TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.

NUMBER 38.

ALBION'S EXTREMES.

Characteristics of Life Among the Subjects of Queen Victoria.

HOSPITALITY OF THE EXCLUSIVES.

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CHATS WITH NOTED PUBLIC MEN.

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STANLEY, BRICE AND O'CONNOR.

Renewing Old Acquaintances Abroad -A Visit to the House of Commons and a Tribute to America's Representatives in London.

London, July 10,- Editorial Correspondence. |- A three weeks' ramble through England and Wales has not only afforded an opportunity for instructive observation, but brought me into contact with representative men, public officials, government employes, factory hands and common laborers. In many respects I have been compelled to revise preconceived notions and opinions concerning Englishmen, their mode of living and peculiarities. The prevailing impression in America is that Englishmen generally are curt and uncivil and Englishmen of wealth and prominence are disposed to be exclusive and almost inaccessible to foreigners and especially Americans. My experience does not confirm this view. Quite the contrary. I have found the English people everywhere polite and their extreme politeness often borders on the ludicrous. It is true that Englishmen of the upper crust are not disposed To promiscuous intercourse with people who are not introduced by parties good standing, but a introduction secures the utmost cordiality and hospitality. The working people are apt to be more suspicious and discourteous when any attempt is made to ascertain their wages, relations to employers

idle laboring men who were loitering in front of their lodging house. "Are there many people here who can't get work!" I asked.

and cost of living. The worst robu ? I have

met with was at Birmingham last Monday

hen I attempted to interview a group of

They looked somewhat baffled and made no

response. "How much do you have to pay for board and lodging !" pointing to a rather pugnacious looking individual. One of the shabby looking workmen exclaimed:

"There's the keeper; he can tell you." I turned to the keeper and repeated my question, adding that I came from America and would like to make inquiries about the condition of workingmen in Birmingham. "I won't tell you," snapped the keeper in gruff tones. "It's none of your business.

"How much rent do you pay?" I asked. "Well, sir, that's my secret," said the porcupine-like keeper, "and I think," added he, "that hit's han himpertinence for you to ax such a question."

"Well, my friend, I am not trying to pry into your private affairs," said I, "but want to make some comparisons. How much do tiese mee earn a day when they are at

"That's none of your business and we don't propose to tell you. If you are bound to know, go to the Somerset house. They come around every three years to take our Income and you'll find it there."

A Large Cotton Factory.

In marked contrast with this incivility was the more than courteous treatment accorded me by the proprietor of one of the largest cotton factories at Manchester. It is very difficult to procure admission into Manchester factories and the McKinley tariff furnishes an additional pretext for excluding visitors from America. But Mr. Grinnell, the American consul at Manchester, ventured to address a letter of introduction to Richard Haworth & Co., cotton manufacturers, requesting permission for me to visit the factory. After ascertaining that I was not "engaged in the trade," a card of admission was handed me politely with direction to the Tatton factory, two miles distant from the company's offices. On arrival at the factory we found that the usual "guide" was out, but the chief proprietor, Mr. George Haworth, who has traveled extensively in America. happened to be at the "lodge," at once entered into conversation with me and extended his invitation to lunch with him at the "Reform club" and accompany him to the Manchester exchange. He then directed the superintendent of the factory to show us (myself and son) through personally and placed his carriage at our disposal after we had viewed the workshops. I must refrain from a detailed description of this great establishment and the process of manufacturing. Suffice it to say that 3,000 persons are nec-employed, principally spinners and weavers, of whom over two thousand were at work at the Tatton mill. There are 160,-000 spindles, and in one weaving room, the largest in all Lancastershire, over eight hundred women were work at the looms. Four hundred bales

most varied fabrics every week. The Swansea Factory People. At the Manchester exchange, which is a most magnificent structure, much larger than any board of trade or chamber of commerce building in America over five thousand merchants and manufacturers were on the floor carrying on purchases and sales, of which Mr

of American cotton are converted into the

Haworth informed me, nine-tenths were cotton and cotton fabrics. Similar courtesy was shown me last week at Swansea by Mr. Charles Peele, an extensive manufacturer and dealer in steel and fron. We had taken an afternoon tea at Mr. Pecie's charming country residence, near Ystralifera, in company with Mme. Patti and a party of her visiting friends, and merely intioned my intended visit to Swansea. Mrs. Peele at once answered me that her husband would be at my service and would introduce me to parties in Swansea whom I was anxious to meet, and this assurance was carried out to the letter by Mr. Peele, who put himself out to place me in communication

with the Swansea factory people At Birmingham Mr. Percy Harrison, the waid of the firm of Harrison & Harrison, the nost extensive musical instrument and muale publishing house in England, to whom I had secured a favorable introduction, went | Ceciis have not been so fortunate as the further than Mr. Haworth at Manchester. he insisted on our lunching with him at his

club and accompanied us personally through the two most interesting manufacturing establishments in Birmingham. The Elkinton electro-plate and silver works, and steel pen works of Joseph Gillot, in each of which a special guide was furnished us to explain each process of manufacture.

