

LONDON'S BACCARAT SCANDAL.

Plaintiff, Defendants and Counsel in Sir William Gordon Cumming's Suit for Slander.

KING HUMBERT'S LATEST TOY. A Brand New Ministry Which Will Cut down Expenses in Italy.

MME. PATTI'S STORY. She Says Her Arrest was an Outrage, as the Russian Contract Was Off.

THE BACCARAT SCANDAL.

ALL LONDON AGOG OVER THE PROMISED SUIT FOR SLANDER IN "HIGH LIFE."

[BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.] THE HERALD'S European edition publishes to-day the following from its correspondent:—

LONDON, Feb. 9, 1891.—All classes of society are talking about the slander action brought by Sir William Gordon Cumming, who is one of the Prince of Wales' set and one of the most popular men in club life and society generally, against two others of the same set—Mrs. Arthur Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Lyceet Green, Mr. Stanley Wilson and Mr. Berkeley Leveitt—on the ground that they imputed to him dishonest conduct in playing cards. The scandal has been whispered for ten days or more, and as the whispers grew louder Sir William Gordon Cumming had nothing to do but bring an action. The matter is of interest to Americans because the heir of the baronet is Alexander Gordon Penrose, who married in 1877 Frances Campbell, daughter of the late Charles Eames, once United States Minister to Venezuela. His sister is the well known Lady Middleton.

Sir William Gordon Cumming is a member of the Marlborough Club, of which the Prince of Wales is a member, and of the Turf Club, and has entry into the best houses in Great Britain. He is Major and Lieutenant Colonel of the Scots Guards, into which he exchanged from the Grenadiers in 1888. He is a well known figure at the principal race meetings, at which he has entertained or has been entertained by some of the best known members of the sporting world.

THE SCANDAL FLEATED. Mrs. Arthur Wilson receives the credit for putting the story afloat. She is the wife of a great Scotch shipbuilder, whose income is £100,000 a year. The member for Hull is his brother. Mrs. Wilson is a great entertainer and is frequently honored by the Prince of Wales' set at Grosvenor Square and Tranby Croft. Mrs. Lyceet Green is the daughter of Mrs. Wilson.

The foundation for the story was laid at Tranby Croft at the time of the Doncaster race meeting last autumn. Sir William was a guest and other guests were the Prince of Wales, Lord Coventry and General William Owens. The five persons against whom the action is taken were playing baccarat with Cumming. Finally the game stopped, and Sir William was taken aside and accused of unfair play. He indignantly denied this. The charge was that he had shoved some stakes over the line, so that he had a reasonably sure thing against the bank. His accusers were determined, but promised to keep the secret if he consented to sign a letter in which he promised never to play cards again. This, it is said, was at the suggestion of the Prince of Wales.

This is the story, and if the latter part be true it will be the strongest point against him. The secret was not kept, hence the action for slander. The defendants have secured the service of George Lewis, who has secured Sir Charles Russell. Sir William's counsel is Mr. Gill, the only barrister who for years has had the pluck to give Sir Charles Russell some of his own medicine in bulldozing. Russell knows all the points of the game, and Gill is probably not far behind.

MAY NOT COME TO TRIAL. If the case comes to trial, it will create a tremendous sensation. The chances are against it, for the Prince of Wales is opposed to publicity. Anyway, it will not come up for six months. Meanwhile Sir William has sent in his papers asking to be allowed to retire on half pay. They have not been accepted yet. The Commander-in-Chief may order a military inquiry, as it would be a gross injustice to allow a brave soldier and an accomplished gentleman to rest under a cloud for months.

Sir William has an income of £12,000 a year, which itself makes it seem almost impossible the charge can be true. He is a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Moray and Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Banff. He has medals for bravery in the African campaign of 1879, the Egyptian campaign of 1882, and with the camel corps on the Nile in 1884. He has never married.

