THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

SUNDAY,

MAY 24,

GOLD IS DEMANDED

In Large Quantities by the Bank of England to Pay Maturing Bills.

RATE OF DISCOUNT RAISED

By the Bank in Order to Accumulate the Money Needed and Strengthen Its Position.

OTHER GREAT BANKS CALLED IN

To Assist the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street in the New Policy She Is at Present Pursning.

THE FLOW OF GOLD FROM AMERICA

Is Exciting All Kinds of Surmises in Europe as to Its Cause, but the McKinley Bill is the Loudest Spoken Of.

GOOD TIMES AHEAD FOR THIS COUNTRY

THY CARLE TO THE DISPATCH.

LONDON, May 23,-An informal meeting was held vesterday at the Bank of England, when the Governor invited the co-operation of the six great banks, and tried to impress upon them the necessity of assisting the bank in maintaining discount rates and the value of call money. It is pointed out that £2,500,-000 of deposits must be shortly remitted to Russia, and bills to the extent of £1,500,-000 held by Russia are about to mature and must be paid in gold. In order to accumulate this sum and to strengthen its position, the bank has raised its minimum rate of discount to 5per cent and advanced its purchasing price for foreign gold coin of the standard of nine-tenths fine from 56 shillings Mpence per ounce to 76 shillings 61/2 pence. but before one-third of the amount required had gone into the Bank of England the joint stock banks and discount houses began to compete actively for bills, and discounts have now fallen from 4% per cent to under 4 per cent. Foreign exchanges have responded, and are again moving against

It was represented that it was useless for the Bank of England to use exceptional means to attract gold if it did not have the support of the other banks, and if this support was not given and the floating supply f money reduced, the other banks might have to face another scare and a disturbance of rates when present accumulations were withdrawn. The bank has accordingly reduced its purchasing price to 76s 6d and will likely further reduce it to the normal

A Settlement in Paris.

Extensive preparations are being made in Paris to meet the coming settlement, which nk of France have increased over 180,000,-000 francs since the middle of last month and every endeavor is being made to patch up weak positions. The markets to-day ave been generally weak on the selling of foreign stocks and Paris and American shares by a prominent house with German connections, which bought yesterday. The manager of a New York brokerage

house in London, who has been quoted before, has this to say about the European markets: "The Portuguese Government has succeeded in forming a new Cabinet, and to short-sighted people this may seem comforting. But it does not change their posi-tion in any way. The banks in Paris who syndicated their tobacco loan have done all they could to maintain the price of the Portuguese loan both in Paris and here, but you will notice from quotations on the Paris Bourse that the banks interested in this tobacco loan have all seen their shares depre-

Overloaded With Stocks.

"I still believe financial associations and stocks in Paris are overloaded with Continental and South American stocks, and they are merely putting off the day of trouble by making strenuous efforts to maintain the prices of what they hold. London is not uving for English account any of this stuff, but they are buying for foreign acmarket here, so as to maintain prices and, if possible, prevent trouble when the monthly settlement comes in Paris.

"This does not affect the American mar ket, except in a sympathetic way, and tf gold exports from your side ceases, we feel assured on this side that your bank statements, which showed so well their standing the large drain of gold from you, will certainly now show great improvement and great strength. If the exports of gold from your side are stopped, the highest authorities here look upon your market as going in for a big boom. Your crops are good; crops in Europe are bad. Your railways will have a big traffic and farmers will get a big price for their produce. That is why I consider that the rise on your side is a genuine one and one that can be depended upon, whereas the rise of the last few days in continental stocks is fictitious to the extreme.

Confidence Prevails in London

The houses in London that have been so much spoken about are now left alone, and confidence to a certain extent prevails in London. All look upon the action of the Bank of England as exceedingly clever, and the joint stock banks are to a certain extent bound to follow the lead and back the policy of the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street. The worst feature of the Paris market is not so much the immense amount of money they have got invested in continental government stocks as the fact of the

"France is not so much affected by a crash in Panamas or copper as by a lack of wheat, and the absolute necessity to buy from abroad what they cannot at home. This is not only a financial difficulty, but might turn out to be a political difficulty. An-American market is that the craze for South American gold shares is dying out. The mining market is dull in the extreme. The lively market will be the American one, and I believe on the bull side; all tends

heavy balance of trade created in favor of Europe by the McKinley bill, which has caused immense imports of European goods into the United States.

It Will Benefit America It is true that in the 11 months which ended on February 28, there was a differ-ence of about \$31,500,000 in net exports compared with the previous year; but this is scarcely sufficient to account for the heavy shipments. It is fruitless to look to the ordinary quarters for the reason that gold has been exported in defense of exchange and the balance of trade. It is perfectly plain that there will be an enor-mous balance of trade in favor of America next autumn, and that very heavy ship-ments of gold to New York will then be-

As matters stand this will be a grave dan-As matters stand this will be a grave danger to the money markets of Europe, for unless Russia is prepared to release large sums it will be practically impossible to find gold enough to satisfy all demands. Mr. Lidderdale, the Governor of the Bank of England, recognizes this danger and there is no doubt he will be prepared to meet it, as he has met the other intricate questions which demand his attention. It has been definitely announced that at the usual distribution of honors in connection with the Queen's birthhonors in connection with the Queen's birth-day he will receive a baronetcy.