Some Noted Public Men.

While I have not hobnobbed with the prince of Wales nor discussed politics with Queen Victoria. I have had very courteous and agreeable treatment at the hands of public men and professional gentlemen connected with the press and postal telegraph in London and the provincial cities. At the house of commons I met Mr. T. P. O'Connor, an Irish member of parliament, and journalist whose reputation extends across the Atlantic. Mr. O'Connor is a handsome and withal jovial gentleman. He volunteered, without solicitation on my part, to conduct us through private spartments of the house and took pains to explain all the peculiar usages that obtain in the parliament houses. Mr. O'Connor had travelled in America, and ten years ago visited Omaha. He remembered many of our leading Irish-Americans, including John Rush, Thomas Brennan, Mike Donovan, who kept the Creighton house in those days.

Prof. James Brice.

Another eminent member of the house of ommons, Prof. James Brice, the distinguished author of "The American Common wealth," has placed me under many obligations. Prof. Brice takes a live interest in American affairs, and just now is very anxious to keep fully advised about the farmers' alliance and its political aims. In order to secure a satisfactory talk I was invited to breakfast with Mr. Brice his London residence. Mrs. Brice, who had on several occasions accompanied her husband on his American travels, appeared almost as well informed about our political affairs and social condition as Prof. Brice, and takes fully as much interest in our people. What puzzles Mr. Brice is the cause of discontent among the southern farmers he had visited in South Carolina last year, before the defeat of Wade Hainpton, and could not comprehend just what

these southern alliance men want. "They were all democrats on national issues," said Mr. Brice. "There is no complaint in South Carolina about the railroads as it is with you in the northwest, and outside the sub-treasury scheme, I can't understand at what they are driving, unless it is a revolt against old party leaders."

Prof. Brice also appeared interested in the negro problem and the conditions of American labor, and asked many pointed questions about the education of the negro in public chools in the northern states. While expressing no preference as to American politial parties, and outspoken in favor of the English free trade policy, Mr. Brice had a decided leaning towards republican principles and in parliament he occupies a seat on the liberal side of the house. I listened to him a few days ago when he made a short and pointed speech on the educa ion bill and was very favorably impressed with his manner of delivery and treatment of the subject,

Henry M. Stanley's Home. Among the old acquaintances agreeably renewed in London is that of Heary M. Stanley. The great African explorer was found at his almost patatial residence, on Richmond Terrace, opposite the palace of the duke of Buccieuch, and within three squares of Trafalgar square. The mansion owned by Mrs. Stanley's mother, Mrs. Tennant, is logantly furnished. The broad hallway is decorated with trophies of African exploration, weapons and shields. On the library walls hang portraits of Stanley, Livingstone and other explorers, and decorations, swords and testimonials of geographical societies, presented to Stanley The most interesting department, Mrs. Stanley's studio, is a regular artist's den, with plaster east, models and specimens of Mrs. Stanley's work, which are reputed to be above mediocrity. Mr. Gladstone, who is an intimate friend of the Tennants, is an admirer and frequent visitor. Stanley "at home" is altogether a different man from Stanley on his American lecture tour. In America he is tacitura, stiff and very formal. Here he is jovial, tarkative and unreserved. Asked whether he intended

depend. "I shan't go back unless there is something or Africa is no longer a mere wilderness inhabited by savages as it was twenty odd years ago. When I made my first exploraion, there was not a white man in the whole of central Africa. Now there are over one thousand customs officers stationed there They are building railroads and establishing colonies from every direction."

to go back to Africa he replied that would

"Do you think Africa will become another "No," said Stanley; "the negro can never become civilized like the white man and it

would take a thousand years to accomplish in Africa what has been done in America in he last hundred years."

Just now Stanley is filling his lecture enagements in provincial towns, but be is seartily tired of it and assured me he would give £500 to cancel his contract. By July 15 ie expects to go to Switzerland and there in tends to celebrate the first anniversary of his marriage to Dorothy Tennant.

Our American Representatives. It may not be out of place here, and before taking final leave of England, to pay tribute to our American representatives, Minister Lincoln and Consul General New, who have extended to me more than ordinary courtesies due American citizens. Mr. Lincoln is a thoroughly western man and puts on no frills, although the position of a minister plenipotentiary brings him in constant contact with the aristocracy and the dukes, counts and earls who represent European nations at the court of St. James. John C. New is niways at his post, and seeks in every way to be of service to Americans in London. He accompanied me personally to the general postoffice, and much of the courtesy extended to me by the officers of that department was doubtless due to his personal introduction. E. Rosewater.