THE NEW ITALIAN CABINET. COMPLETE LIST OF THE MINISTRY WHICH HAS BEEN ACCEPTED BY KING HUMBERT. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

ROME, Feb. 9, 1891.—The Marquis di Rudini, the new Italian Premier, was granted an audience by King Humbert to-day. The King approved of the new Cabinet formed by the Marquis. To the names already mentioned are added Signor Chini, Minister of Agriculture, and Signor Villari, Minister of Public Instruction, so that the Cabinet as completed is as follows:— Marquis di Rudini, Premier, Minister of Foreign Affairs and ad interim Minister of Marine. Signor Colombo, Minister of Finance. Signor Nicotera, Minister of the Interior. Signor Luzzatti, Minister of the Treasury. Signor Ferruzzi, Minister of War. Signor Branca, Minister of Public Works and ad interim Minister of Posts and Telegraphs. Signor Ferrini, Minister of Justice. Signor Chini, Minister of Agriculture. Signor Villari, Minister of Public Instruction. Signor Darbo, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Signor Nicotera, Minister of the Interior. Signor Luzzatti, Minister of the Treasury. Signor Ferruzzi, Minister of War. Signor Branca, Minister of Public Works and ad interim Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

FOREIGN LABOR NOTES. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

BRUSSELS, Feb. 9, 1891.—King Leopold received a delegation from the Women's Council of Industry to-day. In a speech he said that he had decided to pledge his support of the demand for universal suffrage. He had the cause of the working classes greatly at heart, he said, but to be a dictator, he must leave the suffrage question to the nation to decide. "Workingmen are wrong,"

new Ministerial programme would deal chiefly with economics in the public service, including the war and marine departments. The policy of the Cabinet he said, would be entirely pacific, but it would be necessary to ask for fresh foreign capital, which Italy could not do without.

The Popolo Romano to-day, referring to the members of the new Italian Cabinet, says that Signor Colombo, the Minister of Finance, is an electrician; that Signor Branca, the Minister of Public Works, has experience in every branch of the public service except that of the Department of Public Works, and that Signor Chini, the Minister of Agriculture, is no better qualified for the work he has undertaken.

King Humbert administered the oath of office to the Ministers of the new Cabinet to-day. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies will meet again on Saturday. It is stated that a saving of 12,000,000 lire is possible in the naval estimates. An examination shows that the finances in the Marine Department are in a state of great disorder. For instance, while there are only 12,108 men afloat, estimates are made for provisions for 17,600 men.

The Reforma, Signor Crispi's organ, declares that the new Ministers are all at variance with one another, and that it is doubtful if France will support the proposed commercial arrangement with Italy.

MME. PATTI'S ARREST.

SEE CONSIDERED THE RUSSIAN CONTRACT BROKEN AND WILL PROSECUTE HER PERSECUTOR. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, Feb. 9, 1891.—Mme. Patti was interviewed at the Hotel Bristol to-day with reference to her arrest in Berlin for alleged breach of contract. She said that the well known impresario Zette met her in London some time ago and engaged her for a series of concerts in St. Petersburg. As Zette failed to pay a deposit to her manager in St. Petersburg, and as he hired a small and unimportant theatre instead of the leading theatre, as he had promised, she considered the engagement broken. She consulted Solicitor George Lewis and he advised her that she was under no legal obligations and that the contract was nullified.

On the eve of her fulfilling her Berlin engagement Zette came to Berlin from St. Petersburg to try to seize her costumes and jewels and to try to prevent her singing. Zette was unable to procure in time the one thousand marks which it was necessary to pay to the court as a precaution before obtaining an order to detain her effects. The concert was, therefore, not interfered with. On the following morning, however, a writ was served on her, and six men were posted outside her hotel to execute it. Madame Patti was unable to pay the \$4,000 marks demanded, having on the previous evening deposited the proceeds of the concert with the Rothschilds. Her Berlin agent, Mr. Wolff, came to her rescue, however, and paid the amount demanded to the court.

Mme. Patti is immensely indignant over her treatment. She is convinced that Zette's object was to frighten her to pay on the spot his whole claim of 90,000 marks. She has decided to prosecute Zette for illegal detainer.

BRITISH POLITICS.

