

DEFENDS THE LORDS

Smalley Points Out Reasons for the Hereditary House's Retention.

RUMORS OF ITS MODIFICATION

Talk in England of Making its Membership Elective Hereafter.

SALISBURY MUST DECIDE ITS FATE

His Faith in the Present Body Founded on Experience.

ON THE SINGULAR COURSE OF FRANCE

Barbarity in Madagascar Set Side by Side with its Fawing on Russia

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—(Special Telegram.)—Lord Londonderry is quoted as saying on Friday in the course of an after-dinner speech at Ripon that he thinks the House of Lords could be improved. That is a very moderate opinion. He added that he hoped the unionists would grapple with the question. That is a much more doubtful matter. Lord Rosebery told Lord Salisbury in the House itself in 1888, while the conservatives were in power, that the gravest charge against him was his failure to do anything toward reform of the upper chamber. But now comes the thirteenth radical London paper, with a positive statement that the conservative leaders intend to make the House of Lords an elective body. There could not be a worse authority. The conservatives have not hitherto been in the habit of confiding their plans to their radical opponents. I know of no reason why they should do so now. Who are the conservative leaders who announce their intentions to the world through this radical medium? They might be difficult to identify.

Lord Londonderry was viceroy of Ireland in the last conservative government. When Lord Salisbury formed his present cabinet he invited his ex-vice-roy to enter it as lord of the privy seal. Lord Londonderry declined, much to the regret of his party friends, who think he has in him the stuff of a capable and judicious minister. He has since been mentioned as a probable ambassador to Paris on the retirement of Lord Dufferin. In such a post as that he would have, as he had in the Irish viceroyalty, the advantage of Lady Londonderry's social gifts and prestige, and the advantage is very great. High as is Lord Londonderry's position, however, he is hardly the man who would be chosen to announce a great departure on a political issue, which is perhaps the most momentous that can now be raised in the English political world.

SALISBURY THE SUPREME ORACLE. The subject is one on which one man can speak with authority and one only. The prime minister is the only possible mouthpiece of the ministry on this question. Not only because he is prime minister, but because he is Lord Salisbury. We never do justice to Lord Salisbury in America. We call him a Tory and so dismiss him. He is known in England, even to his opponents, as a man of strong convictions. One of the strongest of his convictions is a belief in the hereditary principle. The hereditary principle is, for many purposes, out of date, but not in his view, as the basis of the constitution of the House of Lords. He clings to that. He may very probably do a great injury to his order and the chamber which he rightly regards as a bulwark against revolutionary legislation. It would be easy to give way if he considered expediency merely. Looked at as a matter of principle his position is perfectly intelligible. The House of Lords is to him, and is, in fact, the one constitutional safeguard against the innovations of a radical majority when there happens to be a radical majority in the House of Commons. Were it not for the House of Lords the majority of the moment might overturn the constitution or break up the empire during a single sitting. There is no supreme court with power to intervene, no check more to stand for the preservation of the scheme has been brought forward. Till it has, says Lord Salisbury, I stand by things as they are. The present scheme is not perfect, but it works well. If you add, and the general conservative conviction that it works well, Lord Salisbury's personal partiality for the hereditary principle as a principle, you begin to get some notion of the difficulties which stand in the way of reforming the House of Lords, and of abolishing or seriously modifying its hereditary basis.

FRENCH VICTORIES IN MADAGASCAR. The French in Madagascar have won two "victories" over the Hovas, or else announced one victory twice over. They defeated, if we may believe the telegrams, 6,000 Hovas with a French loss of no killed and three wounded. It does not sound very glorious, but we may put it in the other scale, 2,000 French soldiers dead or in the hospital from fever. Even then the cause of republicanism in Europe does not gain much from the spectacle of Madagascar, or from the freebooting practiced on that island under the republican flag. It may be a question whether it gains much more from an observance of France and Russia or whether the coming visit of President Faure to the czar will add much to the dignity or prestige of France throughout Europe. President Faure is a self-invited guest. He will be received with splendor, no doubt, and with every kind of ceremonial observance which may flatter French vanity. But the position of dependence which France occupies toward Russia will remain the same. Oddly enough, it is from Germany that the voice comes that may do something to soothe French susceptibilities on the subject. The Kreuz Zeitung of Berlin has been publishing an alarmist article on the imminence of a European war, and saying that the trumpet note which will summon the vast armies to the field will come, not from St. Petersburg, but from Paris. In other words, the deciding voice in hostilities is to be French, and not Russian. The French must have read that with delight, but it cannot be true. It contradicts anything that is known and much

ROAST FOR MR. ROSE

Latest Challenger for America's Cup Openly Criticized in London.