DECAY OF ARISTOCRACY.

Another Instance of the Failing of Great English Es ates.

[Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett,] Loxnon, July 25. + [New York Herald Cable Special to Tire Ber, :- The decline and full f great families in England may hereafter be traced with minuteness by another Gibbon. I have kept you informed from time to time of the steady progress downwards of England's old nobility and gentry, and today have another page to add to house

the history. The famous seat of the marquis of Exeter, Burghley by Stamfordtown with all its great estate surrounding it, will shortly be thrown upon the market. The descendant of the famous Lord Burgley, the great minister of Queen Elizabeth, must part with his ancient inheritance, and a stranger will enter into the possession of all. This branch of the

younger branch, the head of which ICONTINUED ON SEXTH PAGE.

WALES DISLIKES HIM.

Interesting Inside History of the German Emperor's Recent Visit to England.

OF POLITICAL RESULTS.

Futile Effort of the Kaiser to Profit By t'e

Situation Frustrated. OPENLY INSULTED BY THE PRINCE.

Nothing in Common Between the Two Representatives of Royal Families.

ALMOST ON THE VERGE OF DECLARING WAR.

France Narrowly Escaped Provoking the Wrath of Her Ancient Enemies-Orders Had Leen

Issued to Troops.

(Commight 1891 by James Gordon Bennett, 1 Panis, July 25 .- New York Herald Cable Special to THE BEE. |- I spent on hour with Jacques St. Cerel, the Figaro's brilliant foreign editor, this afternoon, hearing him talk of the visit of the German emperor to England Many incidents, which he told me of he has refrained from publishing in the Figaro for reasons which do not count in America. "How would you sum up your impres

sions?" St. Cerei was asked. "That visit gave pleasure neither to English people nor the court. The prince of Wales spoke to many persons of the kaiser as a self invited guest. Here is an incident which shows the feeling Wales has for the emperor. La Salle, the French baritone, went to the prince to tell him he could not sing at the gala performance at Covent garden. 'You are quite right, don't sing,' was the prince's reply, and again when the kaiser went to Eton he was in uniform with his staff officers and the rest, and the visit took an air of a military fete. This annoved the prince of Wales who went and put on a shooting jacket and gaiters to show he was not supposed to hold the same views as his nephew. Then at the Guild hall banquet when William begun to speak there was some disorder. The kaiser evidently was very much vexed. He frowned and his face showed anger; the prince of Wales, on the contrary, laughed heartily. There was not the slightest thing to show that he was not overjoyed to see his sephew made uncomfortable. During the Wimbledon review several English princes present passed a remark to the effect that the

kaiser was making himself ridiculous. "That was my impression. It was also confirmed by several officers to whom I spoke. Politically the visit was futile, it had no political result whatsoever. As proof, I can tell you that the kaiser has just telegraphed that he would like to pay another visit to the queen at Osborne and see the flock. He wants to go and get in some political work, but the English government is doing everything posthie to avoid a second visit. "And your impression of the emperor per-

"He is a man who wants peace maintained but who will cause war any moment by his nervousness. I do not say his mind is unbalanced, but he is abnormally nervous as you can see by looking at him for two minutes. If tomorrow there were a frontier incident we should not find calmness shown by

He Desired War. "Persons who know the kaiser well and who are in constant communication with him, his friends, have told me that at the time of the visit of Empress Frederick to Paris, the kaiser gave and signed orders for nobilization and that it was only because the military staff delayed sending out orders for one day that war was not begun. During the night a telegram came from Victoria begging William not to take umbrage at what was not really an insult to the empress. At the same time there arrived a despatch from the Vienna cabinet, which had got wind of the orders for mobilization, stating that the Paris incident was not a causus belli. In consequence of these telegrams the kaiser annulled the order. William's idea of peace is, that he should have it by everybody bowing to his wishes. He sincerely desires peace, but only on that condition. The reported attack of epilepsy was entirely unfounded. I had every opportunity to find out the truth about his arm, and never once did he take his glove off of the left hand, even at the Guild Hall banquet, where he are nothing, while the rest of the company did justice to all the good things. His hand is contracted visibly and you can see that the left arm is smaller and thinner than the right. There can be only a fleshless bone which has not grown with the rest of the man. He speaks French and English with a very strong German accent and hesitates over words in French, but not as a man who does not know the language well, but as if searching for the exact word to convey the thought, and when the word is found he finishes the sentence with great rapidity. Prince Bismarck possesses the same characteristic.

