

EIGHTEENTH YEAR.

DINING WITH PUNCH.

The Grand Old Man Sits Down With the Caricaturists.

GLADSTONE'S GREAT VITALITY.

He Discusses the Beauties and Advantages of Sleep.

DELIGHTING DISTINGUISHED MEN

Old Homer Delighted the Lovely Venus Aphrodite.

AN UNSUSPECTED ARTIST.

Mr Gladstone Betrays the Possession of True Art Instincts, and Styles Millais a Charming Man—His Great Memory.

A Most Notable Gathering.

Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett. LONDON, May 11.—(New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEAR.)—Mr. Gladstone's dinner with Punch's staff is still the talk of London, political society being much tickled at the notion of a grave statesman sitting down to a meal with the merry men of Mr. Punch's family.

The Dinner given at the house of Mr. Henry Lucy Toby, M. P., John Tenniel, the veteran cartoonist, who has drawn Mr. Gladstone hundreds of times through his various phases of political life, was of course there, and sat next to Mr. Gladstone, who much enjoyed his company.

So did Du Maurier, the creator of the "Punch" cartoon, and the darling of London society, Frank C. Burnand, the cheery editor of Punch, with the forerunner, Linley Lambourne, the graceful delineator of fancy portraits and pictures, and another guest. Still another was Harry Furniss, the illustrator of "The Diary of Toby, M. P."

Of outsiders there were Earl Granville, the first of the opposition in the house of lords, and many times secretary of state for foreign affairs; Lord Charles Beresford, of "Candor" fame, and a thorn in the side of his late colleagues in the late admiralty; Mr. David Plunket, her majesty's first commissioner of works, the most brilliant of orators and the most popular of men in the house of commons; and Mr. J. H. Robinson, who created the Daily News, and who, after many years managing its commercial affairs, undertook the editorship on the resignation of Mr. Lucy.

I have had an opportunity of talking with some of the guests, and have picked up a few crumbs that fell from the table at which Mr. Gladstone was seated. He is a man who is chiefly possessed of that feeling of surprise at the Grand Old Man's amazing physical and mental virility, which strikes every observer of him in public life. The only casual indications that he has entered his eightieth year are an increasing deafness and a slight lossiness in voice, which wears off as he talks; and he talks with a bounding freshness, though, as some one observed, he is also a most attractive listener. One notable thing about his personal appearance is the brightness of his eyes. They are fuller and more unclouded than those of many a man under fifty. Mr. Gladstone was dowered with a magnetic constitution, but all his life he has taken great care of it. Of Mr. Bright he spoke forgetfully but the carelessness with which his old friend dealt with himself. "Bright," he said, emphatically, "did nothing he should do to preserve his health, and everything he should not do. If he had only been wise, and wise in time, there was no reason why he should not have been alive to-day, hale and strong, but he never would listen to advice about himself."

Mr. Gladstone told a funny little story about Mr. Bright's habits on this score. Until the last ten years he had no recognized medical attendant, but there was some anonymous and unknown person to whom he went for advice and of whom he spoke occasionally. "But," said Mr. Gladstone, with that curious approach to a wink that sometimes varies his grave aspect, "the would never tell his name, or say where he lived. About ten years ago Mr. Bright surprised Sir Andrew Clark by appearing in his consulting room. Sir Andrew, who knew all about his peculiarities in the matter, asked him how it was he came to see him."

"Oh," said Mr. Bright, "it's Gladstone, he never tells me rest."

The long neglect had been accomplished, but Mr. Bright acknowledged the immense benefits received, and nothing more was heard of that anonymous doctor.

Mr. Gladstone seems to have acted as a mentor to Mr. Bright in other respects than his bodily health. He used to advise him, as the one panacea for preserving his health of mind and body, never to think of political matters in bed or on waking in the morning.