THE NOMINATION FOR NORTHAMPTON TO FILL THE PLACE OF CHARLES BRADLAUGH. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 9, 1891.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. K. K. Cantan, Gladstonian member for West Southwark, asked whether Catholics would be eligible to occupy the position of Lord Chancellor of England or Viscount of Ireland. Sir Richard Everard Webster, the Attorney General, declined to answer, on the ground that eminent lawyers differed on the question, which would become practical if any government appointed a Catholic to either of those positions.

Sir James Ferguson, Political Secretary of the Foreign Office, replying to a question as to whether Great Britain could share the commercial advantages with Brazil equally with the United States, said that Great Britain had no treaty with Brazil, and therefore could not demand the same trading rights.

It is announced that Lord Salisbury has summoned a general meeting of the leaders of the conservative party throughout Great Britain to take place early in March. It is understood that the question of the dissolution of Parliament may then be decided upon.

The conservatives have nominated Mr. Germaine to contest the seat in Northampton left vacant by the death of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh. The Gladstonian liberals have nominated Mr. Mansfield. The socialists nominated Dr. Aveling, the labor agitator and socialist leader. Dr. Aveling's nomination by the socialists has been cancelled.

The polling takes place on Thursday next. The Hon. Cecil John Rhodes, Premier of Cape Colony, South Africa, who subscribed \$50,000 toward the home rule campaign funds, in a cordial interview with Mr. Parnell, endorsed the latter's policy as regards the recent disputes in the Irish Parliamentary party.

A despatch from Rathoomack, Ireland, states that the parish priest of Castle Lyons, Father Ferris, died on Saturday in a Leagues hut erected in 1881, when he was evicted from his parochial residence for non-payment of rent.

TURKISH SLAVERY.

THE SULTAN FAVORS A SCHEME FOR PROVIDING HOMES FOR FREE NEGROES. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 9, 1891.—The Sultan has approved the project of the British Embassy for providing homes for freed negroes and will assist in the abolition of the Turkish slave trade. Despite its formal abolition the slave traffic prevails everywhere in the Ottoman Empire, most of the manumitted negroes becoming re-enslaved. It is proposed to establish homes at Constantinople, Smyrna, Benghazi, Tripoli, Jeddah and Hodeidah, controlled and supported by the State, where freed slaves can be hired for service and the children can be educated. The project also provides that the families of freed slaves shall be settled on State lands.

GLASSWARE MAKERS COMBINE. FINDLAY, Ohio, Feb. 9, 1891.—Five table glassware houses in Pittsburg, one in Wheeling, one in Fostoria and one in Findlay have entered into a trust combination, with a capital of \$1,000,000. This is said to be the beginning of the combine which will embrace all the table glassware factories in the country.

he added, "in considering themselves a separate caste. We are all Belgians, in different grades, and all workmen."

The delegates reported that the workmen had been made a separate class by being refused the right of voting. They trusted that the King would assist in conciliating the classes in order to prevent unfortunate occurrences.

TROUBLE WITH LONDON DOCKMEN. LONDON, Feb. 9, 1891.—The unloading of the steamer Parkmore, from Baltimore, at her dock here to-day was the occasion for a fight between the dock laborers who are out on strike and the stevedores and non-union men who were at work on the Parkmore. The strikers overpowered the stevedores and their men, obliging them to stop work. The police force on duty about the docks then interfered effectively, dispersing the strikers and enabling the stevedores to resume work. Non-union men, protected by police, are loading the steamer Tower Hill, which sails to-morrow for New York with a free labor and non-union crew.

NEARING AN AGREEMENT.

CONFIDENT RUMORS THAT THE IRISH FACTIONS HAVE COME TO AN UNDERSTANDING. [BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

THE HERALD'S European edition publishes to-day the following, dated LONDON, Feb. 9, 1891.—Urgent anti-unionists have been despatched to all the anti-Parnellite members who are away from London requesting their attendance at the meeting on Thursday, when Mr. Carthy will make a statement respecting the recent negotiations.

The customary reticence is maintained among the leaders of both sections of the party, the rank and file being still kept in ignorance of the precise state of affairs, but the report was freely circulated in the lobby of the House of Commons to-night that a settlement had been arrived at and that Parnell had consented to relinquish his claims to the leadership in favor of Dillon. It was added that during the imprisonment of Dillon, Mr. Carthy, as vice chairman of the party, would continue to perform his present duties.