Characteristics of the Kaiser. "William is small, but bears himself well, His feet are exceedingly small, and I noticed the heels of his boots were excessively high. He is not considerate of others' feelings besides, an incident of which was at Windsor. when he rudely refused to accept a bouquet offered by the little girls. He offended the guests at the state ball at Buckingham palace by falling fast asleep in his chair. Friends regard him with absolute veneration and describe him as quite charming and pleasant, until the moment he dons his uniform. Then he thinks the hand of God is upon him, and that he is fulfilling a divine commission on earth, and as he is always in uniform-"

and St. Cerei waited for me to see the joke.

How France Regards Germany. "One deplorable feature of the visit was the absence of a representative of France. Waddington could not be at the early part of the reception, owing to the death of his mother, but some one should have replaced him there. Unfortunately in France a party prize is to give war and sink ourselves before Germany. A curious instance of this has just come to my knowledge. There are many French merchants and manufacturers who say they will not exhibit at the Chicago world's fair because Germany will be there. My opinion is, of course, entirely the reverse The proper thing to do is to struggle with the Germans everywhere and show our supremacy on their own ground whenever it is possible. One result of the absence of a representative of France at London was that the visit took this character, which was not

at all intended by the English government. My impression of the empress is she has out a very small part to play. She seemed to regard the attentions shown her in England as if not accustomed to such consideration. On her face is a sad, resigned smile, like a German housfrau wno lays the table while the husband is away, who is always at home while the husband is always cut. A word to conclude about the decorations, I saw the queen's jubilee decorations, and those for the kaiser's visit, and they are not to be spoken of in the same breath."

STANLEYS ARE HAPPY.

They Are Enjoying Switzerland and Denying Fakes Together.

[Copyright 1-91 by James Gordon Bennett,1] MURREN, (Highest Hamlet in Alps), July 5.- | New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |-Henry M. Stanley is reading a telegram which teils him that the New York World has published a letter dated from Lucerne, saying that he had separated from his wife. Stanley is standing up in room 19, Hotel des Alps, over 5,000 metres above the level of the sea. - the highest hamlet with one exception in Europe. There is no railroad to it, no carriage road. It can only be reached up a precipitous pathway, with surefooted horses, after nearly an hour's climbing. Looking out of the window over the vast gorge you may see towering Jungfrau, the highest mountain in Switzerland, 12,828 metres in height; Silver Horn, 11,359; Monch, 11,355; Schreckhin, 12,569; Matterhorn, 11, 1836, their snowclad tips mingling in clouds Turning 'round, there is Stanloy, perusing the telegram for the second time. As he reads his face expresses surprise and indignation, finally amusement. "What is your reply to that statement?"

asked the Herald correspondent. "That it is a pure invention."

He was going to say more when he suddenly stopped and said: "Why, this is not a thing for me to answer. In such a time the woman can best give reply."

In a moment, following out his impulse, he was in the next room, calling Mrs. Stanley and Mrs. Myers, her sister. Then all four sat down.

Mrs. Stanley said: "Oh, I do hate those telegrams so much. They always make me frightened."

"You have no need to be nervous about this one, it is amusing," and then Stanley, with a laughing face read the dispatch, and everybody laughad when it was concluded, for in truth there never was a happier family party seen. Mrs. Stanley, full of womanly gentleness and eare for him; he, standing full of the gladness which married life had brought him-a man to whom a woman bas given the confidence in woman which he has not always had.

Mrs. Stanley's Statement. Mrs. Stanley, after a pause, resumed: "My husband says this charge is for me to defend. I don't believe that there has ever been a

happier married couple than myself and my husband." She looked at him and he replied: "I

lon't believe there has been!" She resumed: "I would like very much if some stop could be put upon American newspapers with respect to the way which they discuss purely private family matters. When I was in New York a lady reporter of the World put words into my mouth which I had never uttered. She made me to say that American vomen were iil dressed and the men vulgar. and to contradict the whole in a letter to the Herald. This present charge concerning myself and husband is laughable. It does not therefore seen worth contradiction.

The correspondent here reminded Mrs Stanley that the false and mancious paragraphs would be read by many people and would possibly be widely copied in other papers, and begged her to consider the mutter more seriously, upon which she said:

"The only reason for such a report can be that I came on here ahead of Mr. Stanley. I followed my husband all through America on his lecturing tour. It was very exhaustive work. When he came back to England there were claims upon him for another tour on account of an engage ment given by him in 1888. I went with him for two weeks. My doctor said I must absolutely stop it as I needed rest and a change of air. So I came to Switzerland with my sister. Mrs. Myers, and her boy, both of whom you see here, and awaited the arrival of my husband. You see I have got a swollen face from a cold which prevents me from laughing much. What a pity it is I have not also a black eye by accident, so a terrible story of Mr. Stanley's violence to me might be worked up by the newspapers."

