

Old World Topics

Earl Rosebery's Change of Base--Goes Back to the Liberalism of 1855--Strong Appeal to the Nonconformist Conscience.

The Religious Question Uppermost in England--Rev. Dr. Parker Criticises the Heir Apparent--The Passing of Freycinet--The Kaiser Severely Scored--Royalty May Visit Canada--Marchioness Weds a Constable.

London, May 8.—Lord Rosebery has emerged from retirement as a man of the future, who dates back his principles fourteen years, and coyly disclaims any intention of returning to active politics. His first speech at the newsmen's dinner, in which he advised the Sunday journals to cease to proclaim to truce to God, was evidently prearranged with his friend, Mr. Alfred Harmsworth, owner of the Daily Mail, for that journal has promptly offered to suspend its Sunday issue if the Daily Telegraph will follow its example. It is not impossible that both journals may abandon this experiment, each under pressure from the competition of the other; but whether this be done or not, Lord Rosebery, by discussing the Sunday question, has made a subtle appeal to the Nonconformist conscience, and may be credited with a clever political stroke. Sir William Harcourt has already strengthened his hold upon that powerful element of the Liberal party by his polemics against lawlessness in the church, but Lord Rosebery has also discerned his opinion, and made full use of it. His second speech before the City Liberal Club was another political element of the Liberal party, and it is probable that the fortunes of a divided party. He virtually proclaimed himself as a Liberal-Unionist, going back to the Liberalism of 1855.

THROWING OVER HOME RULE, and accepting nothing that has since intervened with the single exception of imperialism. Lord Rosebery and Mr. Chamberlain might reconstruct the Liberal party on the basis of the principles of 1855, but there are no signs that they are drawing together for future action. They could easily stand under the same umbrella, although Mr. Chamberlain would probably insist upon holding it. One is as good an imperialist as the other, and they probably are in hearty accord in thinking that Ireland, with the new local government act, has as much home rule as England will ever allow her to have. Such a coalition would substitute

A TORY DEMOCRACY for Radicalism, and the advanced section of the Liberal party might be conciliated. Rosebery without Chamberlain makes no appeal to Radicalism; he represents Whiggery strongly seasoned with imperialism, and offers the country nothing which it does not have under a Unionist government. His speech while able and sincere, is filled with a hopeless view of the decadence of parliamentary Liberalism, and looks backward for lines of reunion rather than forward to new issues and progressive policy. Its general effect is distinctly disheartening to Liberalism. If the Unionist government has been thinking seriously of dissolving parliament in the autumn, this speech will encourage leaders to appeal to the country when the time comes without hopelessness and courage. There probably never was less salt in English politics than at present, when the public is hopelessly bored and has ceased to read the debates of parliament.

THE ONE QUESTION.

There is only one question which deeply interests the country, and neither party is willing to take it up, from dread of the consequences. That is the religious question, on which there will be cross-voting and a redistribution of political forces every constituency in the United Kingdom. The archbishops will introduce their remedy of a spiritual court with advisory powers, and will take up the ceremonial uses of light and censers in the extreme ritualistic performances in the churches at the end of London. The Nonconformists and middle men in the churches are hoping for good results, but a court without authority to enforce its decisions is a palliative, not a remedy. The church discipline will come up in parliament with Erastianism behind it, but force cannot be a remedy which the House of Commons will ever prescribe.

THE REAL PROBLEM

to be solved in the English Church is one of self-government, by which the evils of individual action and vagaries on the part of vicars and curates will be counteracted, that can be worked out either through disestablishment or through a church reform by which the ancient convocations will be armed with disciplinary powers which the House of Commons will never consent to exercise under the royal supremacy. The parties are likely to take opposite stands on this question, which deeply concerns the English people. Lord Rosebery has had nothing to say on this burning issue, which is certain to light up political discussion in the near future, and dispel what he describes as the hideous apathy now prevailing.

REV. DR. PARKER AND THE PRINCE.

Rev. Dr. Parker's fulminations have been re-echoing since the memorable curse of the sultan on the occasion of the Cromwell tercentenary. He has now taken the Prince of Wales in hand, and is comparatively circumspect. He says in an interview: "I would not have him horse racing, gambling and debauching." He declared that the missionaries in London are badly distributed, and that they are mostly wanted in the West End, which, he is told, in some respects outdistances Sodom and Gomorrah. Dr. Parker, on a second look, takes a more kindly view of the Prince of Wales, and says that "in many respects he is the highest example in history as a chairman of a charity dinner or a social function. One wonders if in the world there is his equal in good nature, large heartedness and willingness to oblige. There are not two opinions about this. In many respects he walks worthily in the footsteps of his illustrious mother. We reverse the prince

for his notable stand in recognition of the illustrious services of Gladstone. There is no doubt that the prince is a thorough Liberal at heart. But as regards party, I think we are on the brink of a great revolution. The love of fashion, the hastening to be rich and social ambition, with the ever-deepening poverty and misery, cannot co-exist. I believe that the successor to the throne of England must have in mind what he is about or the monarchical institution will be ruthlessly shattered. May the Queen live for 10,000 years. All is safe so long as she is with us, but let any successor depart from her virtuous ways, and the throne of England will not be worth a twelve months' purchase."