With reference to the belief entertained in Parnellite circles last week, that if a modus vivendi were not found it would be the fault of Healy and his friends, Sexton states that throughout the negotiations the member for North Longford has done everything in his power to promote an amicable arrangement.

A DUEL OF PARISIANS.

AN EDITOR WOUNDS HIS OPPONENT IN BOTH HIS HANDS. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, Feb. 9, 1891.—M. Larroumet, Director of Fine Arts, fought a duel to-day with M. Lardon, of the editorial staff of the Echo de Paris. M. Larroumet had both his hands wounded.

CABLE MINOR TOPICS.

The plantation negroes on the Portuguese island of St. Thomas, in the Gulf of Guinea, have again revolted. The Governor has sent an urgent telegram to Lisbon asking for reinforcements. The Governor of Angola has sent troops and two millitairres to suppress the revolt.

The citizen memorial sent to the Czar on January 24, from London, regarding the treatment of the Jews in Russia, has been returned to Lord Salisbury, through the Russian Ambassador, without comment. Emperor William has formally received General von Schlieffen on his appointment as chief of the general staff, in succession to General von Waldersee, now in command of the Ninth army corps.

Herr Bue, a director of the Magdeburg Railroad, has been instructed by the German government to proceed to the United States in order to make a careful study of and to draw up a report upon the railroad systems of that country. In the light which took place recently on the steamer Baltimore Iglesias between a force of police and a number of bandits who were trying to make their escape to Aspinwall five of the bandits were killed, not three, as at first reported.

A man named William Buchanan has been arrested by the police and is held for trial on the charge of having murdered a man named Reilly and the latter's wife. The Reillys were caretakers on a farm at Ballyhamduff, county Cavan. The motive of the crime is said to have originated in an agrarian dispute.

Free Extracts from "LIGHT OF THE WORLD," by SIR EDWIN ARNOLD, will be published in the HERALD NEXT SUNDAY, by arrangement with FUNK & WAGNALLS.

THE BARON HIRSCH FUND.

THAT \$3,400,000 TO REACH AMERICA MARCH 1.—PROGRESS OF THE GOOD WORK.

The magnificent gift of Baron Hirsch to the Hebrew Emigrant Charity and Aid Fund of \$2,400,000 continues the topic of interest and conversation in philanthropic circles. A meeting of the trustees of what is known as the Hirsch Fund was held on Sunday afternoon at the residence of Mr. Jesse Seligman, at No. 2 East Forty-sixth street. Among the trustees present were Meyer S. Isaacs, Jesse Seligman, Jacob Schiff, Oscar Strauss, Henry Rice, James H. Hoffman, Julius Goldman, of New York, and Mayer Sulzberger and William Hackenberg, of Philadelphia.

The following officers were re-elected:—President, Meyer S. Isaacs; Vice President, Jacob H. Schiff; Treasurer, Jesse Seligman, and Secretary, Julius Goldman. Adolphus Solomons remains the honorary treasurer. The income derived from the \$2,400,000 will be divided into three equal parts, one of which will be devoted to the relief and education of Hebrew immigrants and their children.

At the meeting reports were made by the committees charged with supervising the various branches of the organization. It was shown that progress had been made in the opening of day schools which have been started for young children, who, owing to the crowded condition of the tenement public schools, are left very much to their own resources, have been particularly successful. The trustees, however, are outspoken in their opposition to denominational schools. They consider it the duty of all parents to send their children to the public schools and are determined to accommodate only those children who are not admitted to the public schools owing to lack of room.

The good work which is being done in this city through the Hirsch Fund is spreading to adjacent Eastern cities and the committee are working upon plans for schools in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OPPOSE THE GOVERNMENT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

KINGSTON, Ont., Feb. 9, 1891.—The Militia Department has refused to accept the resignation of Major Edwards as professor in the Royal Military College, who will oppose Sir John Macdonald here,

CANADA'S HOT BATTLE FOR FREEDOM OF TRADE.