It was then suggested by the correspon dent that some signed statement should be given by Mr. and Mrs. Stanley, which should at once set at rest all reports such as those cabled by the World's imaginative and mendacious correspondent and the family party were left together.

Official Stanley Statements.

When the correspondent returned to Mrs. Stanley he was handed two statements, one from Mrs. Stanley, the other from Henry M. Stanley. Mrs. Stanley writes a bold, clear, slanting hand. Her statement was as fol lows:

I am very much astonished and disguster with the report in the New York World, that my married life is unhappy, and that I am parated from my dear busband. It is ined high time a stop was put to such shameful fabrications. Is there no protection? Is there no protection from these newspaper in-

DOROTHY STANLEY. mits? It must be mentioned that Mr. Staniey had studiously refused to assist his wife in any way to construct her statement. He had not even read it over before it was given to the Herald. This was done that it could not be said that he had in any way biased her, and that what she wrote expressed nothing but

her own feelings. Stantey's statement was in a small upright hand, expressing consecutiveness of thought, precision and firmness of character. It read

thus: lished in the New York World about the sep-aration and domestic infelicity of my married life is absolutely false. and without any foundation whatever. I have no hesitation in saying that each day of our married life has been one of pure content and unalloyed hap-HENRY M. STANLEY. MURREN, Switzerland, July 21.

"And why don't you get indignant about such a report," said Mrs. Stanley to ner husband.

"If it were true, or partially true, should," said Mr. Stanley, "but now I can only laugh, Mr. Moberly," said he as he looked at the singularly gentle yet manly face of the chaplain of Murren, who had been a witness of the closing scene of this serio-comedy amid the highest Alps. "What would you do if you saw in the papers one fine morning that you had made a cowardly attack upon some poor inoffensive Swiss peasant around here and had given bim a severe thrushing? What would be do? He would laugh at it as a joke, because the thing is impossible. That is my case."

No. Stanley may have enemies, but none [CONTINUED ON SIXTH PAGE.]

Diabolical Attempt to Assassinate the Wife of the French President.

INFERNAL MACHINE SENT TO MME, CARNOT,

She Receives a Box Supposed to Contain a

Catholic Mass Pook.

POLICE AT SEA AS TO THE SENDER. No Reason Known to the Authorities for

the Outrage.

NOTHING ELSE TALKED OF IN PARS.

Many People of the Opinion That the Mysterious Package Was Intended for the Head of

the Republic.

Panis, July 25.-It became known today that an attempt had been made to assassinate Mme. Carnot, wife of the president of the republic. It was first reported that an infernal machine had been exploded in Mme. Carnot's apartments at the Elysee palace. Some people said that she was killed, while others averred that she was only severely wounded. Owing to the red tape policy of the police and military system which prevails in this country it is almost impossible to get at the true facts in a case like this. The police and military authorities do not attempt to deny that Mme Carnot's life has been attempted but they claim that in the interests of justice it is advisable to say as little as possible about the matter at present.

From other sources, however, it has become known that the attempt to assassinate Mme, Carnot was undoubtedly made by means of an infernal machine of some description, and it also seems settled that the president's wife was not injured by the explosion even if an explosion took place. It has now become generally known that

the attempt upon Mme. Carnot's life was made in about the following manner: Mme Carnot had received a package addressed to her from Toulon and apparently containing an oblong box. The wrapping paper around the supposed box was taken off and the package was found to consist of a good sized missal or Roman Catholic mass book. At first sight it was a neat present to send to the wife the president. Upon more careful examination it was found that the leaves of the missal, to outward appearances had been stuck together with varnish or mu cilage. This caused a still more careful examination of the mysterious missal, and upon being opened with the greatest care it was found that the interior of the book had been cut away in the manner sometimes adopted by smugglers who desire to send articles free of duty through the mails, and who place them in a hollowed out book for that purpose. But instead of containing valuables which were being surreptitiously sent through the mails, it was found that the interior of the missal contained a powerful julminate pow-

No clue, according to the police, has been found to the sender of this infernal machine though the postoffice authorities of Toulon acting in connection with the Parisian police and with the police of Toulon, are said to be on the track of the perpetrators or perpetra-

No reason seems to be found for this at tempt on the life of Mme. Carnot, and so the conclusion is that the would-be assassin really attempted to take the life of the presi dent, and supposed a package to Mine. Car dot would be earelessly opened by the presi dent while the package addressed to M. Car not might be carefully opened by his attendants. Of course these are only theories, the actual facts known being few in number. The report of the attempted assassination of Mme. Carnot is the talk of Paris and has

caused considerable indignation. There are people, of course, who link this alleged attempt upon the president's life with the recent defeat of the French government in the chamber of deputies, with the Boulangist agitators and with the Alsace-Lorraine passport regulations debate, and of other similar matters, but it would not be surprising if the whole matter should turn out to be the work of a daugerous lunatic.