Mr. Gladstone said: "In the most exciting political crisis, I dismiss current matters entirely from my mind when I go to bed, and I will not think of them till I get up in the morning. I told Bright this and he said, 'That's all very well for you, but my way is exactly the reverse; I think over all my speeches when I am in bed, like Sancho Panza. Mr. Gladstone, however, was able to sleep the seven hours he always gets, and, he added, with a smile, 'I should like eight; I had getting up in the morning, but one can do anything by habit, and when I have had my seven hours' sleep, my habit is to get up.'"

Mr. Gladstone evidently enjoyed the company in which he found himself and was in bounding spirits. Nothing was more surprising than the range of his topics, unless it was the completeness of his information upon them. Homer very easily came under review, and for ten minutes he talked about him, with brightening eye and in the deep, rich tones of voice and content when he is moved. One thing he said about Homer, that struck us as to the company clustered round him, was that he evidently did not like Venus Aphrodite, as the great Greek scholar preferred to call the goddess. He cited half a dozen illustrations of Homer's dislike for a goddess unusually fascinating in their books for the sale of lots in Lincoln Park addition on Thursday, and have sold over six hundred lots. Assurances have been received from all over South Dakota of support for the capital, and having Aurora, Chase and Bruce counties sold, the prospects are on the rise.

Chamberlain Booming.

CHAMBERLAIN, Dak., May 11.—(Special Telegram to THE BEAR.)—The Dakota Land and Town Lot company to-day made an extensive real estate transfer to Plankinton parties. The Lincoln, Neb., syndicate acquired the books for the sale of lots in Lincoln Park addition on Thursday, and have sold over six hundred lots. Assurances have been received from all over South Dakota of support for the capital, and having Aurora, Chase and Bruce counties sold, the prospects are on the rise.

Steamship Arrivals.

At Queenstown—The British King, from Philadelphia. At Liverpool—The Albatross, from New York. At New York—The Lydian Monarch and Erin, from London.

A PREMIER PROJECT.

Germany's Scheme for the Government of Samoa.

IT DOESN'T MEET WITH FAVOR.

The Termination of the Conference Now Seems Remote.

IN SYMPATHY WITH THE MINERS.

Emperor William is Solicitous for the Strikers' Welfare.

BUT WILL NOT ALLOW VIOLENCE.

The Reichstag Adopts the Aged Workman's Insurance Bill—King Humbert's Visit—The Wolgast Incident.

A Plenary Sitting.

Copyright 1889 by New York Associated Press. BERLIN, May 11.—The Samoan conference held a plenary sitting to-day, beginning at 2:30 and concluding at 4:45 o'clock. In their report the committee on government of Samoa agreed upon a constitutional council composed of native chiefs elected by natives, the council to be dominated by the ministry, in which each treaty power shall have one representative.

A difference has arisen over Germany's proposal that the powers appoint a premier, who shall be vested with the office for several years. The proposal appeared to imply that the German emperor would appoint the office and be succeeded by the American and then the English premier. The committee also disagreed in the formation of a legislature. The discussion of the conference had no definite result.

Count Herbert Bismarck indicated that the premier project was of less importance than the proper constitutional council. The delegates discussed harmoniously the details of the consular regulations and the question of the improvement of the harbor of Apia. The committee was instructed to resume consideration of the points in dispute. The termination of the conference now seems remote, owing to the mass of details on which the committee is ordered to report.

The miners' strike is assuming great dimensions, there being a fresh accession of strikers every day. It is now estimated there are 100,000 hands out of employment throughout the Rhinish Westphalia districts.

The emperor returned to this city hurriedly, on Wednesday, to attend and several other trades are out. At Hamburg, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Crefeld, Murnburg and Itzence the strikers hold out under much suffering.

An important distinction between mining and the other industries is that the former is not associated with the socialists, while the latter are closely related to them. Public opinion concerning their claims also side with the men. Since 1887 the coal trade has been intensely prosperous. The value of mining shares has rapidly risen, while the wages of the men remain at an average of 2s 6d per day.