Leaders of Both Parties Making Desperate Efforts to Carry the Elections Next Month.

HINTS OF A BIG RAILROAD DEAL. It is Said the Canadian Pacific Will Get Good Contracts for Supporting the Government.

SIR JOHN APPEALS TO VOTERS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Toronto, Feb. 9, 1891.—The leaders of both political parties are making desperate efforts to carry the Parliamentary elections on March 5. Sir John Macdonald is especially active. He is not only out in a two column manifesto denouncing unrestricted reciprocity with the United States as a violation of the principle of reciprocity, but he is also engaged in an arrangement with the Canadian Pacific Railroad syndicate by which advantageous postal contracts will be given in exchange for the support of the company at the coming elections.

The mere suggestion of such a deal is regarded in many quarters as an indication of the desperate straits into which Sir John and his party believe they have fallen, and if any real foundation for the rumor can be found the liberal leaders will not hesitate to fully exploit it before the people. They would not permit the consummation of a trade by which government contracts were exchanged for political support without a protest.

FOR A NATIONAL POLICY. Sir John's manifesto, which was published to-day, seems to show that he is not so favorably disposed toward the restoration of the reciprocity treaty of 1854 as he was at the time Lord Stanley wrote his despatch to Lord Knutsford and proposed a renewal of the negotiations at Washington on the lines laid down in that Convention. Sir John has probably concluded that the Lord Stanley despatch yielded too much to the growing liberalism, and might be considered as a partial retreat from his position. His sole purpose in the address published to-day is to arouse the national spirit of the Canadians.

"As in 1858, and again in 1887," says Sir John, "so in 1891 do questions relating to the trade and commerce of the country occupy the foremost place in the public mind. Our policy in respect thereto is to-day what it has been for the past thirteen years, and is directed to the end of maintaining and developing the varied resources of the Dominion by every means in our power consistent with Canada's position as an integral portion of the British Empire. To that end we endeavor our possession, and we propose to continue in the work to which we have applied ourselves of building up on this continent under the flag of England a great and powerful nation."

"The great question which you will shortly be called upon to determine," he continues, "resolves itself into this:—Can we endanger our possession of the great heritage bequeathed to us by our fathers and submit ourselves to direct taxation for the privilege of having our tariff fixed at Washington, with a prospect of ultimately becoming a portion of the American Union?"

"Of course," these issues your determination and the judgment of the whole people of Canada, with an unclouded confidence that you will proclaim to the world your resolve to show yourselves unwavering in your determination to enjoy the benefit of the most liberal and just tariff and to be numbered among the most dutiful and loyal subjects of our beloved Queen."

"As for myself," he says, "I will do a British subject's duty to the best of my ability. With my utmost strength, with my latest breath, I will oppose the veiled treason which attempts, by such means, to undermine the writers who have professed their allegiance."

SMITH DENIGES TUPPER. Professor George Smith has written a letter in which he charges the government with dissolving the Canadian Parliament before the legal term and without constitutional cause. Sir John Macdonald has replied to the charge, saying that he is satisfied enough that the tide of popular opinion is rising in favor of reciprocity, and that a year hence it will be strong enough to sweep away a protectionist government. They see also that the people are exasperated by the McKinley act while there has not yet been time for the former to feel its effects. These are their real motives for the dissolution.

THE COMING OF SIR CHARLES TUPPER to Canada at this time will take part in the election campaign. Mr. Smith says, in his address to the High Commissioner, that the High Commissioner represents all Canada alike, and instead of keeping clear of party he should be the champion of the nation as a whole on the subject of reciprocity and to keep his confederates in power by debauching Nova Scotia as he debates it before with money or promises of money from the public purse. He says that his friends and organs do not appear to be dismayed. His coming is a loud warning to good citizens to be on their guard not only against monopoly, but against corruption.

