TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

NUMBER 29.

PAGES 9 TO 16

N.B. FALCONEF

To Liven Up the Dull Season We Will Make a General Attack on Prices.

Tomorrow we commence operation. Children's Dresses will be sold at half prices. Parasol at less than half price, and on Dress Goods and Silks prices will be literally hacked to pieces'

Dress Goods Dept.

TO CLEAN UP STOCK. BARGAINS AT EVERY CORNER. Bargains in Half Wool Challis, which

Now 1212C.

Bargain's in imported French Challis, Now 39c.

Our bargain table is loaded with odds and ends, in all weaves which cost us

up to 85c per yard, Now 46c.

On the right hand counter of our new addition you will find a line of goods which we sold up to \$1.25 per yard. All in one big lot for Monday,

75c

Another lot of Short Dress Lengths, ranging from 5 to 6 yards. They in-clude some of our High Novelties in Crepon. Cotele and Cords of all kinds. All in one big lot for Monday,

88c.

eities we are offering in Crepons, Rep Travers, Plisse, &c., all in first-class style, but we want the space and hence All our \$5.00 Fancy Parasols, \$2.95. All our \$5, 810 and \$12 Parasols, Monthe price. They were \$1.75 and \$1.85. day, \$5. All in g one lot

Now at 98c.

Look over our Hemnants of Wool Goods. There is some big plunder amoust them, and you might find just what you want.

Just received another shipment of navy Storm Serge 52 inches wide at \$1.25.

Black Goods are always in style, but for \$1.90; worth \$4.00. sometimes we find ourselves overloaded in some weaves, and in order to reduce the stock we put the price away down. Here are a few prices which ought to interest you.

Priestley's Grepons, Princetta Cloth, Tamise, Camei's Hair Grensdine and other weaves, which were \$1.25 and \$1.50. Now at one price, \$1 per yard.

Bedford Cords, Ottoman Cloth, Alba- Bonnets. tross, Brilliantines, &co.; which we

sold at 85c, go at 65c. The famous summer weight silk warp now \$5. \$1.35, we will sell this week at 75c per new \$3.75

Wenves which were \$1.25 and \$1.50, we than half their former price.

will sell for one week at 85c.

We wish to clear up all odd lengths of silks and in order to faciliate the sale we will place them in three lots. LOT 1-Comprises about 150 lengths of Silk running from 1 to 4 yards, and are worth up to \$1 per yard, all at one

39c Per Yard.

2-Comprises about 175 remnants of Silk running from 1 to 6 yards, which were sold up to \$1.50 per yard.

59c Per Yard.

LOT 3-Comprises a whole lot of different weaves, such as Changeables, Falles, Brocades, etc., that are worth up to \$2.50, your choice at

79c Per Yard.

Read this Reduction on

50 Black Serge Umbrellas at 50c, 75 Colored Parasols, value \$1.25 to \$2.00, reduced for this sale to 75c. 150 Black Imported Gloria Silk Um-Have you seen the choice of Fine Nov- brellas, natural wood handles, our reg-

> All this senson's style but we do not want to carry a parasol over.

Wash Goods Dept.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY. A full dress pattern of India Challis large. for 49c; worth \$1.00.

A full dress pattern of Mandarian Cloth for 75ct worth \$1.50. or \$1.50; worth \$3.00. A full dress pattern of French Batiste

Reductions throughout this stock. Our Scotch Ginghams 25c, for 17±c. Our Incia Organdies 15c, for 10c.

Special sale beginning Monday of Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and All of our Trimmed Hats and Bonnets placed in three lots: Lot No. 1, former price from \$8 to \$15.

Lot No. 3, former price from \$4 to \$6,

Infants' and

Children's WHITE

LONG AND SHORT

We have decided to reduce our stock of Infants' and Children's White Dresses. The ine is a choice one, but too

To-morrow we will sell any A full dress pattern of French Sateen dress in stock at just one-half regular price.

\$3.00 Dresses will be sold at

\$1,50. \$3.25 Dresses at \$1.621/2.

\$3.50 Dresses at \$1.75. \$4.50 Dresses at \$2.25.

\$9.00 Dresses at \$4.50. \$12.75 Dresses at \$6.37 %.