THE WAR-SCARE ARTIST

HAS NOW TRANSFERRED HIS ENER GIES TOWARD ENGLAND.

According to His Calculations, John Bull's Army Is Not Prepared for the Incursion of a Warlike Neighbor-Alleged Cavalry Steeds in Cabs.

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.) LONDON, May 23.-The man who for years past has made a living, more or less honest and variable in its fatness, by raising war cries has turned in despair from the persistently peaceful and well-armed European continent to this country, which, it seems, is in imminent danger of being eaten up by the first warlike neighbor whose appetite shall incline to an English diet. The facts are simple and the man has set them forth artistically the sympathetic and ample columns of the St. James Gazette, the organ of militant Tory-

ism. England is supposed to have what is proudly termed "the first army corps," composed of 25,000 men, infantry, cavalry, artillery and transports, well armed and equipped and ready to go anywhere and do anything, but the man has discovered that this force exists largely on paper, the best men being systematically drafted to India battalions, which should each be 1,000 strong, but can muster only 600, and the average age of the men is under 20. Some cavalry regiments have only 250 horses instead of 600. The mounted in-

horses instead of 600. The mounted infantry have no horses at all to mount, and the man knows of a transport company with 37 horses instead of 250 "Where," he wails, "are the horses? In the omnibuses and cabs of the metropolis. The greatest empire in the world; the greatest horse-breeding nation in Europe, mounts its cavalry on cab horses and harnesses to its guns the homely bus horse. Where are the mounted infantry ponies and cobs? There are not any, and never will be till war is actually declared." The unhappy man demands "30,000 men, veteran soldiers of physique and stamina, unattainable in a short-service army; 30,000 men in the ranks short-service army; 30,000 men in the ranks and parade, not 30,000 men on the docket in some stuff officer's pigeon-hole.
"Let money be almost squandered, but in

return see that you get a first army corps before which the crack army corps of Europe will grow pale with fear and envy." This man might as well cry for the money until war shall have justified his facts—and clinehed his arguments. The average Englishman of every political line thinks obstinately refuses to recognize that which is plain to the unprejudiced investigator, that the grossest mismanagement and jobbery prevails at the War Office; that much of the money annually voted by Parliament is wasted upon a highly paid horde of civil-ians in that department, and that if the millions now provided, if wisely spent, would more than furnish the perfect force demanded by the critics.

TORIES IN A TANGLE.

THE IRISH LAND BILL IS A SOURCE OF MUCH DISCOMFORT.

All Parties Take a Kick at the Measure_It Passes the House of Commons After Being Riddled With Ridicule-Parnell's Adroit Move on It.

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.) LONDON, May 23.-The Irish land bill. resumed in the Commons on Thursday, became more tangled the nearer it approached completion. Healy and Sexton a week or two ago extorted from Balfour a promise to insert a new clause, designed to give a proper proportionate share of the benefits of measure to the poorer class of tenants and to prevent or minimize the possibility of a scandal similar to that caused by the operation of the so-called Ashburne act, under which rich landlords have obtained millions for land unsalable in the open market. The clause as introduced by the Government proved to be so verbose, complicated and equivocal that all parties attached different esnings and value to it.

The Liberal Unionists sniffed at it. The Tory Orangemen raved against it and the anti-Parnellites ridiculed it, while the Parnellites and British Radicals swore that the ingenuity of man could not have invented a more delightfully statesmanlike scheme. The rank and file of the Tory party, muttering maledictions, were driven by the party whips into the aye lobby with the Radicals and Parnellites and the clause was added to the bill. But it will require all Lord Salisbury's influence to persuade the peers to swallow it. The bill passed through the Commons last night, to the intense relief of every one concerned, and the Government hopes by hurrying the report stage, to introduce it in the House of Lords, Thursday, June 4. Parnell has adroitly taken advantage of

Thursday's muddle and yesterday, in the course of speeches delivered in Ulster, denounced Healy and his friends for opposing the true interests of the tenant farmers. the true interests of the tenant farmers. The reproach is neither creditable to Par nell nor justified by the facts, and is not likely to serve its intended purpose. The Government's free education bill will he introduced week after next. It has been purposely made short, and as prorogation will depend upon the passing of this measure, it is hoped the discussion will not be unduly prolonged. The indications point to a

close of the session the first week of August. A ROYAL VACHT SOHADRON

Emperor Francis Joseph Places Hims at the Head of an Austrian Club. [BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, May 23.—The Imperial and Royal Yacht Squadron, under the patron-age of Emperor Francis Joseph, has just been founded on the model of the English Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes. The headother feature which is bound to enliven the quarters will be at Pola; the cruising ground will extend along the Dalmatian coast; vessels will fly the Austrian naval flag, and in the event of war they will be at the disposal of the Austrian naval authorities. The founders include several imperial that way."

