

CITIES OF ENGLAND.

Making Rapid Strides in Providing Street Railroad Facilities.

Have Heretofore Been the Most Backward in This Respect.—“Municipal Socialism” Seems to be Abroad in the Land.

United States Consul Boyle, at Liverpool, has communicated to the state department some very interesting information respecting the great change that has taken place in England in the matter of street railways. He says that from being one of the most backward in the matter of providing such accommodations the cities of Great Britain are now moving on an enormous scale towards their construction. He describes this movement as one feature of the remarkable “municipal socialism” which is taking possession of British cities, verifying the comment of Lord Rosebery that the London common council was conducting the greatest experiment in practical socialism the world had ever seen. Not content with municipal ownership of street railroads, electric and gas lighting plants, water supply and telephones in several cities, the municipal corporations build dwellings for workmen, run hotels and erect magnificent baths. In Liverpool the council has gone so far as to charge part of what should be the rent from municipal houses occupied by working men as homes against the taxes of the community.

Referring to the subject of electric street railways, Mr. Boyle says that the first line was started in Liverpool a few days ago, and describes the equipment. For the benefit of American manufacturers of electric plants, fittings and rails, the consul sets forth the best means for these to put themselves in position to secure valuable contracts, though he points out a strong prejudice on the part of a large class of people in the cities against the award of contracts to foreigners. The Liverpool line is an overhead trolley, a committee of experts claiming to have discovered that the underground conduit system, installed in New York, Washington and Baltimore, is a failure. He speaks of several other systems of electric car population which have been brought forward in England as novelties, but which are well-known here, such as the surface contact system. A scheme under way, he says, is to connect Liverpool with all the manufacturing towns within a radius of 17 miles by light suburban electric street railroads, which will carry passengers in the day-time and freight at night.

IRON TRADE WITH CANADA.

United States Capturing the Market Despite the Tariff Favors Great Britain.

The preferential tariff in favor of Great Britain has not worked particularly well in Canada, according to figures transmitted by United States Commercial Agent Hunt at Palmerston. For the four months ending October 31 the Dominion has been allowing British goods a preference of 20 per cent. in import duties. Yet, according to the official returns, the importation of British goods increased slightly only in bulk, while, even paying the discriminating duty of 25 per cent., the imports of iron and steel from the United States increased so notably that they more than offset the general tendency to increase over British imports. An explanation is unofficially made that Canadian importers preferred to await the outcome of the present reciprocity negotiations at Washington before transferring orders from the United States to British houses, but it is candidly stated that even with the 25 per cent. advantage, British manufacturers cannot compete with the Americans in Canadian markets.

ENDLESS CHAIN OF PRAYER.

Started by Religious Enthusiasts—What It Will Amount To in the Twelfth Series.

Religious enthusiasts at Philipstown, Putnam county, N. Y., have started an endless chain of prayer. The plan is to write five copies of the prayer and to mail a copy to five friends, earnestly asking each to read the prayer aloud and then write five copies and mail them to friends. If everyone who receives the prayer reads it aloud and forwards five copies, on the prayer's twelfth round 244,140,625 people would be raising a chorus of prayer. There are some 70,000,000 people in these United States, so on the twelfth round there will be prayers for all these men, women and children, and plenty over for Cuba, Porto Rico and the heathen in Guam and the Philippines.

A NEW CABINET PORTFOLIO.

Michigan Representative Who Is in Favor of Having the Mining Interests Represented.

“There is no reason why the mining interests of this country should not be represented in the cabinet,” said Representative Orum, of Michigan. “Their interests are of as much importance as those of the agriculturists, and the president should have an adviser to look after the interests of the people engaged in mining pursuits. There is a bill pending before the house looking to the addition of a cabinet officer to the president's household, and I will make an effort to have it taken up and acted upon.”

Christian Ministers in Various Lands.