This offer will hold good for Henrietta which is excellent value for Lot No. 2, former price from \$7 to \$9, one day only, and as it is a very unusual chance, every mother should take advantage

N. B. FALCONER.

500 Blazer Suits will be placed on Special Sale Tomorrow. Waist Goes With Every Suit. Fit and Quality Guaranteed.

GRAND SALE

BLAZER SUITS.

LOT 1.

Including Ladies' Silk Waist.

These suits are made of all wool cheviot or flannel; colors tan, navy and black. A 30-inch Blazer, Bell Skirt with Diamond Belt, including a Ladies' Silk Waist to match. Regular value \$15.00.

Monday, Only \$10.

LOT 2.

Including Ladies' Silk Waist. Worth \$6, \$7 or \$3

These suits are made of A. E. Frost \$1.50 suitings, strictly all wool, in tan and gray mixtures, also navy, blue and gray. Regular value \$18.00.

Monday, Only \$12.50 each.



LOT 3.

Including Silk Waist to Match.

Here we have the Russian Blouse or the Moujik Suit, made of shower proof serge in navy blue trimmed with tinsel Hercules braid. Regular value \$20.00.

Monday, Only \$13.50.

A Ladies' Silk Waist, as illustrated here, will be included with every suit.

LOT 4.

These suits are made of Washington Mill Shower Proof Serge, the very best material made, or we can give you these suits made in Broadcloth or Heavy Novelty Suiting. A 30-inch Blazer, 3 pockets, bell skirt with-diamond belt. Regular value \$22.50.

Monday, Only \$15.

RUSSIA AND RUSSIANS

Frank Corporter Gives His First Impressions of the Muscovite Empire.

A PRISONER IN THE LAND OF THE CZAR

Fome Advantages.

The Much Objurgated Passport System Has

RUSSOPHOBIAN LITERATURE MAY BE HAD

Bights to Be Seen on the Railroad Through

North Russin.

St. Petersburg and its Palaces-Where Everything is on a Scale Stupendously Magnificent-Riding on the Nervskoi

Prospekt-A Glowing Picture.

St. Permanuno, July 1,- Special Correspondence of THE BEE |- 1 am a prisoner in the land of the caar. Not in jall but in prison, nevertheless. I have one-seventh of the whole world as my prison yard, and onetenth of the inhabitants as my companions. Every one of these one hundred odd millions of prisoners has to give an account of himself. Every man in Russia, whether born there or a stranger, must have a passport, and if he goes from one part of Russia to the other he cannot stay in a town over night without showing his passport. He cannot leave the country unless his passport has been vised by the authorities, and their permission must be gotten for his departure. All this looks very hard. It is in reality very easy and I find it so far little trouble. The hotel authorities attend to everything and a few cents of a fee is the

only charge. I entered Russia from Germany. The ride from Berlin to St. Petersburg takes thirtysix boors and the first class fure is \$55.] took a sleeper and found the roads good and the accommodations fair. There was nothing of the fine woods, the sliver-plated vestibules and gorgeous fittings of our limited express trains, but the cars were boxilize affairs divided up into pigeon-hole compartments. entered from a narrow passageway that ran niong the whole side of the car. Each compartment had two upper and two lower terths, and the lower opposite mine was occurried by a German colonel who shored in four languages all night long. The berths are about three feet wide and the pillow I from the garno-tainted lungs of the conductor. It had a white pillowense on it, but its size made me think of the cowboy who upon going to bed for the first night in a western botel took his revolver and began to fire at the electric button. When the waiter appsared he pointed to the pillow and told him to take the darned little thing away, for he was afraid it would get Into his cars. The single towel furnished books is harder to accomplish that the adgir in the box-shaped washroom next morngir in the box-shaped washroo

looking glass was of about the size of Scribner's Magazine. I luckily had some soap in my bag or a would have had to wash without it, and the sleepers here provide no brushes or combs of any kind. The conductor acts as the porter, and your boots are not blacked, though the man expects a fee, as our porters do. The conductor spoke English, French, Russian and German, and be was dressed in more style than one of our army generals. Still he accepted the quarter I gave him with more nows and thanks than I have ever gotten from a pegro on a Pullman, and he carried my baggage into the custom house at Wirbalian, on the Russian frontier.