The real cause of the heavy shipments of gold from America is a subject of much discussion in financial circles, and is chiefly attributed by the best authorities to the

and some other Americans have registered their yachts and leading British yachtsmen have followed their example.

It is considered very probable that Kaiser Wilhelm will consider it his duty to remodel his own imperial German yacht squadron, of which he is commodore. His yacht Meteor, formerly the Thistle, has just passed through the Caledonian Canal, en route to the North Sea and home, after much bumping and various adventures, including an excident in which the German captain lost the better half of his right hand.

THE HEBREW INVASION

OF ENGLAND IS CAUSING A VERY UNEASY FEELING THERE.

Labor Unions and Many Other People Demand an Immigration Law Similar to This Country's-The Advance Guard of Russia's Innocent Victims Arrives.

THY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. 1 LONDON, May 23 .- The advance guard of the dreaded invasion of Russian Hebrews has at length reached London from Ham-The immigrants presented a most burg. wretched appearance, and some of them have already been the recipients of charity. English Hebrews and foreigners long settled in London have formed a society called "Hebrews for Lovers of Zion," the object of which is to divert the stream of Hebrew immigration to Palestine, where the Sultan is to be asked to allow them to settle on lands provided by the State. The members of the society bind themselves to strive for a new home, where they will be free from the odium which attaches itself to the Hebrew name even in the most civilized countries.
The society held a public meeting in the
East End this evening, at which the speakers all deplored the unrestricted immigration of their destitute coreligionists, but no one was prepared to suggest a practical remedy. The Tory Evening News to-day publishes the chief clauses of the United States law relating to destitute aliens, and urges the Government to enact similar rules before the full tide of Russian immigration reaches

these shores.

The question of the immigration of paupers has been a burning one in England ever since they were barred out in America. but the recent influx of Hebrews from Russia, in spite of the statement that this is the sia, in spite of the statement that this is the only halting place on the way to the United States, and the efforts made by Baron Hirsch for the bettering of the condition of his coreligionists, have increased the force with which the matter is now discussed. It is pointed out that no fewer than 334 of these paupers arrived here during last month; and with our own large population of very poor people, it is argued that it is little short of criminal to permit the settlement of these strangers in the districts which are already excessively overcrowded, and in which the conditions of life are often a menace to health, as well as a are often a menace to health, as well as a blur on the civilization of which everyone

blur on the civilization of which everyone seems to be fond of descanting.

Among these people who have lately arrived were many Russian Hebrews, who, on crossing the frontier, had all been robbed of the few effects which they were able to call their own. The reports which have reached here from America of the influx of people without means were, before pauper im-migration was stopped, regarded as something which partook of the nature of exaggeration, but many people who are in-terested in the question have been visiting the docks and express themselves in unmis-takable terms on the subject of the woe-be-

burden to the rate payers. It is for this reason that the labor societies have started the agitation of the passage of some law similar to that which obtains in America, in order to exclude these unfortunate subjects of a barbarous persecutor.

THREATENED BY JEALOUSY.

Conflicting Interests May Defeat the Pro-

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] LONDON, May 23.-Dispatches from Aus tralia indicate that the much-boomed commonwealth scheme has a stormy time before it, although the New South Wales Legislature has taken the lead in declaring, in its favor. Inter-colonial jealousies are already making themselves felt, and the personal rivalries of statesmen also threaten trouble. In Western Australia there is a growing suspicion that the com-monwealth, even if it should become a reality, will be dominated by New South colonies evidently distrust one another. New Zealand, "the England of the Antipodes," has large ambitions and thinks its interests are distinct from her neighbors. Oneensland is still in the throes of a sens ratist agitation, and even little Tasmania is beginning to think that its destiny can best

Altogether, it is by no means improbable that if the commonwealth scheme be sub-mitted to popular vote it will be rejected in every colony, except perhaps New South Wales, where Sir Henry Parke's immense influence and popularity may carry it

THE BOYS WILL HAVE TO MARRY. to and William to Settle the Fat the Prince of Wales' Sons.

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY. LONDON, May 23.-When Her Majesty returns to town in order to greet her grand son, the German Emperor, the question of the marriage of the two sons of the Prince of Wales will be settled at a family council which will be held at Windsor Castle. It has hitherto been feared that the Duke of Clarence would never be well enough to admit of his entering the marriage state, and in this case it would b mperative to arrange a match for

brother, Prince George.

The Prince of Wales himself has up the Prince of Water himsen has up to the present time strongly objected to his sons being forced into marrying German Princesses, as His Highness is well aware that such alliances would seriously impair his own popularity, as the nation own popularity, as the nation large does not take kindly to these foreign matches. It is believed to be probable that his objections on this score will be overruled by the pressure which will be brought to bear on him by his mother and his imperial nephew. He has admitted that the order of accession to the throne cannot longer be present precarious condition.