There is one Christian minister for every 900 of the population in Great Britain, one in every 114,000 in Japan, one in 163,090 in India, one in 222,000 in Africa and one in 437,000 in the Chinese empire.

India's Increase in Population. The population of India increases at the rate of 3,000,000 annually.

RETURNS TO PATAGONIA.

Prof. Hatcher, of Princeton University, to Continue Search for Rare Fossils.

Prof. John Bell Hatcher, of Princeton, has gone back to Patagonia to continue his search for rare fossils and explore the interior of the country. He expects to be absent three years. Two years ago he entered the country, but ill-health forced his return to Princeton. A month's rest was all he would take.

Prof. Hatcher's trips are made with only two Indians as guides. Every trip up the country means a voluntary exile from the world for six months. He lives and works with his old guides, never seeing a white man from the time he leaves the coast until his return. He was the first man to introduce an American wagon into Patagonia, carrying the parts south and building the wagon himself. On his last trip he got together a valuable collection of the fauna and flora of the country, as well as a collection of fossils. He also discovered a lake, which he named Princeton, after the university.

The fossils of Patagonia resemble the specimens found in our western country. There are varieties of the old three-toed horse and also a remarkable animal which was the ancestor of the modern ant-eater.

In dry weather Prof. Hatcher will work on the sea coast, where the remarkable rise and fall of the tides unearths the bones in the cliffs along the shore.

Prof. Hatcher is a graduate of Yale. He had already won a name for himself as western scientific explorer before he opened up the new field in Patagonia.

STUDENTS ALL INDIGNANT.

President Harper, of Chicago University, Vigorously Objects to Editorial Comment.

President Harper threatens to suppress free editorial expression of student opinion in the University of Chicago Weekly, the student publication at the university. In a letter written a few days ago to the managers of the organ he requested that a more severe censorship be placed on the editorials of the paper, and intimated that if such a course was not followed he would take steps to have the paper discontinued publication.

This move by Dr. Harper was caused by two editorials in the last issue of the Weekly which vigorously attacked the new faculty order regarding registration. The paper spoke unqualifiedly against the rule and did not hesitate to predict swift death for the measure. Dr. Harper was aroused and at once sent word to the managers of the paper that such attacks upon the university authorities would not be permitted in a publication claiming to have the best interests of the institution at heart. His wish was granted when Allen Hoyt, managing editor of the Weekly and the author of the offending editorials, was forced to resign from the board of editors.

Student feeling ran high when it became known what President Harper had done. The students are practically unanimous in supporting Editor Hoyt in his stand against the rule, and indignant that the president of the university should attempt to censor the press which they support.

OPERA VENTURE BY DE RESKE

Tenor Will Establish It on a Grand Scale in Paris—Confident of Success.

Jean De Reske arrived at New York the other day and said it was true that he was going into opera on a grand scale in Paris. He said:

“Musicians and opera lovers in Paris have long desired me to undertake just such a venture, and now we are forming a stock company, which we propose capitalizing at 5,000,000 francs, and the shares will be 500,000 francs each.

Judging from the interest expressed in the project before I left Paris we shall have no difficulty in placing our stock. The site of the proposed opera house is in the Place Vendome. On the top floor I shall have a conservatory, elaborately fitted up, where it is my plan to instruct a few pupils in singing. I shall select my pupils with great discrimination, for my teaching will be but a detail of the scheme.”

PROFESSIONAL DINERS-OUT.

Five Women Who Come Under This Head, But None Are to Be Found Among the Men.

There are a few women in Washington society who are such accomplished diners-out that they constitute a sort of reserve corps to supply the absence of an original guest who by sickness or a sudden call from town falls a hostess at the last moment. At this time Miss Jones is invited to balance the company as an uneven number is not to be thought of at a dinner party. Miss Jones has previously signified that she will oblige the hostess in an emergency of this kind. Miss Jones is clever, has a stock of sayings and stories that come in conveniently. Everyone admires her and likes to get a seat near her. But the pity of it is that there are absolutely no Mr. Joneses in Washington society.