CRUSHED!

The Dreyfus juggernaut has crushed another war minister, and the retirement of M. Freycinet is on every account to be welcomed. His weakness, timidity and irresolution have disappointed his friends, disgusted his enemies and satisfied nobody. The most charitable explanation of his course is that his former vigor is disappearing with age, and he is no longer capable of performing the duties of responsible statesmanship. M. Krantz, the new minister, had no not to hurt the feelings of M. Freycinet, but it is understood he favors revision. So does M. Monistier, the new member of the cabinet, but he is rated politically as a mere satellite of Premier Dupuy. It is said that President Loubet, urged by the President to the war office a certain general, whom the president will probably make governor of Paris when Gen. Zurlinden's downfall comes, but Dupuy urged that the new minister had better be a civilian under the present circumstances, especially in view of reorganizing the general staff, as the outcome of the Dreyfus decision. Meantime public opinion is slowly beginning to realize that there is something terribly wrong at the headquarters of the army, and the advocates of revision are not now treated as social outcasts, as they were regarded even two months ago.

DE FREYCINET'S SUCCESSOR.

M. Camille Krantz, the new minister of war, said, in the course of an interview, that he fully realizes the difficulties surrounding the office to which he has been appointed, but he declared he had a perfectly open mind with regard to the Dreyfus matter. He never had been connected with the affair. It is understood that M. Krantz will cleanse his department of everyone who was mixed up in any way with Dreyfus. De Freycinet's resignation was a great surprise to the French people; but it is the general impression that he wished to escape the apparently impending crash.

SEVERE ON THE KAISER.

The agrarian Deutsche Tages Zeitung in the course of a severe review of Germany's attitude towards the United States during the past year, blames the imperial foreign office with "knuckling down to the Americans" in every case, even recalling the instance of Admiral Von Diederichs at Manila, "so as not to hurt the feelings of Messieurs the Americans." The article concludes: "Only by now showing a bold and unyielding front can the prestige of the empire, which has suffered so seriously lately, be re-established. The same newspaper issued a number of other blunt remarks toward Americans, and charge President McKinley with a gross want of tact in not replying to Emperor William's telegram of congratulation on the occasion of the centenary of the German empire, and "thus outraging all international courtesy." On the other hand the Berlin Tageblatt, the Cologne Gazette and the greater part of the Liberal press take a more rational view of the relations between Germany and the United States, alluding to the good-will of the United States as recently shown on several occasions in highly complimentary terms.

GERMANS ANGRY.

The belief has taken complete possession of the public mind in Germany that German interests in Samoa have been brutally and ruthlessly disregarded by both England and the United States. It seems that this view is steadily gaining strength with nearly all classes. The press certainly reflects the sentiment with increasing violence. The government has done nothing to meet this trend of public opinion. The government press has been strangely silent upon the subject.

VON BUELOW SCORED.

The agrarian newspaper press and many other journals have seized the occasion of the birthday anniversaries of the imperial minister for foreign affairs, Baron Von Buelow, to severely attack him for what they style his supine disregard of Germany's legitimate interests in Samoa and his alleged obsequiousness towards Great Britain and the United States. The matter of claims for damages, both in Samoa and the Philippine Islands, for German property destroyed in a recent engagement, has also been injected into the press discussion with singularly growing excitement, the assertion being made that the United States meant to disregard these "just claims." The imperial foreign office, however, has done nothing to create or foster this condition of public feeling.

ROYALTY EXPECTED HERE.

The Queen's new yacht will be launched Tuesday, the Duchess of York performing the christening ceremony. It is said by the government builders that the yacht will be the finest in the world for roominess and structural beauty generally. The exquisite carvings are from designs approved by the Queen, and said to have been partly suggested by her. It is possible that the yacht may be seen in American waters, as efforts are being made to induce a member of

the royal line to visit Canada next year. If the Duke and Duchess of York should be selected, they will make the voyage in the royal yacht, which in that event is almost certain to pay a flying visit to New York, after the pair have finished touring Canada. The probabilities point to the Duke of Connaught making the trip. Secretary Chamberlain's heart is in the scheme, for he feels strongly that Canada, after her commercial concessions to the mother country, is entitled to some special mark of favor. If either the Duke of York or the Duke of Connaught should undertake the ceremonial work of the trip, Secretary Chamberlain will go along as business representative of the Home Office.

