

TALKS TO THE POPE

Editor Brunetiere Has an Interview with His Holiness.

LEO INTERESTED IN UNITED STATES

His Encyclical on Manitoba Schools Will Soon Be Out.

ENGLISH CLERGYMEN NEATLY OUTWITTED

Try to Head Off the Marriage of Leila Bayard Cook.

CEREMONY PERFORMED IN ANOTHER PLACE

Clerical Party Meets with a Crushing Defeat in the Recent Elections for the London School Board.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—(Special.)—The cablegram—Special Telegram—M. Brunetiere, editor of Revue Des Deux Mondes, World correspondent at Rome, cables that he had an interview yesterday with the pope, who spoke with him at length regarding his recent visit to the United States. He informed his holiness that his book on America was almost finished and its striking feature will be investigation into the marvelous financial, social and mechanical progress of the states. The pope is deeply interested in everything relating to America and asked for an early copy. Brunetiere's work, the pope's encyclical on the Manitoba school difficulty is now printed and will be published shortly.

The movement in the Church of England against the remarriage of divorced persons received a remarkable, though diverting, exemplification this week. Miss Leila Bayard Cook, cousin of the late American ambassador, was to be married at the fashionable church of St. Mary Abbots at Kensington by Canon Grant, who came specially from Portsmouth to perform the ceremony, as Canon Pennefather, vicar of the church, refused to officiate. Thirty clergymen gathered in the church to protest against the ceremony, as the bridegroom, Fitzroy Lyon, an officer of the first life guards, had divorced his first wife, but the technical never appeared and the band of protesting clergymen congratulated themselves on the glorious victory. However, they learned to their deep chagrin later that while they had been deep in St. Mary Abbots the ceremony was being quietly performed at another church a quarter of a mile off. The action of these clergymen caused a violent controversy in church circles, their opponents contending that they had no right to adopt these intemperate tactics against the performance of what is a legal ceremony under both Protestant and canonical law and the civil law of the country. Their conduct would be brought before the ecclesiastical courts were not the church authorities afraid that an adverse judgment would be the cause of irreparable dissension among the clergy, an increasingly large body of whom opposes the remarriage of divorced persons.

SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS. Elections for the London school board have resulted in the complete defeat of the clerical party, which for several years has had control of public education in the metropolis. The progressives, who were opposed to all religious teachings, have secured a substantial majority and will reverse the policy adopted by their predecessors of gradually enlarging the scope of dogmatic teaching in board schools. It has always been the progressive contention that the religious instruction is contrary to the education law under which school boards were created. This victory is the greatest ever achieved by the nonconformist party in London. The elections have, however, undoubtedly a general reaction against the present government, whose policy has been antagonistic to the board school system, because of its exclusion of religious instruction. "It forebodes a still greater triumph for the progressive party when the county council elections take place next March. We will then obtain again a big majority in the council," Salisbury's cabinet is undoubtedly losing ground all around and it only needs a closing up of the liberal and radical ranks to ensure a unionist defeat at the next parliamentary elections.

NEWSPAPER SUCCESS.

Harmsworth Brothers can boast the biggest and most rapid achievement recorded in English newspaper annals. The net profit of their publications, exclusive of the Daily Mail, whose success has been phenomenal and belongs to a separate company, has been for the last year \$175,000. They pay a dividend of 20 per cent and forward a large balance. Alfred C. Harmsworth, to whose individual exertions and ability this success is directly due, began his business in 1888 in a small room off Fleet street at a rent of \$3 a week. He says: "This business went through a greater period of adversity than most ventures. We had all kinds of difficulties of face, and while we can successfully present any kind of a journal, daily, weekly or monthly, I can assure you that for many months our business experienced struggles compared with which those of other successful newspapers were of little account, but out of adversity came knowledge and determination, and the narrowness of our circumstances compelled us to probe every detail of newspaper production. It was in the course of these inquiries that we discovered what is also true of many other British industries, that in journalism we were in many ways woefully behind the times."

Mr. Harmsworth has been indebted more to American newspapers than to any other source for his great success. The Daily Mail runs on American lines. The circulation of his company's publications amounts to a year to 196,000,000 and the literary payments reach \$500 per day. The other old established London dailies all feel more or less keenly the competition of the Daily Mail, and most of them are gradually assimilating its features.

GIDDY YOUNG DUKE. The young Duke of Manchester, son of Countess Yranga, has been again before the local court at Cambridge, where a lively stable keeper named Hopkins obtained judgment against him for \$245 for the hire of horses and carriages. Hopkins failed to get any reply to his demands for payment and applied for the duke's commitment to prison in default. This order the judge made, but suspended its execution for three

THAT NIKKI AFFAIR

Situation Much More Grave Than Colonial Officers Will Admit.

EFFORTS TO DISCREDIT REPORTS FAIL

Conflict Would Be the Natural Result of Policy Adopted.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT TAKES INITIATIVE

Chamberlain Makes Mistake in Following Its Lead.

BACKDOWN NOW SEEMS TO BE INEVITABLE

Embarrassment Might Be Avoided Had a Curt Note Been Sent to Paris, Calling Attention to French Aggressions.

(Copyright, 1897, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, Nov. 27.—The rumor of a conflict between French and British forces at Nikki, West Africa, is authoritatively denied, but the general evidence that was given to the rumor shows how grave the situation is. Since the initiation of the old policy of sending armed bands from Dahomey and Lagos, led by hot-headed officers, to assert the authority of their respective nations and to grab everything in sight which might still be unoccupied, it might be better that a collision was bound to occur sooner or later. Both governments have repeatedly been warned to recall these roving expeditions and await the settlement of the delimitation commission now sitting in Paris.