INDIGNANT JAPANESE.

The Czarewitch Appears to Have Richly Deserved the Treatment He Received. [BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, May 23.—A correspondent suggreat deal more punishment than he actually received at the hands of an irate Japanese policeman.

As one writer mildly, but mysteriously remarks, "to have a sacred place descerated; trampled with muddy boots that left permanent marks of heels and rough nails; to witness widows and orphans visiting the tomb of husband and father insulted, would rouse the blood even of the British lion."

The proposition cannot be considered un-The proposition cannot be considered un reasonable.

ATTEND great sale of fine carpets

FORCING THE FIGHT

Master Builders Take a Turn and Lock Their Strikers Out.

THE UNION MEN ARE CONFIDENT.

Both Sides Well Organized and a Long Struggle Will Ensue,

HARTINGTON DROPS THE COMMISSION

LONDON, May 23.—The partial strike in the London building trade, which has lasted nearly a fortnight, entered a new phase to-day, when all the leading employers locked their men out, with a view to impress the union that they mean business. So far the union has been able to keep away non-unionists, owing partly to holidays and partly to the liberal strike pay which is allowed to non-unionists as well as unionists, the former receiving 4 shillings and the latter 5 shillings per day. The union is said to have over £100,000 in hand, and the main object of the employers in resorting to a lockout is, of course to increase the de-mands upon their fund, instead of allowing two-thirds of the men to remain at work, supporting by their levies the other third engaged in forcing the outworks.

The employers are nearly as well organ ized as the men and have money at their disposal. The position of the master tailors, who are engaged in a big struggle with their men, is not nearly so favorable as that of the builders. They are organized to some extent, but scores of important firms and hundreds of smaller ones do not belong to the Employers' Association and many have yielded before the struggle has well commenced.

They May Surrender The associated employers meet on Monday to consider the crisis, and the probabilities are that they will surrender on the best terms they can get. The strike was arranged with a heartless disregard of the convenience of the West End tailors. They are full of orders at this season of the year, and fashionable youths are clamoring their summer outfits, strike or no strike.

London dudes are, in fact, in a position which entitles them to the compassion of which entitles them to the compassion of their conferees and imitators in New York and elsewhere. They have deferred the an-nual emergency to the butterfly stage, ow-ing to the cold, rainy, backward spring and the influenza, and now, when summer shows signs of putting in its tardy appearance and the epidemic has departed to other climes, these tailors have taken the unheard-of lib-erty of quarreling about such paltry things as rates of waves and hours of labor, as if erty of quarreling about such pattry things as rates of wages and hours of labor, as if they existed for any other purpose than to build pretty garments for their betters. The horror of the situation is not lessened by awful rumors, persistently circulated, that some West End tailors are stealthily getting their work done by East End "sweating

Lord Hartington feels so keenly the death of his only brother, Lord Edward Cavendish, that it is not improbable he will insist upon resigning the chairmanship of the Royal Commission on Labor, in which event the Government would make a great effort to induce Joseph Chamberlai takable terms on the subject of the wee-begone appearance and awful destitution of these people.

Although with the generosity, which is one of the distinguishing features of the Hebrews, especially in regard to their poorer brethren, the rich members of the community have done much to alleviate the sufferings of the strangers, it is feared in many quarters that these may in time be on the hands of the authorities and become a is very wide, and will take a couple of year to explore properly, so that there is no reasonable doubt that it will be a Liberal Sovernment which will have to put the commission's recommendations into legisla-tive form, which is pretfy much what most people have assumed from the first.

THE WOES OF QUEEN NATALIE.

She Pours Them Out in a Letter Addr to the Servian Minister Pachitch.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] LONDON, May 23.-Quite a needless amount of sentiment and sympathy has been lavished during the week upon Queen Natalie, torn from her beloved son and sorrow ing Servia by the brutal emissaries of cruel. ungentlemanly regents and ministers. The fact is, Natalie has played a bold, entirely selfish game, and has lost. King Milan is equally selfish and rather less bold, but he held the better cards and won. The boy King, Alexander, has inherited his father's peculiar characteristics, which, put into uncourtly English, means that he is a contemptible cub. Nobody doubts that Russia has had a hand in the game, but the Czar's play is difficult to follow.

The Paris Figuro publishes a letter from Queen Natalie, addressed to M. Pachitch, the President of the Servian Skupotchins

in reply to one communicating a resolution of that assembly. The Queen says that the Regents and Ministers may be devoted to her son, the King, but not to such an extent as she is herself. Since the Wiesbaden incident, when her son was forcibly taken from her, she has had but one desire, to return to him. Now she has lost faith in the goodness of men, but preserved faith in the goodness of men, but preserve that in the justice of God. She has bee refused permission to see her son; her hear will ask nothing more of anyone. It would not astonish her should those who have vio-lated the laws of God also violate those of man. Queen Natalie, in conclusion, de clares that the regents have acted neither for the welfare of her son nor for that of Hi

HIGH PRAISE FOR CHICAGO.