Failing an early assent by Krupp and the other companies, the emperor will receive a deputation of colliers, probably publicly to express his sympathy. The men are aware of his sentiments.

The reichstag has read for the second time the aged workmen's insurance bill, adopting the measure substantially in the form approved by the committee. The promptitude of its passage was due to the absence of many opposing deputies. When the house reassembled on Tuesday it was difficult to obtain a quorum. While the debate was proceeding several members left. The president's attention was drawn to the claim that the house lacked the number to justify a vote, and an adjournment was taken.

The government increased at this form of passive obstruction, caused the members to know that the session would be prolonged until the bill was passed in its entirety. The conservatives continued aloof in debate. The conservatives appeared in greater force and fought several clauses in a half-hearted style. The government was obliged to the reluctant sacrifice of principle by the national liberals, whose failure to actively oppose the bill is mainly traceable to the influence of Herr von Bennigsen, who, in turn, succumbed to the seductions of Prince Bismarck.

The official programme for the visit of King Humbert of Italy, is as follows: On the arrival of the king, on May 21, a reception, followed by a banquet, will be given at the palace. On the 22nd there will be a parade of troops at Tempelhof, and in the evening the emperor and his royal guests will be present at the opera. On the 23rd there will be a parade at Potsdam, followed by a dinner at the Italian embassy. On the 24th, military maneuvers will be held in Berlin, after which the two monarchs will visit Riehmshalle, dine on family with Prince Albert of Prussia, and drive through the city. On the 25th, King Humbert will visit the exhibition of appliances for the prevention of accidents, and a farewell banquet will be given at the palace in the evening.

The Wolgast incident will probably result in the admission by the foreign office that the action of the Swiss officials, although irregular, was partly justified. The inquiry instituted by the Hertz authorities shows that the arrest of Wolgast was regular, and discredits his story.

The Bundesrat decree, expelling Russian dynamites, will assist in bringing about an agreement between the two governments.

Advices from East Africa say Captain Wissmann will make another attack on Busbyria on Monday next. He hopes to cause a decisive rout of the rebels. Dr. Peters has chartered the steamer Moora and is preparing to leave Zanzibar. Captain Wissmann has instructions to go to Berlin to prevent Dr. Peters from returning into the interior through German territory. It is supposed Dr. Peters will persist and try to penetrate from Lamu, where he has been reconnoitering.

Pastor Stoeker is at Geneva. He says when he returns to Berlin he will resume political life.

HOW DO YOU DO?

Buffalo Bill's Generous Greeting on Landing at Havre.

Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett. PARIS, May 11.—(New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEAR.)—After a short night's rest, we were wakened at the break of day and went to the dock into which the Persian Monarch had been hauled. The docks were crowded with strange, weird-looking Indians. As soon as practicable we went aboard and were received at the gangway by Nani Sahib, Major Burk and the here of the day, Buffalo Bill. The French newspaper men have all been endeavoring to scrape up some English salutation, with which to greet the strangers upon their arrival, but their speeches failed, with one exception, that was the price of French reporters, Fernand Xau, who boldly shouted, as he seized Colonel Cody's outstretched hand: "How are you?"

As soon as the visitors were all on deck they were conducted about the ship by Colonel Cody and Major Burk. The 'twain decks was first visited, and then we proceeded forward to visit the Indians who were assembled on the upper deck. They looked with surprise at the crowd of curious visitors.

The chiefs were in turn presented: Red Shirt, the Eagle Man; Blackhawk; No Neck, and many more. The Indian who most struck the Frenchmen was Napoleon; his face resembles that of Napoleon's, in a striking manner; and so does his stature.

Miss Annie Oakley, the champion rifle shot, held quite a little court of her own, and was much admired by the French newspaper men, for her simple and modest bearing.

After this the Indians gave a short war song in honor of the visitors. Their wild, strange sound greatly charmed them. The Canadians came in for a large share of attention.