HIS LETTER BRINGS OUT PROTESTS

Construed as a Reflection on the Course of Lord Dunsen.

ITS WITHDRAWAL MAY BE FORCED

Adverse Utterances of Press and People Powerful in the Premises.

CAUSTIC COMMENT OF THE STANDARD

Presumption of Anyone to Dare to Challenge Until Conditions Suit

Great Britain's Peculiar Notions Bitterly Rebuked.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, Sept. 28.—(New York World Cable—Special Telegram.)—The leading English yachtsmen express the curious conviction that Mr. Rose's challenge for the America's cup will eventually come to nothing. I have heard this said many times during the past week by men of authority in the yachting world, but being pressed for reasons none is given. Perhaps it has its only basis in the very widespread feeling here that Mr. Rose's challenge "without conditions" is a reflection on Lord Dunsen, and therefore on the Royal Yacht Squadron, which organization is held in almost superstitious veneration by a nation which worships what is the most exclusive, next to the Jockey club association of the country, admittance to which is valued by rich and even noble of England as an honor hardly to be understood by democratic America. Membership in the Royal Yacht Squadron is the fondest hope of every aspiring rich commoner, and even of noblemen who are not in the habit of racing, or technical position. It is at present, at least, considered quite impossible that Mr. Rose can be elected to membership this year or before next September. It is, in fact, the habit of the squadron to "puff" even an available candidate at several elections before final success, possibly an exhibition of the exclusiveness. As already noted in our correspondence, Mr. Clarke, the owner of Staniton, and Mr. Walker, owner of Alisa, were unsuccessful candidates, even while their respective yachts were Britannia's foremost competitors.

STILL RANKLES IN LONDON. Since the many confessions of high English authorities on yachting, Lord Dunsen's unsportsmanlike conduct, which I called last week, there has been a recrudescence of bitter comment in the newspapers, helped along by the London Times' New York correspondence, which has lately been very hostile to the Defender syndicate. The Daily Standard, which is more fiery even than the Times, has a paragraph unduly illustrating the general sentiment against Mr. Rose's challenge, and not especially "Mr. Rose" as referring to one of the first London bankers, whose father was made baronet for conspicuous service to the empire. "The announcement that a Mr. C. D. Rose sent over a challenge for America's cup will create none of the satisfaction in this country that it is said to produce in New York. There was every reason to hope that after the recent fiasco no British yachtsman would take a vessel across the Atlantic to challenge for the cup until conditions had been placed on a fair footing, the new and illegal deed of gift canceled, equitable rules and conditions laid down, and, above all, arrangements made for the sale of a large town, and admitting of a fair trial of speed, uninterrupted and undisturbed. On this point it seemed that British yachtsmen were unanimous, and to say the least, it is extraordinary that a challenge should have been thus hastily dispatched by a gentleman whose name is little known in yachting circles, even before Lord Dunsen's withdrawal of his entry. Given in such a way a challenge would send a reflection on the course pursued by Lord Dunsen, a thorough sportsman and one of the keenest and most enthusiastic yachtsmen. There is probably no cheaper way to obtain notoriety than to build a large racing yacht, and so long as yachts simply race in British waters, as it is proper sport, no one grudges the notoriety so gained. When, however, it comes to a vessel claiming to represent British yachting in an international contest and a challenge is given under such circumstances as those now existing, the verdict of English yachtsmen on the affair will be all but unanimously hostile."

STARTLED STAIN LONDON. The most notable innovation in English journalism within my knowledge was the publication by the Morning Chronicle today of a two-column illustrated interview with Jane Cakebread, a notorious prostitute who has been convicted 283 times in London police courts for drunkenness. Such an ungodly publication in a leading London newspaper would have cost it the respect, if not the subscriptions, of half its readers five years ago. Today's interview, however, is evidently written by a member of the editorial staff and is illustrated by Paul May of the Punch staff. Jane has lately called the sympathy of Lady Henry Somerset, who provided her with a cottage in the country and a small income, but Jane refused both, and was last night arrested again at her old home in Hertfordshire, from which she came to London forty years ago as a smart parlour maid.