A Russian Custom House. If you are not a suspicious character and if your passport is all right you will have no trouble in getting into Russia. Thanks to a note from the Russian munister at Berlin my trungs were not opened at all, and my passport was taken, carried away, registered and brought back in fifteen minutes. I had to show it again before I could get out of the custom house, and when I arrived here the MOST UNIQUE CAPITAL IN THE WORLD first thing I was asked for at the Hotel d'Europe was my passport. If I change my hotel in St. Petersburg it will have to be registered again, and if I leave St. Petersburg the hotelkeeper will ask me where I am going and the fact will be announced to the authorities. By this means the government knows just where every citizen and every traveler is at any time, and if you wish to get the address of any one in St. Petersburg you can do it for a postage stamp. All that is pecessary is to write out your inquiry on a blank which the police have for the purpose and drop it in the post. A few hours will bring an answer giving full information concerning the whereabouts of the man. In this respect the passport system has its advantages. Such mysterious disappearances as occur here are not untraceable by the police, and the goverament is a great intelligence bureau, which

the people patronize quite extensively. The rule of demanding a passport from all who come into the country is imperative, and it often works great hardships. A poor old German woman came up to me in the custom house at the frontier and asked me in German if I could not help her. She had come to Eassia all the way from Hamburga full two days ride by fast press-and had bought her ticket to Moscow, where her children lived. She had failed to get a passport and was here without money or friends. She said that she was 12 years old, and she looked it. The tours ran down her withered cheeks as she told her story; but I could do nothing for her but to advise her to telegraph her children to come on and help her. I am told here that but few Americans have trouble at the custom houses in Russia, and some are sain to have even gotten through without passports. The officials, however, have a pretty good list of suspicious characters, and it is said if any one has ever had much to do with Hussian matters his name is on the list. Such a had was a little rubber hag filled with air | woman as Mrs. Creamer, the Polish mibilist, would not have been allowed to come into Russin even if she had been sent by the order of the Red Cross, as I believe she protenged, and George Kennan would hardly be

allowed to visit the country. Speaking of Mr. Kennan, his books are not sold in Russia, and at the custom bouse all trunks are examined and only certain books are allowed to come in. The admission of

ing was no bigger than the pillow, and the given up. Russian public opinion is carefully watched and the mails are examined as carefully as the trungs. All papers are looked over, and those on hie at the hotel here are spotted with great black patches where the censors have blacked out some paragraphs they do not think the people ought to read. Anyone, however, who can show that he is all right can get any brok or paper he wants by making an application to the police for it, and at the big English book store here I was told they could get me Kenpan's books, the Century Magazine of any other anti-Russian works I wanted if I cared to order them.

At the custom house I got my first Russian meal. The soup was served in a bowl and there was a great lump of ice in it, while some sour cream was offered me in a gravy bowl to add to the soup to give it a flavor. took two spoonfuls and then tried the second course. This was a chicken of the size of a pigeon, and following this came a beetsteak and potatoes. All of these were good, but I could not make out what to do with the little green cucumber which was laid boside my his own cucumbers, and that they are always erved with the skit on and green. Leaving the frontier of Germany you see

the moment you cross the line that you are in a new country. You have left a land of You are now in a inne of wood. stead of stone cottages, whitewashed and roofed with red tile, you have wooden houses not unlike those of our western towns, and be out of place on our frontier. northern part of Germany is a garden North Russia is a swamp, a forest, a waste You ride for miles through nine forests that look like those of Minnesota or northern Wis-consin, and you have to look at the queer costumes of the people before you can realize you are in autocratic Russia and in the wilds of the czur. Here, however, you make no mistakes. That long-coated guard at the stahis side and his revolver in a leather case or his right hip, is one of the famous Russian police, and those flat-faced, high-cheek boned, rosy-checked peasants in caps and sheepskin coats are Russian peasants. every cross road you see a Russian girl standing holding up a fing as the train goes by, and queer carts and wagons with great yokes ris-ing high above the heads of the norses stand about the depots. The passengers of trains are almost pure Bussians, and I take my kodak and photograph a frowsy-headed beggar, whose sharp, bungry eyes look into mine as he poshes a book with a cross painted on it under my nose. His long beard is white, though his hair is tron-gray, and his gown is of rags, held together by the dirt that covers them. He is a Pole, though he looks like a Russian, and he belongs to that class of people who have caused the can more trouble than all the rest of his realm. Poland has been largely the sent of nihilism in Hussia, and some of the worst nihilists of today are Poles. They are bright, quick and erratic, and their history has sown in them the seeds of revolution. Coming from Berlin to St. Potersburg you first enter traveled through ims country which the cour is making Russian as fast as he can governmental acts concerning it now come from St. Petersburg, and the Polish language even with the most petty officers, must be in The tand of the dew.