Wrong Lady Named.

The report which prevailed in this city to day to the effect that an attempt had been made to assassinate Mme. Carnot, the wife of the president, by means of an infernal ma chine, was utterly incorrect in that the Carnot, but the wife of a prominent membe of the French cabinet. It now appears that the lady who received the package is Mme Constans, wife of the minister of the in-terior. An analysis of the powder which was found in the hollowed portion of the received by Mme. Coustan it is fulminate of mercury, a highly explosive empound.

An Immense Opera Company. Copyright 1891 by Jernia Gordon Pauls, July 25.— | New York Herald Caple Special to Tite Bee. |-Maurice Grau says he got the best operatic troupe together here that was ever seen in America. In an interview yesterday he said the company would start on the road October 17, opening in the Chicago Auditorium for a five weeks season Monday November 9 The company as at present arranged includes Albani, Lehman, Eames, Pettigiani, Sofia Rahogli, Mathilde Bauermeistre, Ida Klein, Marie VanZandt, Sofia Scalchi, Jane de Vigne and Julia Ravogli as soprani and contralti. The tenori are Fernando Valero, Giomni Grifoni, Paul Kansch, Victor Capoul Robert Vanni, Rinaldini, Jean de Reszke The baritones are Antonie Magini Soletti Jean Martapoura, Augostino Carbone and Edouardo Camera. The bassi are Jules Vinche, Eurice Sarbaloni, Lodovico Viviani, Antonio de Vaschetti and Edouardo de Kes

The repertoire consists of no less than thirty-two operas, six of which, "Mignon," "Lakme." "Le Prophete." "Carmen. "Faust" and "Romeo and Juliette," will be given in French. One of the operas will be new to the American public. is. "Cavalleria Rusticana," by Mascagn Revers Sigurd Lucks. Fran Lille Lehmann was persuaded with difficulty to quite German opera. Fernando Valero will take the chief role in "Cavalleria Rusticana." Scala Milan will once more fill an important role. According to Grau he is a remarkably fine tenor. Julia Ravogli is a fine contralto and made a great success in London as Ortruda in "Lohengrin," as Urbano in "The Huguenots" and "Carmen." His sister Sofia is remarkable for her beauty. All the principal tenors are now on your side of the water. Grifini, who is now at Buenos Ayres, will be a first rate tenor. He is only twenty-six years old. Colletts has been having much success all winter in Russia. Martaphoura comes from the Grand Paris opera. He has played Mercutio to Eames. Edouard of the clan Gordon.

Camer, who is splifficent baritone, has been playing lago of Othello" at Iriesto. Vinche, a bass, - been singing at the Brussels theater. la Monnae Chairs Brussels theater. In Monnae Chairs comes from Coven len opera in London. Conductor V comes from the comes from Coven

Paris opera. Bernhart - e ess.

Interesting news con og Sarah Bern hart has arrived. St doing a splendid Dusiness in Australia.arrist 10 she leaves Sydney in the Mariposa, arriving in San Francisco September 3, opening the next day with her new drama, "La Dame de Challant.

Commedore Cheever, who crossed the Atlantic in the training snip St. Marie, after having a splendid time in London, came over to Paris recently and has since been going about everywhere, and not content with Paris has been seen preparing for fresh

fields. Marie Janson, after a trip through Italy, is

back again at the Hotel Chatham. Paris is rather empty of Americans, but on the other hand they are roaming through Switzerland, Germany, Italy and all fashionable bathing places by thousands.

TIN PLATE TALK.

Workers Hold the Key to the Situation and Know Their Strength.

[Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.] London, July 25 .- New York Herald Cable-Special to Tan Ben |- I have just returned from a visit to Wales. The whole country is trembling with preparation for the great conflict that will decide whether the vast tin plate industry shall be fired out by America or not. Thirty thousand men who have been thrown out of work this month will be asked back to work Monday. Clouds of smoke will roll again from the chimneys in the forests of the grand old Weish valleys, and Monday night the Weishman can sit down by his fireside with his piet pot and Bible after his day's hard work, in spite of the McKinley bill, which has caused so much

sorrow this month. But the shadow of a struggle rests on the and. It means starvation for some, and extle for others. The tin plate workers' mion has agreed to stand by the masters and fight the American efforts to establish a tin plate industry to the bitter end, on condition that their present wages will not be disturbed. Great excitement has been roused among the workmen by a proposal from the masters that the steel plate men shall go back o work at a reduction in wages of from 10 to 30 per cent. As the steel plate making is a large part of the tin industry the tinners will stand by the threatened men. The crisis may be delayed for a few days, but the crash is bound to come.