Colonel Cody came to breakfast at the Hotel Francais, where he was heartily welcomed. Mr. Bernal, the English consul-general, called expressly to welcome him. After his health had been drunk with the usual honors, he left with the whole party of journalists for Paris.

In spite of the several incidents of the voyage; how did during the trip; and how one Indian wanted to go back to New York, because he did not like the water.

Buffalo Bill was informed of the arrangements at Neuilly, some of which were very amusing. He was to be met by the French. When permission had been granted, they closed part of the land in the military zone, some small landholdings were wanted. One gardener who, according to his own statement, earned about 200 to 250 francs a year, finding his land was wanted, calmly asked 4,000 francs indemnity. Salsbury offered him 2,000 francs, but he would not go. He knew his land was necessary and determined to make enough to retire from business. He gained his point and was paid.

One day a lady called upon Crawford, and asked for 200 francs.

"What for?"

"Because, sir, my husband is employed in a circus every day. He is lame and can not walk fast; and, on account of your enclosures, he is obliged to go around. This loses him fifteen minutes. He is consequently obliged to buy lunch in town, and has estimated his loss at 200 francs for the six months of your stay here."

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

A Comparison of American and European Designs.

PARIS, May 11.—A study of the universal exposition for the purpose of comparing American and European designs, discloses truths concerning the American growth. The classification in which these truths are apparent comprise everything in the manufacture of which beauty is blended with usefulness.

SOME RUN TO MUSIC.

And That is Very Bad for Their Neighbors.

OTHERS TAKE UP LITERATURE.

That's the Reason That Editors Grow Bald and Gray.

MANY WRITE FOR THE STAGE.

The Modern Craze to Yearn a Living in the Arts.

AMERICAN BELLES IN LONDON.

How They Have Made Captive Alton's Youth With the Witchery of Their Ways and Shine in English Society.

The London Season.

Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett. LONDON, May 11.—(New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEAR.)—The London season is now in full swing, and any person searching amusement who fails to find it must be very hard pleased. Staring in at the shop windows ought to provide ample entertainment for a day or two, and then there are picture galleries where as many bad oil paintings and water colors are on view, mixed with some good ones, as in any other European capital. These times every body goes in for art, and there are few persons who are not secretly persuaded they could beat Leighton and Millais out of a field, if they only had a fair chance. There is sure to be artistic genius in every family nowadays. It sometimes runs to music, and then it is very bad for the next door neighbors, and still worse for anybody in the same house. Sometimes it goes to literature, which accounts for so many editors being gray and bald. There never was a day in which people who fancied that art, literature or music is their proper sphere as just now. As our theatrical friends inform us, the prevailing idea that anybody can write a successful play; the consequence is most of the managers are driven half out of their wits by the manuscripts which pour upon them.