British Consul Lauds the Windy City's Trade in an Enthusiastic Way. [BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, May 23.-Chicago people will e gratified to learn that Consul Hayes Sadler, in annual report to the British Foreign Office, says many kind things of them. In fact the Consul manifests an optimistic enthusiasm worthy of a born Chicagoan. "Each year," he says, "shows a steady increase in the trade and business transactions of Chicago, which not only manifests its standing as a center of manufacture and distribution in the West, but promises ute is also paid to "the untiring enery and enterprise" of Chicago's modest business

But the Consul feels called upon to cau tion British workingmen that the city is not an industrial paradise, and to utter a word of warning about the thriving condition of trusts and monopolies and their pernicious tendency to increase. Chicago will be relieved, however, to hear that in Consul Sadler's opinion "there are still some branches of business conducted on a egitimate basis of competition.

FOWLER'S EFFECTIVE ROAR.

The Voice of a Dead Tory That Will Be Sadly Missed By His Party.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] LONDON, May 23 .- Sir Robert Fowler, enior member for the City of London, who died suddenly yesterday, was an extreme Tory of the old school, but his jovial manners, undeniably honesty and keen business abilities made him popular with all parties. Lord Salisbury made him a baronet and he

was twice Lord Mayor of London. In the latter capacity he once startled and confused the guests at a Guild Hall banquet by quoting Greek in an after-dinner speech, and was forthwith declared to be a great scholar. He entered Parliament in 1880 and also secured a unique position by the sheer force of lung power, not utilized in an ordinary manner in the enunciation of speeches, but almost exclusively in the thunderous emission of the two monosylables, "Yah!" "Yah!"

With these it was his custom to encourage Tory orators, to interrupt Liberal debaters and by various inflections to express scorn, hatred, admiration, derision, contempt and in fact every emotion for which ordinary men need a vocabulary more or less extensive. Fowler's roar will be much missed at Westminster.

HOSTILITIES IN AFRICA.

THE BRITISH AND PORTUGUESE HAVE COME TO BLOWS.

English Expedition on the Pungwe River Fired Upon, Its Vessels Capture and the British Flag Hauled Down-Lives

LONDON, May 23 .- A dispatch received from Lourenze, a Portuguese town of Africa, on the north side of Delagoa bay, says that the British torpedo cruiser Brick, Commander Alfred L. Winsloe, has arrived, and reports that a serious conflict has taken place between the British and Portu-guese colonies. Commander Winsloe says that the troops stationed at the Portuguese military post of the River Pungwe have attacked the British South Africa Company's expedition, commanded by Com-missioner H. H. Johnston. Seven Portu-guese were killed. The British loss is un-

The British cruiser Magicienne, Captain J. P. Ripon, and the British gunboat Pigeon, Commander Henry R. P. Floyd, have arrived at Beira, Mashonaland, a Portuguese settlement in South Africa. It was at Beira that in April the Portuguese was at Beira that in April the Portuguese authorities seized the British mail sacks and refused to allow them to be carried to their destination. These mails were intended for the British colonists in Mashonaland. The British colonists were indignant at this high-handed proceeding and complained to the British Government about it.

When Colonel Willoughby's expedition

about it.

When Colonel Willoughby's expedition reached Beira the Colonel applied for permission to proceed to the Pungwe river in order to pay the prescribed duties, but, receiving no answer after 48 hours, he started without permission and the Portuguese opened fire upon his expedition and seized the two steamers which composed it. The Portuguese also seized the mails and provisions and imprisoned 16 members of the expedition. Colonel Willoughby endeavored to secure the release of his vessels by the payment of the usual customs duties, but the Portuguese officials who seized the boats' refused to accept this payment, and, ordering the British flag hauled down, hoisted the Portuguese flag in its place. The Portuguese declare that the British are excluded from the Pungwe river, which cluded from the Pungwe river, which Colonel Willoughby's boats were navi-gating when seized.

AN INDUSTRIAL PANIC.

The Sheffield Cutlers Are in a Bad Way Over the McKinley Tariff Law.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] London, May 23.-The panic amor British manufacturers, as they begin to feel the operation of the new tariff in the United ast evening in the afflicted town the speakers told the workingmen, who mainly posed it, that they must starve if fresh markets could not be found and developed, and their hearers could only groan assent to the proposition painfully self-evident.

Howard Vincent, who was present, improved the mournful occasion to boom his United Empire Trade League. Every Yorkshire man, he said, had suffered grievously through injurious tariffs and prohib itive duties imposed by foreign States, and if they wanted to see better times they ought to join this league. As the argument had a personal application to those present, many joined the league there and then.

RASCALLY ITALIAN OFFICIALS.

The Baggage of American Travelers Pillaged By Them Without Cause.