I have spent several days among the workmen at Swansea. They thoroughly understand that the tin plate industry cannot be established in America without Welsh workmen. It takes from eight to ten years for a man in Wales to obtain sufficient experience to be entrusted with good work. Making tin plate with green or half trained hands is quite impossible.

The threat which workmen now make is if the masters attempt to reduce wages they will go to the states. The men have received various indirect proposals from America and know they can get higher wages there. In Wates tin plate men average 7 to 10 shillings a day. On purely patriotic grounds they refuse to listen to any proposal from America while the present wages are maintained. It is to that extent a sentimental issue, but no ous reduction will be accepted men would rather see America take the entire industry than to submit. Their idea, boldly proclaimed, is that the profit to the masters is large enough to give a margin of reduction sufficient to meet the McKinley

tariff without touching wages. The men claim to have a weapon with which to fight the masters that is irresistible. For the moment the masters do not dare to touch the tinners' wages, but everybody knows that the reduction for the steel workers is only the prelude to the reduction for the tinners. All the brackened valleys are full of idle men today. Not only have the tinners and steel workers been shut out for months, but multitudes of men are idle in the ancient Cornwali mines. where men were tearing ore from the bowels of the earth before Cleanatra saw Egypt. The men have shown great patience and accepted the month's lockout without a mur-

Charles Williams, a member of the executive committee, addressing the public through

the Herald, says: We have all agreed to stand by the masters against the American competition. If they

will sacrifice a portion of the profits and let our wages alone there is no Welshman who would not prefer to have the industry kent in Wales, but we are not cheap priced men. Rather than let the masters lower wages while they keep the profits up o the usual mark, we will go to America, and will be one of the very first to go. Tin plate vorks in America are out of the question, uness Welshmen go there. The Americans are helpless without us. The Welsh factory owners are perfectly secure so long as they can

While I sat in Williams' cottage on the tough hillside a striking incident occurred. He opened the bible and read "The Sermon on the Mount" in Welsh amid the applause

of a group of fellow workers. If the tin plate industry is transferred to America it will be due to the greed of the masters and not the men. It means the loss of many millions of dollars, but the masters seem to be determined to reduce the wages and the men determined to resist. The masters are spreading stories to frighten the men about the terrible climate of America, the expense of living and the lack of all comforts dear to the Weish heart. A representative of the masters who has returned from Americu told the men that the Weish women surrounded him with tears in their eyes and said they wished they were back in dear old Wales. They had suffered terribly and were orry they had ever left their homes. On this story being told to the tin plate workers at Swansea they stuck ngues in their cheeks and winked at her. They are not fools. They

Mashed on an American.

uletly investigated the question of America

London, July 25. - White Emperor William of Germany was in this country he was generally struck with the appearance of Mrs. broan of New York, who was one of the lales present in Lady Blandford's box at the gala performance given in the emperor's honor at the royal Italian opera, Covent garden. Having unsuccessfully made inquiries as to Mrs. Green's identity the emperor in-structed one of his side-de-camp to find out her name and position. The aide-de-camp, after considerable trouble, succeeded in ac-complishing his task.

The salon given by Mr. White, secretary of the United States logation, and Mrs. Henry White on Tuesday last was largely attended y many of the leaders of aristocratic society The United States minister, Hon. Robert T incoln and Mrs. Lincoln were the only

Mrs. McCormick, wife of Mr. Robert Mc Cormics, the resident commissioner of the Columbian fair commission, will visit the ountess of Aberdeen tomorrow and will remain with that lade until August, when Mrs. McClormick will be present at the gathering

POSTPONED HIS TRIP.

Emperor William's Prijeted Mountain Excursion Prevented by an Accident.

GERMAN RULER SUSTAINS A BAD FALL.

Slips on the Wet Deck of the Hohenzollera During a Storm.

HOW HE WILL SNUB A CERTAIN DUKE.

Customary Visit to Saxe-Coburg-Gotha Not to Be Made This Year.

MINISTER PHELPS IN GOOD HEALTH.

Trouble Between French and German Yacht Club Members in St. Petersburg Over the Recent Reception.