It is not difficult to apportion the blame for this state of affairs. That the French initiative, the system of raiding the contested territory in West Africa is indisputable, but the "Colonial Chamberlain," as Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the liberal leader, has nicknamed Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, has made a serious false step in following suit. If a diplomatic protest on the subject had been promptly lodged in Paris and vigorously pushed the whole question would probably have been amicably settled by this time, but instead of this the French have permitted to boldly invade the limits of British Lagos territory, fight the natives and occupy towns, so that they might more easily reach which is the subject of the dispute.

So far as known the marquis of Salisbury has not asked for reparation, or even for explanation, and the whole story appears to be incredible. If Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain have a settled policy regarding West Africa they have failed to make it known, and all they seem to be doing at present is to impress the French with the fact of the British unlimited "squeezability."

In the meanwhile another batch of eight British officers and noncommissioned officers sailed from Liverpool today for Lagos, West Africa, accompanied by a battery of six twelve-pounder Maxim-Nordenfledt howitzers, specially supplied by the colonial office without consultation with the war office. It is computed that when the forces in process of being dispatched are joined to the troops already there, Great Britain will have 4,000 troops in West Africa. Commenting on this fact the official Temps of Paris says: "The British troops will be received by our troops, who are already de facto in possession and who propose to remain so until the pending negotiations are settled by equitable compensations, legitimately shared by France and England. Until then we shall not sever."

WASHINGTON MONUMENT PROPOSED.

D. C. Murray, the novelist, in proposing a national subscription to erect in London a statue in honor of George Washington. Messrs. Bayard and Hay have both approved the scheme. The Daily Chronicle, however, questions whether the British should result in an imbecility of relations, and says: "Like all near relatives, England and America quarrel now and then. Perhaps some day it might occur to a boisterous jingo to make the statue of the father of his people the subject of an unflattering demonstration."

The engineering conflict apparently bodes ill to trade unionism. The essence of the provincial agreement is that "the masters' union" federation is to be introduced into any of the federation workhouses the conditions existing in any other workhouse without the consent of the tradespeople. The employers have in mind the question of piecework, in which the unions have no voice, prevailing in some shops and it is the right to substitute individual agreements for collective bargains which the masters are seeking to have. If this is accomplished it would mean that changes in the methods upon which the industry has hitherto been conducted as to menance every trades union in the country. Indeed the situation is regarded as being so critical that there is talk of summoning a national convention of representatives of all organized labor to discuss the matter.

COTTON TRADE CRISIS AGAIN.

The cotton trade crisis which it was hoped had passed is again to the fore. The operatives have consented to arbitration on the state of trade since November 1, and the employers desire to make the period from September 22 to the end of the year. The operatives have unanimously rejected this proposition and their vote will be communicated to the employers on Monday, when they must either adopt the views of the men or precipitate a lockout. The newspapers were apparently too preoccupied in crowding over the final of the important Venezuelan documents at Greytown, which was immediately hailed as settling the case, and as a useful rebuff to American meddling in their neighbors' concerns. The colonial office now announces that the value of the documents is believed to be altogether insignificant, and that they will not necessitate an alteration in the statement of the British case as already submitted. Sugar beet growing has received a decided impetus in the report of this season's crop in Essex and Suffolk, where a revival of this erstwhile flourishing industry has been attended with such encouraging results. Already a factory at Greenlock has been reopened for the handling of the product of the experimental plantings. An analysis of the

KAISER IS CAUTIOUS

Consults with Russia Before Taking Action Toward China.

HIS PLANS APPROVED AT ST. PETERSBURG

Occupation of Kiao Chau Will Probably Be Permanent.

GERMANY LONG SOUG IT THE OPPORTUNITY

William Credited with Desire to Forestall England's Ambition.

PRINCE HEVRY COVETS NAVAL GLORY

German Press Demands that the Government Take Possession of the Chinese Bay as a War Measure.

(Copyright, 1897, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, Nov. 27.—The presence of Emperor William at Kiel upon the occasion of swearing in the naval recruits has had the expected effect of clearing the situation, so far as Germany's attitude toward China and Hayti is concerned. Within two months a squadron of eight fine cruisers, having on board 3,500 men, will be assembled in Chinese waters, and the fact that Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of his majesty, is to command half this force, lends probability to reports current in government circles that the work is expected, as Prince Henry's great ambition for years has been to win naval laurels.

Furthermore, the correspondent here of the Associated Press has been told by men who were at Kiel upon the occasion referred to, that Emperor William, in conversation with Admiral von Knorr, commander in chief of the imperial navy, and with Prince Henry, made use of the expression: "We must forestall England."

This remark was made while the emperor was enquiring on the situation in China and dwelling on the fact that the advantage gained by the quick action of the German naval forces in Kiao Chau bay must be followed by an adequate strengthening of the squadron by forces available.

EMPEROR MAKES INQUIRIES.

In this connection the correspondent of the Associated Press learns that within three days of the receipt of the news of the murder of the German missionaries, the emperor, through the German ambassador at Vienna and St. Petersburg, made confidential inquiries as to whether Germany would be opposed in Chinese waters in case circumstances should render the seizure of territory necessary. The replies obtained were wholly satisfactory. It was believed that the emperor was anxious to know whether the German ambassador at Vienna and St. Petersburg, made confidential inquiries as to whether Germany would be opposed in Chinese waters in case circumstances should render the seizure of territory necessary. The replies obtained were wholly satisfactory. 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