said to have left Omaha today to take up his new position.

LOOMIS ILL, WOOD INSANE

Minister to Venezuela and Consul at Kehl, Germany, Are Both Afflicted.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Feb. 16.—(Via Haytian Cable.)—Frank Loomis, the United States minister, is very ill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Max Adler, the vice consul of the United States at Kehl, Germany, has called the State department to attention here, Alexander Wood, has become insane. He has been taken to the asylum at Strasburg, where the physicians give hope of his ultimate recovery.

BERLIN PROBES DEEP

Seeks to Uncover Reasons for Kaiser's Evident Alliance with Great Britain.

INSPIRED ORGAN HAS FAITH IN HIS MOTIVES

Belief That His Subjects Will Be Proud of His Intentions When Unfolded.

GERMANY SICK OF THE WAR IN CHINA

Celestial Expenses Finally Voted, but Opposition Speeches Are Unanswered.

BISHOP INTERMEDDLES IN YELLOW KINGDOM

Prohibitive Agricultural Duties Rouse the Socialists—Clamor Against Onerous Burden on the Working Classes.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—Emperor William's friendly conduct toward Great Britain recently and the motives which induced it still form the favorite subject for discussion here. It was because of this that unusual interest was taken in Germany at the opening of the British Parliament. The speech from the throne and the debate on the address in reply to it were thoroughly disappointing because of the absence of any reference to closer Anglo-German relations. "Thomas Gibson Bowles' interpolation about the alleged German seizure of a portion of the Belgian Congo was seized on by the press today as proof that the British people's hostile and meddling feelings toward Germany remained unchanged."

The Tarbellist ironically says: "The harmony between England and Germany is evidently largely overestimated, because Mr. Bowles' queries were dictated by nothing but ill-will and spite."

The emperor's pro-British sentiments and actions are still unceasingly commented upon by the conservative press. The Dresdener Nachrichten (conservative) says: "Since Prince Bismarck's fall the relations between the nation and the emperor were never worse."

The official press, since his majesty's return, has been doing everything to contrast the all-pervading, anti-emperor sentiment, but rather unskillfully and unsuccessfully. It is noteworthy that the strongest opposition to Emperor William in the Reichstag comes from the conservative party, which party usually claims loyalty to the monarchy as a monopoly.

Majesty's Sufficient Reasons.

The Munich Allgemeine Zeitung (national liberal) inspired, announces that Count von Buelow, imperial chancellor, assumes responsibility for Emperor William's pro-British acts and that he will resign of an early opportunity to show the nation that his majesty had good and sufficient reasons for his conduct.

The Vorwaerter (the leading socialist organ) sarcastically points out the disapproval of Emperor William's doings even more freely than the socialists whenever his majesty happens to differ with them.

The winter trip which General Werdler is to undertake to Russia has been misinterpreted in general Werdler is not undertaking any diplomatic mission, as reported here and elsewhere. He simply goes to Russia as the private guest of several old Russian friends at St. Petersburg. However, it is not officially denied that Russia, including the czar himself, is deeply suspicious of Emperor William's doings in Great Britain, notwithstanding the fact that the Russian ambassador here, Count Osten Sacken, during several conferences with Count von Buelow, was assured that his majesty's actions were simply due to his impulsive nature and strong family feeling.

Tired of the China War.

There is no doubt that the German nation is heartily tired of the China war. This is shown not only by the attitude of the press, but by the utterances in the Reichstag and Prussian diet.

It is true the China expenses for 1900, amounting to 153,000,000 marks, were finally voted, but the opposing socialist speeches and freetrading criticism were heard by the conservatives and centerists almost without any interruption in connection with the missions. Baron Hildebrandt, secretary of foreign affairs, incidentally remarked on this subject that the necessity of affording higher and more effective protection to the China misadventure had been impressed upon Mumm von Schwarzenberg, the German minister at Peking, as a point to be raised in the final peace negotiations.

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