In spite of the several good theaters are at this moment closed in London because an attractive play cannot be found. So no aspiring dramatist need fancy his chance is gone. There are amusements enough, but it must be confessed our American visitors find that time hangs rather heavily upon their hands when they are in London. There is no social center where they can meet friends and form satisfactory acquaintances. Yet it may be doubted whether any city in Europe contains a larger number of resident Americans occupying first rate social positions and recognized by everybody as being among the most charming persons in English society. Let me mention some of them. Confining myself to the ladies, among the recent additions to Anglo-American circles the Duchess of Marlborough comes first. She had already established herself in the good will of all who had met her, and the newspapers have made known the fact that the queen has given her the title of a baroness. Lady Harcourt, formerly Miss Trevelyan, is less generally known, but no one is more highly esteemed. Lady Vernon, nee Miss Phipps, is a great personage in Derby and Cheshire. Then we have Lady Lyster Kaye, sister of Lady Maud and Lady Hesletts, nee Miss Florence Sharon. Lady Abinger was Miss Ella Marquand and Lady Angless is well known to many Harold readers as Mrs. Woodhouse, formerly Miss Minnie King. Mrs. Cavendish-Bentley, wife of the popular member of parliament, is one of the most hospitable of this delightful circle of representative Americans. Mrs. Beresford Hope and Mrs. Ernest Chaplin are nice of Mr. Morton, the vice-president, are also very popular. Mrs. Phipps, nee Miss Jessie Ducau, has been one of the great attractions of English society ever since she came here. Lady Waterlow made the wealthy men of the city wish they could all find American wives, and some of them have hastened to do so. Mrs. Victoria Woodhall and Mrs. Tennie G. Chaffin both made most advantageous marriages. Mrs. Hughes Hallett, Miss Emily Schomberg and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain must be added to the list. The ladies who married members of parliament are somewhat less public, but are in very charming circles of life. Among these must be mentioned Mrs. Mosley, Mrs. Hartington, Mrs. Adair and Mrs. Schomburgk. Mrs. Woodward, one of the daughters of the popular Hugh Hastings, of New York, and Mrs. Dockrell, a daughter of Mr. Vanschaik, also a favorite old New Yorker. Mrs. Dockrell has a most delightful residence in Hampstead, a little way out of the smoke and din of London. Mrs. Ernest Beckler is the wife of another member of parliament.

Even if these were all the ladies who have married Englishmen that could be mentioned it would be sufficient to show that the American element now is very large, and that it must produce some effect on the tone of the society into which it has entered, and in that the influence is not denied by anyone who is competent to form a judgment upon the facts. Some old-fashioned people profess to be not very well satisfied with the changes that have taken place within the last few years, but it is notoriously difficult to please everybody. This admixture of American blood made the tone of social life more cheerful and less artificial than it used to be, and no doubt will produce effects which must be lasting, as anyone can see who considers how many young English boys and girls are now growing up whose mothers are American. The two nations evidently are not destined to be farther apart as regards blood relationship and family ties than they are now. Englishmen who go to America unannounced seldom return so. It is a pretty fair proposition that American young ladies reciprocate the compliment when they come over here. People talk of the influence of ambassadors

THE PENDING RAILROAD WAR.

Continuing the Discussion of the Proposed Combine.

CHICAGO, May 11.—(Special Telegram to THE BEAR.)—The correspondence between Freight Traffic Managers (Birn) of the St. Paul, and Chairman Blanchard, of the Central Traffic Association, relative to what the latter terms a "Goat's-horn" route, via the St. Paul, Milwaukee & Northern, and Canadian Pacific, to the seaboard, is being watched with intense interest by every railroad official between the Missouri river and the seaboard. Central traffic and trunk line roads see in the proposed route a vast sewer which would swallow up all the net earnings in through business. Chicago and western merchants look on the proposed route with favor as its establishment would inevitably lead to a war in rates such as has not been seen in years.

Chairman Blanchard, to-day issued an open letter to Mr. Birn, the fourth in the series relative to the establishment of the new line. In answer to Mr. Birn's arguments, Mr. Blanchard shows that the proposed new route is 43 per cent longer than the shortest Central Traffic association route to Boston, and 42 per cent longer than the average route to New York city. Mr. Blanchard further shows that the new route, although 400 miles longer must carry traffic to the seaboard at a lower rate than those now in effect over the central traffic roads. Mr. Birn and Birn's friends are, however, showing that the St. Paul has planned a lake and rail line, 1,725 miles long, from Buffalo, which competes directly with the central traffic lines, 1,330 miles long, and gives the line preference by charging it 3 cents a hundred less than the central traffic routes. This was done in spite of the fact that central traffic lines are a duty of 25 cents per pound and 85 per cent ad valorem on all woolen goods under the value of 80 cents per pound. The importers claimed the goods contained only "combed" wool, and should come under the section classifying "blankets, wool hats, and all goods made in knitting frames," and calling for a duty of from 10 to 15 cents per pound.

Two invoices brought by the City of Paris and the Umbra form the basis of the decision, which is adverse to the importers. Collector Erhart notified the importers that they might appeal to the secretary of the treasury.