Poland itself is about as hig as the state of lew York and the part I passed through was of about the same character as northern New York about Chautauqua lake. It is the land of the emigrating Russian Jew and the most of those pauper Jews who are now migration to America are from Poland. They are of a far lower class than any Jows we have ever had, and they are by no means nopular here. Of all Poland II percent of the people are Jews, and you find Jewish colonies in all the large cities of Russia. They generally have a quarter and a market of their own, and they are sharper than the Russian in their deallors and the sharper in

go-lucky way of life. The result is that soon | blocks are big and there is a great bazaar after a Polish Jow settles in a Russian town he has a mortgage on half the property belonging to it, and the simple peasants canof understand that he got this legitimately. This is, I am told in a great measure, the cause of the unpopularity of the Jews in Russia and the reason for their expulsion. rom the country. There is a law in Russia that a Jew, unless be be an artisan, may be returned to the place where he was born it case he has removed from it and become obnexious to any of the people of his new home. Our consul general at St. Peters burg tells me the Jews who have gone to America have not been expelled from Russia but have been ordered by the government, back to Poland or to the other Russian places of their nativity. America they look upon as the land of gold for all, and instead of going back from whence they came they on through and sail for the United a great love for his own people, and in this way be protects them. As to the cruelties of the officials, there is probably much that is true in the stories to that effect, for the Kuspunishment are more cruel than ours. told that a great number of Jews are prepar-ing to go to the United States, and that apcations for passports and questions con-

erning their emigration come to the ears of our officials here unity.
In Perersburg. I wish I could give you a stereoption view of St. Petersburg. It is one of the queerest one of the fastest, one of the gavest, and by all odds the most unique capital of the world Lying, as it does, on the great Gulf of Fin and, a river as wide as the Mississippi at St and, a river as wide as the Mississippi at St.
Louis runs through it, and great canals cut
it up so that it looks like a second Venice. It
is a city of wide streets of big three, four
and five-story fints; of vast palaces, many
of which cover acres; of a multitude
of porgeous churches, of great schools,
of art galleries, of factories and the thousand and one other features which make up the capital of the greatest empire on the globe. You have heard the story of its building. I stood yesterday in the log but that Peter the Great built on the swamp here when he decided that he would make this point his capital. All this was a forest, a marsh and a wilderness. The Russia of that day, as the Russia of this, was in the nterior, but Peter cocided he wanted to have his capital where he could look out upon Europe, and he called Sa. I made it rise window, and, like Aladdin, he made it rise window, and, like Aladdin, he made very poble in the empire build a house here very boat in the Baltie and Russian rivers had to draw a load of stone to the city, and 40,000 men worked year in and year out till the great capital rose. Fully a generation after New York was founded the wolves nowled in the wilderness on the site of St. Petersburg, now a city of stone and brick twenty-five miles in circumference floats ere, as it were, almost upon the waters and 100,000,000 hence bow down to this as the seat of their ruler. Files by the millions have been driven down to make foundations. The great Neva is walled for miles with grantle docks and all the streets are paved. Washington are Our public buildings at Washington are large, but those of Bussia cover far The only things that compare with them are the mammoth structures of the Chicago exposition, and as to the churches here, one of them, St. Isaac's cathedral, has cost nearly \$25,000,000, or as much as will be the total outlay of the exposition. There are other churches nearly as expensive, and the Whole city has been built without regard to cost. It is simple a Sabbath day's jointeey to go through some of these palaces. The Winter Palace, on the banks of the Neva, would sholl the area of a ten-acre held, and its corridors if stretched out would reach

miles. There is a tradition that some of the

by the servants in years past, and that when

the palace once burned a cow was hauled but

with the furniture it is the same with private houses. The people live is first and those flats make up it area what they lack in height. It takes nearly a square for the ordinary house and the Hotel d'Europe.

where I am stopping has balls which seem to be a mile long, and I lose myself arant

vast area, and which is thronged from morning till midnight with thousands of The Nevskol and Its Horses.