AS CRAZY AS EVER.

A committee which has just visited King Otto on behalf of the Bavarian Chamber of Deputies found his majesty as crazy as ever, although in robust health physically. He passes entire days in fine weather in the garden and park of his palace. His hallucinations mostly consist in imagining himself a dog, when he crawls on all-fours and carries flowers in his mouth.

LEARNING TO BE USEFUL.

The Crown Prince of Germany and his brother, Eitel Fritz, following the Hohenzollern traditions, are learning the trade of joiner and woodworker at the Chateau Pleaon, where they are now staying. A completely fitted workshop has been established for their use.

PEPPINA'S PECULATIONS.

An amusing story has been sent to the Pall Mall Gazette from its correspondent in Rome. The Queen of Italy has a trusted maid who did her shopping. The maid fell ill, and the Queen sent a lady-in-waiting in her stead to buy a gown. The shopkeeper asked 1,000 francs for a plain pique dress, and the lady, demurred at the price. The shopkeeper declared that the price was not excessive, saying: "There are no Peppinas due to come out of it. She always insists on having over 50 per cent commission." The result was the dismissal of Peppina, a sadder and wiser, but not impoverished woman, her perquisites having been enormous.

MARCHIONESS WEDS A CONSTABLE.

Marchioness Conyngham, a young and pretty widow, has made a romantic marriage with a district inspector of the constabulary at Slane, county Meath, Ireland, where her country house is. She is a great rider to hounds, and formed the attachment in the hunting field, where Constabulary Inspector Fleming was a prominent figure. The officers of the Royal Irish constabulary have the social standing of military officers, having to enter the police force by competitive examination, and are young men of good position. The inspector's pay is only \$1,600 a year, but he intends to remain on the police force. The marchioness has \$25,000 a year jointure. She is the daughter of an Irish peer, Lord Ventry, while the husband is the son of a country doctor.

ABOUT READY TO COLLAPSE

Backbone of the Filipino Revolution Broken.

Insurgents Realize the Inevitable—Holding Out to Make the Best Possible Terms.

Washington, May 8.—The officials of the state and war departments are looking for a speedy collapse of the insurrection in the Philippines. Not only is this expectation based upon the reports of members of the Philippine commission, but the insurgents have recognized the inevitable breakdown of their struggle, and are simply protracting their resistance to secure the most liberal terms possible in the erection of a government in the Philippines.

WHAT LEADING PINOS WANT.

It is believed that an animating purpose in the Filipino presentation is to make sure that whatever form of government is adopted will afford lucrative and influential places for the many ambitious Philippine leaders. The administration sees nothing in this aspiration irreconcilable with a firm government over the islands by the United States, the opportunity for the Philippines being found in a liberal provision for municipal and even provincial native government in the islands. United States officials properly distributed throughout the islands in supervisory capacities, charged to interfere as little as possible with local affairs, as long as they are conducted without abuses, and a few garrisons of troops at strategic points, supported by a naval contingent, it is thought, may prove to be all that is necessary for the effective maintenance of the United States sovereignty over the islands, while meeting the native aspirations for home rule. The Philippine commission has been instructed on these points, and President Schurman especially is sanguine of the commission's ability to bring about the acceptance of these conditions by the insurgents.

MILITARY SUCCESS.

Aside from the encouragement conveyed by the progress of the peace negotiations, the officials find a bright promise in the rapid development of the military campaign. The press reports this morning announcing that Lawton is meeting slight resistance in his movement northward; that the insurgents are feeling before him, and more important still, that they are casting away their arms, are facts tending to indicate the approach of the end. The throwing away of the arms is claimed by the naval officers to be the result of the navy's effort to cut off the supply of incoming ammunition to the insurgents. Without ammunition there would be no inducement to carry along their weapons. The army commanders say that it is either lack of ammunition or a breaking down of their courage that has led the Filipinos to abandon their rifles.

Moving northward from Balnag, where he is reported this morning, Lawton is apparently converging with his forces upon Mount Arayat, distance about sixteen miles from the point at the bend of the Rio Grande, where Otis predicted the insurgents would make their final stand. With MacArthur moving northward from San Francisco, American waters, as efforts are being made to induce a member of

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HER ACCIDENT PROVED FATAL

Death of Mrs. Whitney, Wife of the Ex-Secretary of the U. S. Navy.