A CUSTOMS DECISION.

Collector Erhart of New York, Settles a Long-Standing Dispute.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Collector Erhart this afternoon decided a dispute of long standing between the New York customs authorities and the merchants. The decision involves nearly \$1,500,000 annually, and is the result of several investigations. Invoices of manufactured wools have been found by the appraiser to contain large quantities of wool, and therefore have been appraised under section 362 of the tariff law, which calls for a duty of 25 cents per pound and 85 per cent ad valorem on all woolen goods under the value of 80 cents per pound. The importers claimed the goods contained only "combed" wool, and should come under the section classifying "blankets, wool hats, and all goods made in knitting frames," and calling for a duty of from 10 to 15 cents per pound.

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THE SIOUX RESERVATION.

No Order Has Been Issued Allowing Settlers to Locate.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Secretary Noble was shown the dispatch from Pierre, Dak., dated to-day, in which it was said that many settlers had entered the Sioux reservation and staked out claims in anticipation of a favorable result of pending negotiations with the Indians for the cession of a large part of their territory, and that permission to enter the reservation and select claims had been granted by the officials of the interior department at Washington, provided it should be possible to get the necessary order.

It is stated that the secretary has not yet issued the order, and that no such authority had been given, and if settlers had entered the reservation they would be ejected immediately. The public survey of one of the boundary lines of the reservation, he said, had been suspended temporarily pending negotiations for the cession of a large part of their territory, and that permission to enter the reservation and select claims had been granted by the officials of the interior department at Washington, provided it should be possible to get the necessary order.

AN AMBUSHED BY BANDITS.

An Army Paymaster Robbed of \$20,000 in Arizona.

TUCSON, Ariz., May 11.—Major J. W. Wham, paymaster United States army, with his clerk, Gibbon, and an escort of eleven soldiers, were on their way this afternoon to pay the post at Fort Huachuca, when in a narrow gorge a few miles north of Cedar Springs they were attacked by a party of ambushed men. A constant fire was kept up for nearly half an hour, when eight of the escort were wounded, five dangerously. The robbers succeeded in securing \$20,000 and escaped the mountains. Major Wham was unhurt, but Gibbon's clothing was torn by shot. A troop of cavalry has been sent out from Fort Grant to watch the mountain passes, so that the highwaymen may not escape. The number of the latter is not known, but is believed to be seven or eight.

The Weather Indications.

For Nebraska—Local rains, slight rise in temperature, northerly winds, becoming variable.

For Iowa—Local showers, variable winds, slight rise in temperature.

For Dakota—Fair in northern part, light rains in southern portion, slightly warmer, variable winds.

Charles Fisher's Funeral.

CHICAGO, May 11.—(Special Telegram to THE BEAR.)—Services were held to-day, over the remains of the late Colonel Charles E. Fisher, the well known cattle man. The services were largely attended. The body was shipped east, for interment at North Attleboro, Mass.

Yielded to the Strikers.

ANAPOLIS, Md., May 11.—A shock, supposed to be earthquake, was felt here at 3:45 this morning. The trembling was accompanied by a loud clap, as though something heavy had fallen on the floors of the houses.

HON. JOHN SHERMAN.

The Senator Seen by the Ubiquitous Reporter.

TELLS OF HIS EUROPEAN TOUR.

A Vain Endeavor to Get Him to Talk of Politics.

COURTEOUS NOT LOQUACIOUS.

He Thinks Minister Lincoln's Appointment a Good One.

WEALTHY MEN IN DIPLOMACY.

Mr. Sherman Approves of President Harrison's Appointments in General—His Opinion of Samoa Affairs.

What He Thinks of Blaine.

Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett. LONDON, May 11.—(New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEAR.)—Senator Sherman and party will leave London for Italy to-day. The senator has been pretty industrious since his arrival on Thursday afternoon. The first evening he went to the theatre, taking with him his daughter, Miss Mary Sherman, and Miss Hoyt, of New York, who is a relative of the family. The greater part of the afternoon and evening of yesterday he spent listening to the debate in parliament, devoting a portion of the time to each house.

A herald reporter succeeded in catching him as he returned to the Hotel Metropole for dinner, and undertook to obtain a portion of the vast fund of information and some of the well assorted and pronounced views, which the distinguished American is believed to have always in stock. The attempt was not so successful as it might have been had the senator entered heartily into the game. Senator Sherman is witty and witty, and his statesmanship has never been regarded as of the brass band order.

In reply to questions concerning the plans of his tour, he talked freely; but when asked about matters pertaining to American politics his wariness became manifest at once. He can give out the smallest quantity of information with the greatest courtesy imaginable. In answer to questions concerning his plans, he said:

"We shall leave London to-morrow, and go first to Italy. I have not blocked out any definite route or decided how long we shall stay in each place. We intend visiting the chief cities and interesting places, and then returning to the continent generally, stopping for some time in Paris, and, of course, taking in the exposition. I think we shall return to London about August 1, and remain here a month before going home. That covers about all I know myself of my plans."

"How did you leave matters at home?"

"Oh, everything was moving along smoothly. The centennial celebration in New York, which I attended, created quite a stir, and was very successful on the whole."

"How is President Harrison's administration prospering so far?"

"Very well, very well; it is moving along nicely. The president is using a conservative course, and acting only after careful consideration, I think."

"He has done nothing yet to bring a storm about his ears?"

"Oh, no, except to a limited extent in the matter of his appointments. Naturally, some have not been entirely pleased with them, but that is always the case and must be expected."

"Are you willing to specify any particular ones to which strong objections have been made?"

"I could not undertake to do that. I suppose some, a greater or less number, have thought that several of them might have been improved upon; on the whole, however, there is no great fault to be found."

"How does Lincoln's appointment impress you?"

"It is a good one, in my opinion, and very generally approved by the people of the United States. The appointment is a better one for the country than it is for Mr. Lincoln. I imagine. While he is by no means a poor man, he is not wealthy; and, perhaps, will not be able to entertain as much here as a more wealthy man might."

"His appointment was not urged by politicians, was it?"

"No; it was not, but it is perhaps none the less satisfactory on that account. The politician do not criticize it. Nor was the appointment of Mr. Lincoln wholly one of sentiment; he is a sensible, able and conservative man, as he has demonstrated, and I look to see him both do credit to the United States at the court of St. James, and to prove acceptable and popular here."

"What of the state department?"

"It is attending to its routine business quietly and properly, so far as I am able to judge."

"Blaine has not yet done anything sensational or brilliant—anything in the jingo line, as many expected he would."

"No; he has had no chance to do it. There has been no opportunity, he can't—since the senator broke off, and, though opportunity was given, did not complete the sentence."

"Is the Samoan matter watched with much interest in America?"

"Not very much. It is regarded as practically settled satisfactorily. The course outlined by Germany, as being satisfactory to her, is concurred in readily by the United States. It covers all that the United States insisted upon. Bismarck is too much of a statesman to get into a war with the United States, or with any other nation. Though endeavoring to uphold the cause of Germany's representative at Samoa, he could not maintain that the German consul or representative was right in the matter. I have no doubt the whole thing will be peaceably and satisfactorily adjusted."

"Is the surplus still troubling people in America?"

"Oh, that is a trouble that can be easily ended," replied Senator Sherman, laughingly. "The republicans know how to reduce the surplus by paying off the national debt." General New, the recently arrived consul general, visited both the United States legation and consulate yesterday, and shook hands with the employees. He will take hold of the reins at the consulate almost immediately."

"Earthquake Shock at Annapolis." LONDON, May 11.—The Allan line and the Anchor line have yielded to the demands of their striking employees. The other steamship companies are expected to follow.