ALL PAPERS continue to discuss the proposal for the ransom of Rome, but, as was to be expected from Great Britain's relations to the Triple alliance, in a hostile spirit. The continental newspapers have also given their project much attention, but with a very varying view, according to the political sympathies involved. Cardinal Richelieu's aid to your Paris correspondent yesterday that he had no personal knowledge of the proposal and regretted he could not express an opinion about the matter, except that at first sight he feared such an attempt would encounter serious opposition in France.

SYMPATHY FOR WILDE EXHIBITS. Various rumors come from Wadsworth prison, where Oscar Wilde is serving his sentence. A published report that his mind was failing was recently denied to your correspondent by a police official who insists the prisoner, but the absolute reliance about

MENDING THE LORDS

Unionists Admit the Necessity of Curtailing Their Power.

SIMPLY HEADING OFF THE RADICALS

Letter Not Inclined to Accept Anything Short of Their Abolition.

ARMY SIMPLY AN ASYLUM FOR THE RICH

Its Value as a Fighting Force Deteriorating Under Existing Conditions.

IS TOO EXPENSIVE FOR A POOR MAN

Duke of York to Be Promoted to the Flag Rank in January—Prominent Jews Oppose One of the Plans of the Rothschilds.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, Sept. 28.—Reform of the House of Lords has, in the last two days, become a topic of principal discussion. While nothing may come of it immediately or in the near future, the vigor with which the subject is being handled in the press and public addresses indicates that the heaven is working which will ultimately give the House of Lords a semblance of a representative chamber. The speech of the marquis of Londonderry at a banquet at Ripon last night, in which he admitted that the House of Lords is susceptible of improvement, and expressed the hope that the unionists would grapple with the question, was heartily welcomed by the unionist press and appears to confirm the statement published in the Daily Chronicle yesterday morning that the conservative leaders contemplated introducing a measure in favor of the reform of the House of Lords.

It is suggested, however, that there is a possibility that this is another scheme emanating from Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, with a view to further "dangling" radicals. The latter, however, would consent to no reform which would leave the House of Lords in existence, with the power of rejecting or modifying measures adopted by the House of Commons. It is thought possible, however, that the radicals might be induced to accept as an alternative of abolition some reform measure which would leave the Lords the mere power of referendum to the people regarding any bill which they might decline to accept.

MONTAGUE AGAINST ROTHSCHILDS. There is trouble in the Jewish colony over Lord Rothschild's scheme to build a colossal synagogue clergy house and Jewish settlement in Whitechapel at a cost of \$200,000. Sir Samuel Montague declares that he will oppose the scheme to the utmost. Whitechapel is already congested with Jews and rents there are as high as in Mayfair. It has been pointed out by Sir Samuel, while the government is meditating anti-alien legislation to attract still more Jews to London, it would be far better, he thinks, to try to induce the Jews to leave England for some of the colonies beyond the ocean.

THE COURT JOURNAL draws the attention of Parliament to a scandal which has already been dealt with by Emperor William, as the expenses of regimental life in England render it impossible for any but the wealthy to put their sons in the army. The cavalry, it is asserted, is going to pieces because its officers are drawn from the idle rich and the infantry is in a fair way to follow unless the regulations are modified so as to enable the sons of poor gentlemen, who are willing to work hard to enter the service.

The duke of York, who is now a captain in the navy, will be promoted to the flag rank in January. The prince is due in London from abroad tonight. He will attend the Leeds festival Tuesday and Wednesday, goes to Deepdene Saturday, and to Newmarket for the second October meeting, and from thence to Scotland to visit his daughter, the duchess of Fife, at Mar Lodge.