The finest street of St. Petersburg is the evskol Prospekt, which runs from the river at the Navy department or Admiralty buildings back through the city. The street is over three miles long in a straight line, and g walled with magnificent stores. paved with cobblestones, flags and wooden blocks. The pavements or sidewalks are of fingstones. The center of the street, where the double deckers of street cars go, are of abblestones, and on either side of wide strip of wood for driving. The wooder pavement is made of octapoual blocks of pine about six inches thick and five inche in diameter set flat on a base of planks, which rest or great logs sunken into the street. These plocks are comented together with pitch and they make a driveway equal almost to a dirt road. The same character of pavement exists in all the chief streets o fares are such as you will see nowhere else in the world. I have been in all of the great capitals of the world from Paris to Pekin and I have nowhere seen such horses and such driving as in St. Petersburg. Every other man owns a fast team and all drive as though the devil was after them. A great many of the horses are of the Ormany of the norses are of breed, big tall, well-made s, all of whom are high step. They have a touch of Arabian blood biacks. in them and they are trained so that they step in time and go very fast. The average speed of these carriage horses on the street cannot be less than four minutes to the misrace along at a breakneck pace. I have been in St. Petersburg over a week and I have not seen a horse walk yet, and one of the ex-Hing incidents of life here is the narroy escapes which you seem to be constant making whonever you go out to drive. You are always wondering how your driver falled to tear off the wheels of the man you just passed, or how you escaped being killed by the fast trotters which just whitzed by you The Hacks of Petersburg.

The droskies are among the most comfort able rigs I have ever rinden in. If you could but a Japanese jinriksha on four whoels, but a seat in front of it and harness a horse instead of a man to it you would have some thing like a St. Petersburg drosky. Or i you would cut down a victoria to half size make the wheels no bigger than those of a baby carriage and put the bed of the rig about a foot from the ground you would have the body of the best sort of drosky. If you wish the poorer class you must take off the back and you have a feir night along these Hussian streets. drosky horses are guite as curious as the vehicles they pull and their drivers are equally strange. The horses seem to be harnessed with thongs and you could cut the whole outfit out of a pair of Russian toppoots. There are no tugs and no crup which goes around the horse's neck and over which stands a great wooden bow, two fee the horse well up. The shafts are fastened directly to the axies of the front wheels and the driver has woven reins. The drivers are invariably Russians, and they speak no Eng lish. They dress in long blue Mother Hub bard coats, which reach to their feet and which are belted in at the waist with bright like inverted sidtions, and they all past themselves to make them look fat. They are as roomstured schoe as you will find any-where, and you can hire the best of them for about 50 cents an hour. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

In his desirium the other day poor Cyrus rield suignantly demonstrated how compictely the memory of one of man's greatest feats possessed him. "Pack my grip," he cried again and hgain. "I must get to Val-entia Bay before the steamer lands the cable. I'm sure that an error has been made,

THE HAVING TIME.

Alfred Cole in Portland Transcript. Click, click, click goes the mowing machine.
With its shields of iron and falchons keen.
As over the piain it speeds.
Like a proud triumphal car,
Like a chariot of war.
With foaming, panting steeds.

The field with a thrill of fear is stirred, The startled bobolink has heard The warning and goes in quest Of his mater together they fly, Now circling low, now high, Above their rush-hidden nest.

but the iron oppressor's work is wron bt With a swift career that sparein naught.

And the tail grass, purple-crowned.

With the flowers in fragrant bloom

Go down in common doom.

And he withered on the ground. Thus the sons of toll their tasks fulfill.

When the successfury with space were butthe the summer days with songs were to the the storily mover whet his scythe. And the best man, never loth pride Led the having crew with pride Turoup the field's sweet-scented tide. Turning the double swath.

ose followed by boys, bare-foot and brown Cheerily filled each hour. Ever watchful for size of shower, Till the sound of the dinner horn.

Then the bobolink might safely rest; for a shield of grass to mark its best By the mower was kindly spared And he stayed his brawny arm. Lest some nestling suffer harm. For they all his friendships shared.

We will honor with song our modern ways. CONNURTATIONS.