THE CEREMONIES OVER HIS HIGHNESS RETURNED to the city of Kingston on Monday morning. General W. Clive Justice and staff, Colonel White, Colonel Levesque, Colonel Spaight, Brigade Surgeon-General H. W. Wood, Major-General Y. M. Major McLaughlin, Captain Pennick, Inspector General Police L. E. Knollys, Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Mr. J. M. Robertson, Surgeon-General Mosse, C. B.; Mr. Robert Craig, Dr. Phillips, Postmaster General Sullivan, Adam Brown, M. P., Canada; General Hamilton, Lord Dufferin, the Earl of Dufferin, and the Hon. George Fitzgibbon, Vice Admiral Watson, Captain Drury, Mayor Dr. James Ogilvie, J. P. F. O. S. N., and the Hon. Charles D. O'Brien, M. P., and the Hon. General Manager S. Lee Bayly. The American exhibitors are Schwarzwalder & Co., Simpson, Hall & Miller, Singer Manufacturing Company, Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., and the Earl of Dufferin.

THE VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE EXHIBITION are the Duke of Albany, Lord Knutsford, Secretary of State for the Colonies; H. E. Viscount Gordon, C. K. C. M. G., Governor of British Guiana; Sir H. W. Norman, Governor of Queensland; Sir William Robertson, Governor of Trinidad; Sir William Sandell, Governor of Barbados; Sir William Hely-Hutchinson, Governor of Windward Islands; Sir W. F. Haynes Smith, Governor of Leeward Islands; Sir Ambrose Shea, Governor of the Bahamas, and Sir A. G. Ellis, Chief Justice.

THE EXHIBITION WILL REMAIN OPEN for three months, and many Americans are already flocking there for the winter, as Kingston holds out more advantages and inducements to visitors than even popular Bermuda.

PEACE IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

OFFICIAL DENIALS OF WAR STORIES FROM GUATEMALA AND HONDURAS. Jacob Baiz, the Consul General in this city for the Republics of Guatemala and Honduras, has received official contradictions from both Honduras and Guatemala denying the reports which have recently been current in this city to the effect that another revolutionary outbreak was imminent in Central America.

A cable despatch from President Barrios of Guatemala, dated the 8th inst., to Mr. Baiz, says:—"The rumors about revolution in Honduras and Central America are untrue. They all refer to the contrary. All Central America is at peace and busily engaged in gathering the coffee crop, which will this season, the largest Guatemala has ever produced."

A cable from President Bogran, of Honduras, was equally positive. Under date of February 9, he says:—"The reports of a revolution in Honduras are untrue. Complete peace reigns in Central America. Rumors to the contrary are false. Honduras is all right."

Mr. Baiz says that this year's coffee crop in Guatemala is about 800,000 quintals, the biggest on record.

TO ESTABLISH A NEW COLLEGE.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 9, 1891.—James F. Joy, of Detroit, Mich., is here, pursuant to his duties as executor of the estate of the late Benjamin Thompson, of Durham, whose bequest of nearly \$500,000 for the establishment of a State Agricultural College in that town is already familiar to the public. New Hampshire has until January 1st, 1891, in which to accept the trust, and if not accepted during that time it will be offered, if necessary, successively to Massachusetts, New York, and Michigan, if rejected by all the estate will be distributed among the heirs.

The present Legislature will probably pass a bill accepting the trust, but the heirs of Mr. Thompson have begun a contest of the will on the ground that the State has no constitutional right to hold and administer an estate, or to perform any of the duties of a trustee, executor or administrator.

but he intends to run any way. He will issue a manifesto to-morrow of a socialist character. As the situation is altered by Mr. A. Gunn's acceptance of the liberal candidature his resignation of his commission in the imperial army has been forwarded to England, and he has asked for a month's leave of absence from the college.

LONDON OPINION ON SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S MANIFESTO. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 10, 1891.—Commenting on Sir John Macdonald's manifesto the News declares that the theory of an imperial Zollverein is fallacious, and that the plan will never work. It says that any artificial limitation of the sources whence the kingdom draws its supplies will be dangerous and indefensible, and that Canada and Newfoundland supply proof that they will submit no joint proposals to London, but, in competition with each other, will approach Mr. Blaine.