THY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.1 LONDON, May 23.-American travelers in Italy would do well to keep a sharp eye upon their luggage, and especially to open both optics as widely as may be consistent with physical comfort at Castellamare station on the Sorrento-Naples road. At that place the other day a traveler's bagce was pillaged by uniformed railway Although the victim demanded redress on the spot, he did not get it, and ministers and consuls will not trouble themselves with such small, every-day occurrences. They advise generally that valuables should be carried on the person.

A Jangling American Couple

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY,1 FRANKFORT, May 23 .- A dispatch from Viesbaden says that General O'Neill, an American, yesterday had an altercation with his wife, during which the latter fired three shots, all of which missed. The cause of the trouble is said to be jealousy.

Of those valuable books, the "Life and Deeds of Sherman," is fast melting away. They'll not last longer than this week, so if you mean to get one be quick. One goes free with every \$10 sale and upward in men's clothing.

Our Last Lot

In many cases persons subject to rheuma-tism have got prompt relief from pain by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The relief it affords is alone worth many times its cost, which is but 50 cents, and its continued application effects a complete cure For sale by druggists. . Wau

Only a very few stores in the country carry the enormous stock of these that we do. Thousands of pairs of new and beauti-

Decoration Day at Ohio Pyle. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will sell excursion tickets at rate \$1 50 round trip. Train leaves at 8:15 A. M.

REMNANTS of fine carpets at Edward

ARGYLE awnings, brilliant and fast in color and exquisite in designs, at Mamaux & Son's, 539 Penn avenue.

Groetzinger's this week.

A choice and elegant line of these in linen, duck, Marseilles, fancy flannels, figured silk, etc. We start in in price at



POLITICAL LOOTER NO. 2-(Mr. I-s D-y): "Don't drop it, Peffer." And Peffer didn't.

Reciprocity Has Apparently Fallen Quite Flat in Amazonia.

FITS SOUTHERN BRAZIL BETTER. Live American Drummers Might Open Up a

Good Field for Trade. A FEW ARTICLES THAT WOULD SELL

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.] PARA, BRAZIL, May 11.- Reciprocity has seemingly fallen quite flat at Para.

Perhaps the equatorial sun was too much for the young plant,
While prominent business people here freely concede that its provisions must necessarily increase American imports to this ction it is generally admitted that the reciprocity treaty was framed almost entirely in the interests of the sugar and coffee producer of Southern Brazil. So one bad effect of reciprocity will be to increase the

feeling of sectionalism between Amazonia and Brazil, The first fierce opposition to the treaty on the part of the German and English merchants, located here, has given way to a milder and perhaps more dangerous method of creating obstacles to its enforcement. Petitions have been sent to their respective Governments, asking that a treaty with the same privileges be made with Brazil for

This plan is perhaps not so much to be feared as the more effective one of "molding public opinion" by securing the friend-ship of some of the newly-elected Brazilian statesmen who may be relied upon to "talk" opposition in their political gatherings. The press of Para is entirely venal, and its ons are scarcely worth even the small

opinions are scarcely worth even the small amount necessary to buy it, as only about 10 per cent of the population can read.

What is needed here is a few live Amercan drummers who are not afraid of a little yellow fever, beri beri or leprosy. If they can speak a little Portuguese or Spanish it will facilitate matters, but in nearly all the business houses here they speak English. If I may be permitted a further suggestion it is that the American merchants send out drummers with blue eyes, light hair and gentlemanly bearing. One who can dance well is sure to become popular in a short time. They should expect to remain in the country some time, for people here do not

time. They should expect to remain in the country some time, for people here do not do business in a hurry. "To-morrow is another day" is a common expression with these indifferent Brazileros.

A residence of a few months in Brazil will enable any ordinary person to pick up enough of the language to answer all necessary requirements. One can push things a little in this direction by securing what is known here as a sleeping dictionary, that is, a Brazilero for a bed fellow. By this method you imbibe knowledge by a process of absorption or induction.

Awake to the Possibilities.

Awake to the Possibilities, The following is the substance of a recent official dispatch to the Department of State, which I think it will hardly make public, and I therefore send it to THE DISPATCH bureau of information for the South Amercan Republics:" The reports and correspondence from Para ecently published in THE DISPATCH seem

The reports and correspondence from Para recently published in THE DISPATCH seem to have awakened cansiderable interest in the Amazon Valley—if one at this distance may judge by the mass of inquiries addressed to this Consulate that come by every mail. I have letters from California about wines and brandies; from Cape Cod in regard to salt fish; Boston and Lynn asking about shoes; coal dealers of Pennsylvania; from electric light, telephone, sewing machine, sugar manufacturing and agricultural implement establishments—and in fact from our trades people of almost every character. The general tenor of all is as to the prospects of introducing their good into this market. Some of these propound a series of interrogations and expect categorical replies by the following mail, with an assumption that it is a Consul's business to look after individual interests in foreign countries. Others more courteously thank the Consul in advance for the information desired—but, without a single exception, none inclose the postage for a reply. As the postal rate out of Brazil is 10 cents, or double that coming to this new Republic, the item of postage aggregates considerable in a quarter, and, as a rule, the salaries in this latitude do not warrant the discounts. Consuls, as a rule, as a lawar of the consults of service to their a rule, the salaries in this matted do not warrant the discounts. Consuls, as a rule, are always glad to be of service to their countrymen, but it is expecting rather too much of even a Consul in this climate to run around in the hot sun to play commercial traveler for business houses at home.