Congright 1851, hu New York Associated Press.] Bunday, July 25 .- The Reichsanzeiger oday says that on Tuesday evening last the emperor of Germany slipped during a rainstorm on the wet deck of the Hohenzollera and injured his right knee slightly. The injury thus sustained, however, will compel the emperor to give his leg a long rest and his projected mountain excursion have been apandoned. The Reichsanzeiger adds that the emperor's general health is good, and that he dines on deck with the officers of his suite and with the chief officers of his

vacht. The emperor, responding to inquiries as to the accident which befell him, telegraphs that his aukle was hurt, and that he will be required to use his foot sparingly for some time. The emperor will return here on August 27 and will command the cavalry manœuvres to be held in the vicinity of Bromberg. As a novelty in the military movements he will have masses of the cavalry crossing the Havel, some of the horsemen being on pontoons and the others on rafts hastily constructed. After the managuvres at Bromberg the emperor will proceed to Metz and will conduct a military survey of upper Alsace. Thence he will go to Thuringia to take part in the military manceuvres which are to be held at that place. The emperor will not, as has been customary heretofore, be the guest of the duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who has esponsed the cause of Prince Bismarck and loses no chance to adversely criticise the doings of Emperor William. The imperial beadquarters will be established successively at Erfurt and Mulhausen. After these manœuvres have been finished the emperor will return to this city and subsequently pay a visit to Vienna, being accompanied to the latter city by Chancellor Von Caprivi. The emperor is thus truly deserving of the name

of "Der Reise Kniser," Freachmen Insult Germans.

The French squadron celebrations in Russia have been made an occasion for some Frenchmen belonging to a yacht club in St. etersburg to insult and quarrel with the German members because they refused to participate in the reception to the French naval officers. Russian members of the club opened a subscription **to** cover the expenses of a semi-public banquet to be given in honor of the Frenchmen, an exentsion to Cron stadt and a soirce, and the committee having the matter in charge insisted that every memper of the club should contribute funds for these festivities. In consequence the club quarters have been the seen of several encounters, which are probably the preludes to

a series of duelling challenges. Semi-official newspapers here publish accounts of the fetes with which the Russians have welcomed the Frenchmen, but do not comment on them. The press generally disusses the political bearing of the affair with

The Kreuz Zeitung says: "The German navy, whose main duly is the defense of the coast, is relieved of a great probable cause of anxiety, and, having obtained assurance of this great strategic advantage, Germany can leave the French and Russians to gush over their theatrical fraternizations A leading German paper holds that the

mportance of the reception tendered to the

French fleet by the Russian government has been exaggerated. The paper further says that although the matter will exercise a tangible influence on the relations existing between France and Russia, a permanent friendship of the Latin and Slavonic races is The National Zeitung also urges that a

genuine brotherhood of Frenchmen and Russians is unattainable, holding that Russia is uncivilized and that France has "few points of sympathy with barbarous Russia."

The Vossiche Zeitung comments on incldents attending the voyage of the French fleet as affording valuable strategic hints for a future war. It notes that the French iron-ciads are of deep draught and could not pass through the sound to the Baltic, but had to proceed to deeper channels, more open to atack from an enemy. It calculates that the French strategists are reckoning on the aid of Denmark in the next war, but holds that

upport of the Copenhagen forts would be endered futile. Minister Phelps' Health Good.

United States Minister Phelps is in receipt of numerous tolegrams from America point-ing out the fact of the free circulation of false stories regarding a second operation which is said to have been performed on him. The Associated press correspondent called upon Mr. Phelps in regard to these reports and telegraphs the result of his visit thus: "I saw him at his desk in the legation today and he looked the picture of health, His physiciaus Drs. Bergmann and Lahr-say that he needs a few weeks rest at Hamburg, noted for its mineral springs, but he will not leave his post until the Chicago fair commissioners arrive in this city."

Miscellaneous Mention. The traders of the empire have been of-ficially asked as to the nature of the exhibits

which they are preparing for the Chicago fair. Only a few replies, however, have as yet been obtained. Report: that the Hamburg-American packet cor pany is taking exiled Russian Jews as rassengers at reduced rates met with ind guant denials from the company's officials. They say the exile committee pays the full price for each passenger, but are allowed the privilege of deducting the commission on the inland bookings which is ordinar-

ily made to general agents.

A musical and dramatic exhibition is about to be neid in Vienna. Mr. James Gordon Bennett is to preside over the American sec-tion of the show, the duke of Elinburg is to have charge of the English exhibits and Prince George Ernest of Prussia of the Ger-man exhibits. The articles on exhibition will include the products of every industry connected with music and the drama—instru-ments, stage properties, mechanical appliances and decorations-with a higher art de-

Wildberger, Werner and other prominent young socialists, propose to get the inter-national congress meeting at Brussels on August 16 to pass a vote of censure against olimar for his recent German patriotic

It is expected that the third circular issued by Privy Councillor Wermouth of the de-partment of the literior, lately appointed im-perial German commissioner to the Chicago fair, will be spread broadcast among the various manufacturers of Germany.