The Chronicle says:—"The fact that Mr. Blaine treats Canada's advances with hauteur causes surprise in England, but it is easily explained once we grasp the fact that Mr. Blaine is maturing a great scheme of policy Canadian reciprocity forms a rather trivial element. When he examines the Macdonald proposal in the light of his great Pan-American Zollverein scheme and the McKinley act, we greatly fear he will have nothing whatever to say to it."

The Times says:—"It is impossible to feel entire sympathy with either side in the Canadian struggle. We are quite prepared to recognize the strong practical inducements offered to Canadians in a commercial union with America; but other interests come into play on both sides. American farmers are not anxious to invite the competition—already vast, and with almost boundless possibilities of development—of Canadian agriculture in their home markets. Moreover, political absorption follows commercial union, as we believe would, the working of America's constitutional system would be subjected to a severe strain."

JAMAICA'S WORLD'S FAIR.

DESCRIBED BY MR. DELAPENHA, A KINGSTON BARRISTER, AT PRESENT LIVING IN BROOKLYN. The West Indian island of Jamaica is just now in the midst of the celebration of its World's Fair, which has of late gained considerable mention in the American press by reason of the failure of the United States to send an official national exhibition.

The fair was opened with imposing ceremonies at Kingston on the 27th ult., by His Royal Highness Prince George of Wales, K. G., in the presence of a host of islanders and visitors. E. Stanley D. Delapenha, a prominent young barrister of Kingston, arrived in this country recently and is visiting relatives in Brooklyn. I called upon him at No. 467 Hancock street last evening.

Mr. Delapenha is an enthusiast over the future of his island home, and was glad to give details of the fair.

"It is too bad," he said, "that the United States is not better represented at the fair. Our trade with this country is large, and we like and look to Americans perhaps more than others, except the English. Generally it makes place for promissas and leaves the patient, if he recovers at all, in a very feeble condition, from which many have not rallied long after the last attack of our Russian enemy, 'La Grippe.'"

La Grippe is with us again, and this dreadful disease has already taken a firm grip on many of our people. The after effects of 'La Grippe' are more to be dreaded than the disease itself. Generally it makes place for pneumonia and leaves the patient, if he recovers at all, in a very feeble condition, from which many have not rallied long after the last attack of our Russian enemy, 'La Grippe.' Mr. Delapenha is with us again, and this dreadful disease has already taken a firm grip on many of our people. The after effects of 'La Grippe' are more to be dreaded than the disease itself. Generally it makes place for pneumonia and leaves the patient, if he recovers at all, in a very feeble condition, from which many have not rallied long after the last attack of our Russian enemy, 'La Grippe.'

La Grippe is with us again, and this dreadful disease has already taken a firm grip on many of our people. The after effects of 'La Grippe' are more to be dreaded than the disease itself. Generally it makes place for pneumonia and leaves the patient, if he recovers at all, in a very feeble condition, from which many have not rallied long after the last attack of our Russian enemy, 'La Grippe.'

La Grippe is with us again, and this dreadful disease has already taken a firm grip on many of our people. The after effects of 'La Grippe' are more to be dreaded than the disease itself. Generally it makes place for pneumonia and leaves the patient, if he recovers at all, in a very feeble condition, from which many have not rallied long after the last attack of our Russian enemy, 'La Grippe.'

La Grippe is with us again, and this dreadful disease has already taken a firm grip on many of our people. The after effects of 'La Grippe' are more to be dreaded than the disease itself. Generally it makes place for pneumonia and leaves the patient, if he recovers at all, in a very feeble condition, from which many have not rallied long after the last attack of our Russian enemy, 'La Grippe.'

La Grippe is with us again, and this dreadful disease has already taken a firm grip on many of our people. The after effects of 'La Grippe' are more to be dreaded than the disease itself. Generally it makes place for pneumonia and leaves the patient, if he recovers at all, in a very feeble condition, from which many have not rallied long after the last attack of our Russian enemy, 'La Grippe.'

La Grippe is with us again, and this dreadful disease has already taken a firm grip on many of our people. The after effects of 'La Grippe' are more to be dreaded than the disease itself. Generally it makes place for pneumonia and leaves the patient, if he recovers at all, in a very feeble condition, from which many have not rallied long after the last attack of our Russian enemy, 'La Grippe.'