I ask permission to make a general reply through THE DISPATCH, as well as to offer suggestions to the general effect that the proper, and perhaps only, way fer Ameri-

can merchants and manufacturers to intro-duce their goods here is to send agents out who are familiar with their respective lines of goods and will personall interest them-

Hard to Get Business Secrets.

It will be apparent that the intelligent Consuls know nothing practically about the ins and outs, ups and downs and tricks of the different trades. The Consul can make the different trades. The Consul can make inquiries of those who are here in the interests of foreign houses, but the probabilities are that they will lie about their business. It is hardly to be expected that these clever English and thrifty German merchants will deliberately give away their business secrets—especially to a Consul whom they know will report upon it, and print it in the newspapers, too.

newspapers, too.

I have repeatedly stated that three-fourths of the rubber on which is demanded 21 per cent export/duty, notwithstanding "reciprocity," goes to our country, while four-fifths of the imports are from Europe. Nothing whatever is produced in this vast extent of the Amazonian valley. Everything necessary for life comes from abroad. A great deal of the crude rubber reaches the shoe manufacturing districts of New England; manufacturing districts of New England; yet not a single pair of shoes from America can be seen in the valley, except on the feet of visitors. But shoes are not an item of "reciprocity." I had occasion to purchase a pair recently and paid \$9 gold for a pair of English shoes worth \$3 50. A peculiar last is required for this trade, and only a practical shoe dealer can properly ascertain the needs of these peculiar people, whose heels are in the middle of the feet.

Our Everyday Articles Are Luxurie As illustrating the bacon market, I will explain that at the best hotel in the place, where the rotes are \$4 per day, I have not in the eight months of meals here been able to get a bite of ham or breakfast bacon. Happening into a store the other day I observed some English or German hams boxed and packed in salt. I bought one and had it sent to the hotel for my own use, paying I mil-reis, or nearly 50 cents a pound for it. This will indicate what the profits may be on this line of goods.

There are no American potatoes to be found here, and none are raised in the valley—all being imported from Europe. I am almost sick for some canned tomatoes and almost sick for some canned tomatoes and corn, but cannot get them. It is the same in the matter of clothing. As Consul, I attended a grand ball at the palace last week, and it took a month's salary for my dressing for the occasion, but I had a good time.

Beer of the most inferior quality, from Germany, sells readily at 35 cents per pint

bottle. Apollinaris and other mineral waters are proportionately high. There is no American whisky to be had here, except on the days the U. S. & B. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers are in port. They offer some cheap Scotch stuff to all who ask for whisky. If some enterprising bartender would come here and open a clean place, and sell iced drinks, he would get all the spare change the people had.

America Is Far Behind.

The English and German merchants have their agents located here—not only in Para, but all important Brazilian ports are reached by the traveling salesmen who represent their foreign houses. All of these agents speak Portuguese, and are retained in this trade year after year, and are not only familiar with the markets and the credits, but herems see impacted. It have not vet seen familiar with the markets and the credits, but become acclimated. I have not yet seen an American salesman, except a steerage passenger who was bravely trying to introduce rubber stamps and stencils to the Portuguese, though he could speak only imperfect English himself. At my hotel is a representative of a Manchester, Eng., cotton goods house, an English hardware dealer, a Belfast, Ireland, traveling merchant, and four young Germans in the same business.

what the Amazon valley requires most is more frequent and direct steam communications with our country. The U. S. & B. M. S. S. Co. call at irregular intervals. They are unusually slow, the speed not exceeding eight or ten miles per hour, or the voyage is from 10 to 15 days one way. The slower steamers on the Atlantic cross the same values in saven or sight days. It is a mileage in seven or eight days. It is a common observation here that the passen-ger list of these American steamships is largely made up of ministers and ex-min-isters plenipotentiary and families and attaches, new consuls, ex-consuls and a large strinches, new consus, ex-consus and a large sprinkling of missionaries, all on the free list. If these steamers could bring more business people it would do more to increase trade here than anything else. A little conscience and business integrity would be a very good thing to introduce into this part of Brazil also.

J. O. KERBEY.

A fecent number of the Albuquerque, N.
M., Daily Citizen contains the following editorial: Several persons highly recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as a remedy for the grip, now so prevalent. E. W. Kilbourne, the County Surveyor, says a bottle of this remedy gave him relief. This medicine is prepared by Chamberlain & Co., Des Moines, Ia., and it is having a big sale in this city. For sale by druggists.

OUTCASTS OF EUROPE

Discussion of the Immigration Problem by the Author of the New Law.

THE NEEDED RESTRICTIONS

Systematic Diversion of Objectionable Classes to America.