BALLARD SMITH. ONLY TWO OF THE DEAD WHITES. Some Physicians Still Claim that the Disease Is Not Cholera.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—The barkentine S. G. Wilder arrived today and brought the first authentic advice from Honolulu relative to the cholera epidemic. Wilder sailed on September 11. The Associated press correspondent says: Seventy-two people have been attacked with cholera since the plague broke out. Of that number fifty-two have died, and but two white people were among the victims. During the last forty-eight hours but one new case has been reported. It is believed that the disease is now in check and that it is only a matter of a few weeks when it will be totally eradicated. The citizens' sanitary movement already shows good results. A house to house inspection is made twice a day and all suspicious cases are sent to the hospital. The natives will not report cases of sickness, they appear to be afraid of white doctors, who threaten to kill them.

As a result of almost suspended business, many Hawaiians are out of work and there appears to be real distress among them. A relief station has been opened at which all natives may secure supplies of food and rations.

There is still some doubt as to the real nature of the scourge. The majority of medical men agree that it is Asiatic cholera, but there are some who maintain that it is purely local disease. Many of the cases have been traced and with few exceptions the practice of eating raw fish has been responsible for the sickness. The sale of fish from the harbor has been prohibited. A quarantine by other islands is still maintained against Honolulu. Provisions are growing short outside of this city and it is believed that steamers will be chartered at San Francisco to load for Hilo on Hawaii and Kahului on Maui.

CHICAGO MAN ARRESTED AT LIVERPOOL. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28.—Luke Carmon, who gave his residence as Thirty-fifth street, near Indiana avenue, Chicago, was arrested here on Thursday as he was about to take passage on board the steamer Cephalonia for Boston. In the police court today he was charged with abducting Kate McLroy of Manor Hamilton, county of Leitrim, Ireland. The girl was charged with larceny. They were remanded to the Manor Hamilton court.

VICTIMS OF THE STORM FOUND. Two Children in Wyoming Who Perished During Saturday's Blizzard. RAWLINS, Wyo., Sept. 28.—(Special Telegram.)—Frank Nevin's two little boys, aged 11 and 13, who were lost last Saturday's storm while looking for the cows, were found today by a party of ranchmen nearly five miles from the ranch and lying together under a shivering rock. The bodies were immediately brought to town and several hundred people viewed the remains.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Generally Fair; Slightly Cooler; Northerly Winds.

1. Smalley Defends the House of Lords. English Press Roasts Mr. Rose. Reforming the Lords in Public Debate. Hohenzollern Drop the Gertrude.

2. Ben Harrison is Not a Candidate. General Schofield Retired for Age. Durrant Defense Has Little Hope. Three New Receivers Appointed.

3. Republican County Convention's Work. Delegates Quickly Close Session. How Spoken Robbed the City.

4. Last Week in the Social World. Dr. Baetzon's Musical Letter. Among the Secret Societies.

5. Adams County Republicans Happy. O'Brien Calls on the Governor. Council Bluffs Local Matters.

6. Baltimore Wins the Pennant. Records Broken at Travers Island. Sewanhaka Cup Remains on This Side.

8. Street Gang Again Shaken Up. 10. Woman: Her Ways and Her Wo-ld. 11. Owen Lovejoy in Congress. Progress of Electricity.

12. Editorial and Comment. 13. Irrigation is Successful. An Amusement Note and Gospel. Glories of Idaho Mountains.

14. On the Art of Glassmaking. 15. Commercial and Financial News. 16. Origin and Extent of Trap Shooting. Career of John J. Ingalls. Buildings Grouped at Atlanta.

18. Weekly Grist of Sporting Gossip. 19. Around the World on Wheels. 20. At the Battle of New Orleans.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by the Associated Press.) mmo Par des Animaux Infusores Pouvant Vivre Sansoxygène Libre. In 1874 the National Assembly accorded to M. Pasteur, as a reward chiefly for his investigations on fermentation, a life annuity of 12,000 francs. He was raised to the rank of grand officer of the Legion of Honor October 3, 1878.

His reception to the French academy took place April 27, 1882, when he delivered a panegyric on M. Litre, to whose chair he had succeeded. In the same year the council of the Society of Arts awarded the Albert medal of the society to M. Pasteur for his researches in connection with fermentation, the preservation of wines and the propagation of zymotic disease in silkworms and domestic animals.

Of late years M. Pasteur has devoted himself to the study of inoculation for disease other than smallpox, and has achieved some very remarkable results in the prevention of hydrophobia, patients from all parts of Europe and even from America traveling to Paris to put themselves under his care. Large subscriptions were raised in France to form an "Institute Pasteur," where the methods of that discoverer could be practiced and taught.