Daylight Tragedy in a Crowded Street in Minneapolis--Girl Burned to Death.

New York, May 8.—Mrs. William C. Whitney, wife of the former secretary of the navy, died Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Whitney was thrown from a horse while foxhunting near Alken, S. C., on Feb. 21, 1888. She tried to pass under a low bridge, but struck her head on a beam and fell to the ground. She was unconscious when picked up. She was placed in a plaster cast, and remained in it for a long time. Everything possible was done for her, but she remained absolutely helpless from the time of the accident until she died. She was completely paralyzed from the neck down.

Mrs. Whitney was the second wife of ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney, and he was her second husband, her first husband having been Capt. Randolph, of the British army.

SHE PLAYED WITH MATCHES.

Bay City, Mich., May 8.—A fatal burning accident occurred at the home of Peter Smith, raftsmen, Saturday morning. His adopted daughter Catherine, aged 8½ years, played with some matches during the temporary absence of her mother, and set her clothing on fire. The smoke coming from the upstairs window attracted the attention of the mother, who ran to her little one. Every bit of clothing, except the collar of the nightgown had been burned off. The child lived for three hours, when death came to her relief.

A MINNEAPOLIS TRAGEDY.

Minneapolis, May 8.—In the crowded streets in front of the postoffice Saturday, Bernard Golling attempted to shoot his wife, from whom he was seeking divorce, firing at her twice, the shots going wild. A policeman who attempted to arrest Golling was the target of the third shot, but stumbled and fell, allowing the bullet to go over his head. Golling then ran into the middle of the street and sent a bullet through his own head. He died later at the city hospital.

A FATAL EXPLOSION.

Pinole, Cal., May 8.—The nitroglycerine house of the California powder works exploded Saturday. Foreman Arthur Graves and L. J. Elderson were killed. Several others were injured.

GORDON'S GARDEN OF EDEN.

The Strand Magazine publishes an article by the late Gen. Gordon, of Khartoum, on the site of the Garden of Eden. He was so sure of having located it correctly that he published a map of it. As near as can be made out he thinks it was near the Persian Gulf. The tree of life he believes is the breadfruit, but of the tree of knowledge he is not so certain.

What wheel do I ride? "America." Barkwell's

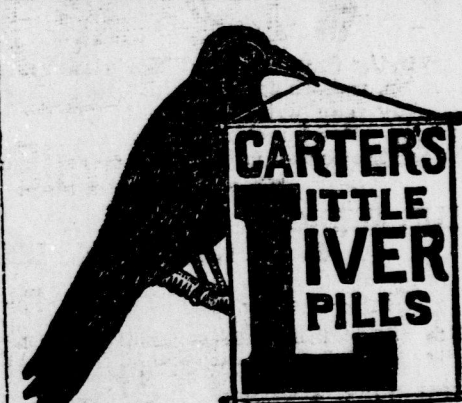
DEADLYLEBELBULLET

Its Enormous Penetrating Force as Shown by Recent Use.

The writer of an article in the Echo de Paris, referring to certain disadvantages offered, as alleged by the British magazine rifle bullet, argues that the bullet fired by the Lebel rifle renders all the services required, and does not stand in need of improvement or of any such modifications as those introduced in the dum dum bullet. At 3,000 meters the Lebel bullet traverses the fleshy portion of the human body and shatters the bones of the limbs. The penetrating force of the bullet is enormous. During the Dahomey campaign a Lebel bullet was found to have passed through a tree and through the five natives who had taken refuge behind it. The French officers who have been able to observe the effects of the bullet in Dahomey, Tonkin, and Madagascar, declare that the men struck by the Lebel bullet in full trajectory fell at once after a convulsive leap.

When the camp of Gen. Dodds, during his march on Abomey, was the object of a surprise attack the terrible effectiveness of the Lebel bullet was proved in the most signal fashion. The assailants received the bullets almost immediately after they had left the rifles, and entire files of the native warriors were seen to have fallen, one on top of the other, traversed by the same projectile. If the bullets had not stopped the natives forthwith, Gen. Dodds' forces would have been wiped out. Occasionally, no doubt, a man struck by a Lebel bullet is not put hors de combat immediately, but this event is rare, and such cases notoriously occurred in the past when bullets of larger caliber were in use.

The writer concludes by saying that the French have no reason to feel alarmed at the complaints made of the ineffectiveness under certain conditions of the British magazine rifle bullet of small caliber. "If the Lee-Metford rifle," he says, "has given unsatisfactory results the blame does not lie with the small caliber bullet."—London Standard.



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