La Grippe is with us again, and this dreadful disease has already taken a firm grip on many of our people. The after effects of 'La Grippe' are more to be dreaded than the disease itself. Generally it makes place for pneumonia and leaves the patient, if he recovers at all, in a very feeble condition, from which many have not rallied long after the last attack of our Russian enemy, 'La Grippe.'

La Grippe is with us again, and this dreadful disease has already taken a firm grip on many of our people. The after effects of 'La Grippe' are more to be dreaded than the disease itself. Generally it makes place for pneumonia and leaves the patient, if he recovers at all, in a very feeble condition, from which many have not rallied long after the last attack of our Russian enemy, 'La Grippe.'

La Grippe is with us again, and this dreadful disease has already taken a firm grip on many of our people. The after effects of 'La Grippe' are more to be dreaded than the disease itself. Generally it makes place for pneumonia and leaves the patient, if he recovers at all, in a very feeble condition, from which many have not rallied long after the last attack of our Russian enemy, 'La Grippe.'

La Grippe is with us again, and this dreadful disease has already taken a firm grip on many of our people. The after effects of 'La Grippe' are more to be dreaded than the disease itself. Generally it makes place for pneumonia and leaves the patient, if he recovers at all, in a very feeble condition, from which many have not rallied long after the last attack of our Russian enemy, 'La Grippe.'

La Grippe is with us again, and this dreadful disease has already taken a firm grip on many of our people. The after effects of 'La Grippe' are more to be dreaded than the disease itself. Generally it makes place for pneumonia and leaves the patient, if he recovers at all, in a very feeble condition, from which many have not rallied long after the last attack of our Russian enemy, 'La Grippe.'

La Grippe is with us again, and this dreadful disease has already taken a firm grip on many of our people. The after effects of 'La Grippe' are more to be dreaded than the disease itself. Generally it makes place for pneumonia and leaves the patient, if he recovers at all, in a very feeble condition, from which many have not rallied long after the last attack of our Russian enemy, 'La Grippe.'

La Grippe is with us again, and this dreadful disease has already taken a firm grip on many of our people. The after effects of 'La Grippe' are more to be dreaded than the disease itself. Generally it makes place for pneumonia and leaves the patient, if he recovers at all, in a very feeble condition, from which many have not rallied long after the last attack of our Russian enemy, 'La Grippe.'

La Grippe is with us again, and this dreadful disease has already taken a firm grip on many of our people. The after effects of 'La Grippe' are more to be dreaded than the disease itself. Generally it makes place for pneumonia and leaves the patient, if he recovers at all, in a very feeble condition, from which many have not rallied long after the last attack of our Russian enemy, 'La Grippe.'

La Grippe is with us again, and this dreadful disease has already taken a firm grip on many of our people. The after effects of 'La Grippe' are more to be dreaded than the disease itself. Generally it makes place for pneumonia and leaves the patient, if he recovers at all, in a very feeble condition, from which many have not rallied long after the last attack of our Russian enemy, 'La Grippe.'

La Grippe is with us again, and this dreadful disease has already taken a firm grip on many of our people. The after effects of 'La Grippe' are more to be dreaded than the disease itself. Generally it makes place for pneumonia and leaves the patient, if he recovers at all, in a very feeble condition, from which many have not rallied long after the last attack of our Russian enemy, 'La Grippe.'

La Grippe is with us again, and this dreadful disease has already taken a firm grip on many of our people. The after effects of 'La Grippe' are more to be dreaded than the disease itself. Generally it makes place for pneumonia and leaves the patient, if he recovers at all, in a very feeble condition, from which many have not rallied long after the last attack of our Russian enemy, 'La Grippe.'

La Grippe is with us again, and this dreadful disease has already taken a firm grip on many of our people. The after effects of 'La Grippe' are more to be dreaded than the disease itself. Generally it makes place for pneumonia and leaves the patient, if he recovers at all, in a very feeble condition, from which many have not rallied long after the last attack of our Russian enemy