On July 1, 1889, a meeting was convened at the Mansion house in London for the purpose of hearing statements by Sir James Paget and others in favor of establishing a Pasteur institute in England. The prince of Wales contributed 100 guineas toward that object. The meeting was attended by several Frenchmen under the direction of the pupils of Pasteur, for the purpose of affording relief to Americans who could spare neither the time nor money to make the trip to Europe for the purpose of placing themselves directly under the care of the great chemist.

The cholera epidemic in 1882 led M. Pasteur to investigate the cause of cholera, which proved successful in the case of animals. On December 27, 1882, M. Pasteur's 70th birthday was enthusiastically celebrated before a representative official assembly at the Sorbonne. April 21, a mural tablet was unveiled in his honor at the Ecole Normale. Last May considerable comment was caused by M. Pasteur refusing a decoration tendered to him by the German government. The decision was generally applauded by the French press, but was condemned by the German press and some of the medical and scientific magazines, the ground being taken that the drawing of national lines in this manner would have a tendency to retard the advancement of science.

ENGLAND HAS A HOT SPELL, TOO. Warm Weather of the Last Week a Record Breaker for Misery. (Copyrighted, 1895, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, Sept. 28.—The extraordinarily hot weather has eclipsed all other topics in England this week. Tuesday, the highest thermometer indicated 85 degrees in the shade in London, and 135 in the sun. The record is 20 degrees above the average and 4 degrees higher than on any previous day of this summer. The weather since Tuesday has shown little improvement, the mercury on each day rising to 84 degrees or higher.

There have been numerous cases of sunstroke during the week and several fatalities have resulted in various parts of the country. At Newmarket, where the first October race meeting opened on Tuesday, the heat has been terrible, 90 degrees in the shade having been recorded. This has had a disastrous effect upon the horses, and has greatly affected the attendance at the races. Only a handful of people witnessed the big race of the meeting on Thursday, the big Jockey Club stakes, in which last year's and this year's derby winners ran. The majority of men on the grounds followed the example which was set by Lord Rosebery and wore white flannel suits and carried white umbrellas. Throughout the country the suffering from heat has been extreme. In many large factories it was found necessary to suspend work. In London there has been a general abandonment of frock coats and tail hats, and straw hats and suits of the lightest material have been adopted in their stead.

The great rush homeward of tourists from the United States seems to be over. None of the steamers which sailed this week was quite full. The Lahn took Mrs. William Walter Phelps of New Jersey; Mr. Brande Matthews of New York; Mr. Norman Williams and family of Chicago, and Mr. Clifford Johnson of Chicago. The latter is returning after an absence of eighteen months, which he has spent in making a tour around the world. Mr. M. H. De Young, proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle, and Mrs. De Young and Dr. Trauerworth of Los Angeles sailed by the Aurora. Mr. De Young has secured many additional treasures for the California museum, among them being the throne chair of Napoleon the Great.

It is rumored that Mrs. Langtry contemplates marriage with Sir Robert Peel in the event of her securing a divorce in the courts of California. It is usually linked in society papers that Sir Robert, who visited New York last year was the occasion of a great deal of gossip on both sides of the water, has little beyond his title, but Mrs. Langtry is still rich. Sir Robert is 23 years of age, while Mrs. Langtry is in her 44th year.

The Daily News says that the engagement of the Duke of Marlborough and the millionaire Miss Vanderbilt gives additional support to the theory that the principle of equality is doomed in America.

TAKING A NEW TACK

Chancellor Hohenzollern Will Abandon the Alliance with the Centrists.

FORMING A NEW LEGISLATIVE MAJORITY

Good Prospect of Securing the Passage of Government Measures.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE IN ILL-FAVOR AGAIN

Result of His Late Visit to St. Petersburg Given as the Cause.

RELATIONS OF THE COURTS STRAINED

Actions and Speeches at the French Army Manoeuvres Angered the Kaiser—Battle Canal Not Proving Popular.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by the Associated Press.)