EVADING THE CONTRACT PROVISO.

Recent Measures Have Not Reduced the

THE GOOD POINTS OF THE LATEST ACT

Up to 1875 the immigrant came to the United States to better his condition or to improve the chances of his children in the struggle for existence. In the cities of the Old World, with the congested population, there was little hope for a man who loved liberty or asked an opportunity, and from this class we have mainly received our foreign-born citizens. By their morals, thrift and economy they have helped to build up for themselves and their new home a nation such as only that kind of citizens

could create. But since 1875 the character of the immigrant has been steadily deteriorating, and he immigrant law of 1882 and the contract law of 1885 were passed to restrain these increasing bad features. Many societies throughout Europe are organized to assist emigration; many municipal corporations, and even national governments, provide large sums of money annually to deport their poor, to provide them with a prepaid ticket, and a landing sum with which to begin life in the New World. The poor-law guardians of Great Britain have used money from the rates since 1834 to assist paupers

The congested population in every sec-tion of the Old World seeks to relieve itself, and the avenue is so well understood that the average citizen over there petitions his commune to relieve their surplus by emigration. Here is an illustration from Zug, Switzerland, where the President of the commune announced that a demand for a special meeting of the citizens of the town has been made by 123 citizens. Therefore, by a sufficient number, for the purpose of considering the petition for the payment in advance of money out of the town revenue to members of the township for a certain number of years to aid emigration out of Europe. And emigrant assistance demand-ed by the petition as an advance from the corporation funds and the conditions of granting the same in case of the reception by the corporation which had been consid-ered by the municipal council as set forth,

The corporation government is authorized to advance 200 francs in cash to persons of full age of both sexes, being citizens of the town, and 40 francs to children under age who emigrate with their parents, as well as to the former who emigrate to another hom-

Various charitable societies in Europe as-Tuke committee ass to emigrate from Ireland from 1882 to 1885. The London Times, January 31, 1889, says 'that the Prisoners' Aid Society assists con-

rint the Frisoners Ald Society assists convicts to emigrate, everybody knows, and probably the United States receives its full quota of the persons so aided."

Our consular reports of 1885/86 enumerate 38 societies as assisting pauper children to this hemisphere. The Central Emigrant Society of England, at its annual meeting in 1880 1889, announced that the restrictions placed on the emigration of pauper children by the local government board had been removed, and that the managers of reformatory schools were to be allowed to apply treasury grants and the strain of the schools. under certain conditions to fitting out and emigrating such children. The Hebrew Board of Guardians of London assisted during the five years—1882 to 1886—8, 439 poor Hebrews, mostly Russians, to come to ety for the purpose of assisting discharged convicts to begin life again. They were

usually sent to America for the new be

The alien contract labor law is intended to prevent the landing of any alien who comes under any contract, express or im-plied, to do labor in this country. But only a few have been returned under this law. Employers interested in importing large bodies of men have devised ways 'to avoid the contract law. Agents are now sent to Europe who employ natives as as-sistant agents in districts where they de-cide to operate. They arouse an interest in America by circulating glowing descrip-tions of the development and prosperity of the New World, the wages there paid, and the fabulous fortunes made by men who have emigrated from their country. They particularize the districts where laborers are needed, and the wages paid are reported

ity.

The agent will enter into no contract, but makes abundant promises of work, and the inducement to go becomes so great that ships have been chartered from their customary traffic to bring over cargoes of these people. These are the immigrants who, skilled and unskilled, on landing know their destination, and file from the Barge Office to their application. to their employer's office as directly and effectually as the old-time laborer who went

with his contract in his pocket. Another Way of Evading the Law. Another method of avoiding the contract

labor law has been found in advertisement for laborers through employment agencies and in the newspapers published abroad. Last spring the Free Stonecutters' Associa-tion of New England advertised in certain tion of New England advertised in certain English and Scotch papers for journeymen, agreeing to pay 50 cents per hour for work. The applicants were directed to call on the agent signing the advertisement in Loudon. These agents made no contract with the men, but they came on the representation that employment would be found. As the free stonecutters in England and Scotland receive but 20 cents per hour, the inducement ceive but 20 cents per hour, the inducement was sufficient to bring many of them here. At Chicago it was found that the book carpenters' association was importing car-penters from Canada in the same way. When differences arise between employers and men in employment, where goo are paid, advertisement abroad has are paid, advertisement abroad has become of common occurrence; the workmen here are thereby brought to terms, or the market becomes overflooded with laborers and wages are reduced. In other instances the agents of the steamship companies operate through sub-agents and solicitors. Some of the steamship companies have as many as 2,000 agents in Europe, and their sub-agents and solicitors are found in every neighborhood on the continent. The sub-agents receive from 50 cents to \$2 for each emigrant massenger obtained. Their business is not passenger obtained. Their business is not to sell tickets to passengers who have de-termined to come, but to create emigrant passengers by solicitation and inducement.

Active competition for business is not to be discouraged, but a stop ought to be put