It is said that one in every ten of the working women support their husbands. It is amorether useless to try to talk not ics to the man who was married only a week

"Afore than that. He threw in \$150

Short wedding tours are the fashion nowas they have always been with the people who can't afford long ones. When the octogenarian falls in love it is always easy for him to devise plenty of rea ons why a young girl of twenty should wan

A Bultimore bachelor wofuses to marry be cause he "considers young married women the most ill-behaved creatures in existence. Who gave the secret away? Terwilliger - Miss Playne doesn't like you id tellow. She says you're a concerted nop mjay. Jerolomon...The reason Miss Playre doesn't like me is because I am not a poppin

Eshel's wedding! He binyed a foueral march as the bride and groom walked down the alse." "He was one of Ethel's list of re-

ting along with her new music teacher Mrs. Pinkerly-Spiendidly. She has only It was rather bard on the enterprising American who married therteen times in Zacatecas, Mex., to have the governor apring as old law on him which forbids any mas to

Mrs. Bingley-How is your daughter get

marry more than nine times. The fact that "of the 328,000 divorces granted in the United States during the last twenty years 316,000 were granted at the request of wives." proves conclusively that a man is much more open to conviction than a

After a man has been an usber at a wedding thirty or forty times it gives him a eight hour question.

Woman.

solid pain when one of his friends comes up to hem and says, "Well old man, this ought to convince you that it's about time for you to do something of this kind yourself. The marriage of Helene Boulanger, second daughter of "le brav general," to M. Paul

quiet manner at the cathedral of Versailles, in contrast to the wedding of her younger sister, who married M. Driant in 1888. One of the pretty autumn weddings will be that of Miss Constance Spencer of New York and Mr. Maurice Hecksher of Phila-delphia. The fiances, who is a very pretty girl has lived at Orange with her parents

somewhat recently, when they moved

daughter of "le bray general," to M. Paul Auguer de Sacty, was receprated in the most

into the city. An international weading on the taple is that of Miss Minnie Brisland of Brooklyn and Count de Tollin of Austria. As a mat-ter of course, Miss Brisland has an immense fortune, having resently inherited as much as \$2,000,000 from her grandfather, who was one of the wealthy California wine mer-chants. This money came to her on her 21st birthday, having been previously in charge of Mr. J. J. Camp of California. An unus-ual resture of the fishes, Count of Tollin, is that he has a large fortune, his wealth being estimated at some \$1,000,000.

A notable international wedding was that of Miss Bess.e French of New York and Colonel Eaton of the Grenadler guards, which took place in London Thursday. The three American girls who were the brides-maids - Miss Pinchof. Miss Flora Davis and Miss Pannic Tailor-received a great deal of attention from the British army men at the wedding. The bride is tall and has a fine plexion. She looked quite gorgeous in her wending apparel, which was splendid as pos-sible. The white satin from had a court train of great length, which was bordered with embroidery and banded with estrich tips. The front was covered with a mass of colwebby point face. The rufflings of it on th corsage were secured with large dia-mond sprays, some of very unique design. The point ince veil was held with a tiara of diamonds arranged to the ribbon fashion in regular successive rows.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

Uncle Sam has 300,000 commercial drum-In Great Britain 0,000 women work araund

There more women bookkeepers than men in France

A Chicago factory manufactures shoes for There has been no enange in blacksmith's

toom for 300 years. Mexican bricklayers lay 500 bricks in 11 bours; American, 2,500 in nine hours.

In 1880 the product of the factories of the thirtoen southern states was valued at \$815-934 794. In 1891 it was \$800,024,500. If all the locomotives in the United States

were coupled together they would make a train of solid from and steel over 300 miles The largest grain elevator in the world was built at Minneapolis Junction to leed. The main building is 200 feet long 92 feet wide and 175 high. Its storing capacity is 2,000,000 bu shells of grain.

The chief of the | bureau of statistics has made a report showing that the exports from the United States for the 12 months ended March 31 amounted to \$1,006,284,505, as against \$672,008,286 in the previous year. The imports were valued at \$672,008,085, as against \$605,000,004 in the previous year.

The New 55-hour law went into operation Massachusette a few days age. It is inended to limit the the bours of work for per week. The law is likely to lead to com-plications, as employers who have been geting 60 hours' labor per week may insist The putcome will be regarded with interest me of the bearing it will have upon the