BELLIN, Sept. 28.—Prince von Hohenzollern, the German imperial chancellor, has abandoned the attempt to secure a majority in the Reichstag through the aid of the centrist. The centrist party furnished ample proof last winter of being both irreconcilable and unreliable, and Prince Bismarck's advice on this point is said to have changed the opinion that Prince von Hohenzollern formerly held. Negotiations are now on foot between the factions of the conservative party and the national liberals, and moderates to secure concerted action throughout the next session of the Reichstag on the most vital of the government measures. The movement, which is almost certain to succeed, will give the government a more stable majority than ever Chancellor von Caprivi had.

Among the principal government measures which will be introduced at the coming session of the Reichstag are: For reform of the bureau; for the protection of mechanical trades against dishonest competition; for the relief of agriculture, and for the federation of husbandmen.

In preparation for the two latter measures facts are being collected throughout the empire bearing on the subject of the agricultural depression, which will be laid before the Reichstag. The government does not intend to introduce any new taxation bills at the approaching session.

FOUND TRAITOIS AT HOME. Among those who have been arrested in connection with the discovery that secrets regarding the national defense were being sold to the French is a former Bavarian army officer, Ludwig Pfeiffer, in whose rooms in Berlin were found models and drawings of German defensive works and letters from the French military bureau. Altogether some fifteen arrests have been made. The persons accused will be tried at Leipzig. The drawings and models seized are for the most part descriptive of the new heavy ordnance and plans of fortifications, but three letters found are reported to have contained instructions from the War department at Paris itself.

Two companies of soldiers accompanied Emperor William to Rominten when he went thither upon his shooting expedition. The soldiers serve as an imperial body guard, denying everybody access or near approach to the emperor. This innovation is due to the fact that both at Potsdam and Stettin Emperor William received many threatening letters, apparently emanating from socialists and anarchists, and that he was approached on several occasions by suspicious appearing persons.

Emperor William has been having his usual sporting luck at Rominten. He killed twenty-three stags with his own hand on Thursday. He has ordered that St. Rupert's birthday, which occurs on November 3, shall be kept by a great chase in Grunewald, near Berlin, to which King Albert of Saxony is invited.

Mr. R. Knille, representing R. G. Dan & Co. of New York, has just completed a tour through Germany. He reports that exports from the United States into Germany are constantly increasing, especially in the lines of furniture and fruits. About 200 commercial travelers from the United States are now on their way, preparing to open up fresh channels of trade for American made goods, and are meeting with a reasonable measure of success.

HOHENLOHE IN ILL-FAVOR. The relations between Emperor William and Prince Hohenzollern are so strained that it would not be surprising if there should be a new incumbent of the imperial chancellorship before the expiration of a year from the date the prince was appointed to the office, October 27, 1894.

The visit of Prince Hohenzollern to St. Petersburg, the early part of this month, had proved an unfortunate one for him officially, however it may have resulted pecuniarily. It was alleged at the time that the chancellor's errand, while primarily of an official nature, was of a personal object, Prince von Hohenzollern desiring to obtain permission from the czar that his wife might hold the estates in Russia of her deceased brother, Prince Saxe-Wittgenstein, which are said to be worth 50,000,000 marks. The advances which the German imperial chancellor made on this occasion to the Russian government were no more favorably received than others which had preceded them, and the fact that under such circumstances Prince Hohenzollern should have asked a personal favor of the czar has, according to current report, greatly angered Emperor William.

In this connection it may be added that the effectiveness of the exchange of commitments between Prince Lobanoff, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, and Emperor William on the one side and President Faure and the French ministers and army officers on the other, at the recent army maneuvers on the Vosges have not softened the feelings of Emperor William towards the Russians. There is, indeed, a decidedly strained feeling at present existing between the two courts and two nations.

The traffic of the Baltic canal has not developed in a way to meet the expectations of its promoters. Owing to numerous accidents, and the high toll charged, only 700 vessels passed through the canal during the month of August. The fact that a still higher scale of charges is going into effect on Tuesday, October 1, is likely to further reduce the traffic through the canal. The government, however, appears to be confident of the ultimate success of the canal, for it has refused to accede to the appeals of the Stettin and Kiel Chambers of Commerce for a reduction in the schedule of rates. The government has decided to appoint a naval commission to inquire into the conditions of transit through the canal, especially from a military point of view. Prince Henry of Prussia has been appointed a rear admiral of the Austrian navy.