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Sanitary Measures in Dublin.

Since 1879 more than 3,000 houses have been demolished and closed in Dublin on account of their unsanitary condition.

IT PROVES A SUCCESS.

Practical Test of the Andree Steering Gear for Balloons.

Trip Made from England to France Over English Channel—Thrilling Experiences of the Aeronauts.

A dispatch to the New York Times from London says:

The London Chronicle publishes an account from its correspondent sent on a balloon trip across the channel, showing that the Andree steering gear was tested with perfect success. The sail used was 18 feet square instead of 12 feet, the one used in land experiments.

The aeronauts took their course when the 200-foot trial rope was in water and found they had deflected three points, or about double what obtained on land in Essex several weeks ago. This was not surprising, for the frictional resistance of the trial rope in water was immense. Another test gave the same result, but this time the balloon descended within two feet of the waves.

To keep the balloon at even altitude was task of the greatest difficulty, and owing to cold air on the water, the sun-heated gas cooled with lightning rapidity, demanding constant expenditure of ballast to prevent falling into the sea.

The balloon again rose 2,300 feet, but dropped behind a thick cloud. The sudden eclipse caused a rapid descent, and in a few minutes the balloon touched the ocean. A wave struck the car. It was an exciting moment for the aeronauts, their gun boats being filled with water. Percival Spencer, the famous aeronaut in charge, promptly threw out ballast, and saved himself from the situation.

The balloon rose 7,000 feet, after clearing the French cliffs, and landed safely amid Norman peasants four miles east of Havre, having in five hours covered 150 miles, of which 75 miles were over sea.

MARCHIONESS IN WORKHOUSE.

Wife of Marquis of Donegal Seeks Assistance Because of Detitution.

The marchioness of Donegal ate her Christmas dinner in a London workhouse. Ill, miserably clad and apparently in acute destitution, she applied the other day for admittance to the Great Northern hospital, from which place she was removed to the Islington workhouse infirmary. She explained that she was homeless and not willing to communicate with her wealthy friends or with her husband, who is suffering from pneumonia.

The story of the life of the marchioness is painful. She left her husband in 1873 and in 1889 instituted separation proceedings, with which counter charges of misconduct were made.

Unsavory details of their conjugal life were also bandied about. The marchioness failed to obtain alimony and has since received assistance from friends. She was last heard of in May of the present year, when she broke her leg in a hotel elevator and was taken to a hospital.

The marquis has had a troubled financial career. He was declared a bankrupt in 1889, with liabilities estimated at £518,815. He then said he considered he was justified in raising half a million of money in view of the fact that he had prospects of succeeding to an estate of £50,000 a year. But owing to the entail he only succeeded to £180 a year. He was mixed up in financial flotation this year, when he lent his name to a company prospectus, which caused the Star to criticize him as “a peer with a record of disgracing the order to which he belonged.”

A ROMANTIC CASE.

Miss Bebbie Cannon and a Former Sweetheart Reunited by the Fortunes of War.

Miss Bebbie Cannon, niece of the Illinois congressman, has been married at Washington to John Herbert Osborne, an attaché of the war department. They were children together in Montezuma, Ind., and later were betrothed, but became separated by force of circumstances. Miss Cannon came to Washington some time ago and secured a berth in the navy department. Young Osborne traveled extensively throughout the west and had lost sight of his old sweetheart. When the war broke out he enlisted in the signal corps from Indiana, and at its conclusion was detailed for duty in the war department, where he met Miss Cannon once more, renewed his attentions, and succeeded in having the wedding day set.

POSTAL SERGEANTS.

Postmaster Gordon Would Have Congress Create New Grade Among Letter Carriers.

Upon the recommendation of Postmaster Gordon the post office department has decided to recommend to congress the passage of a bill providing for the grade of sergeant among the letter carriers. These officers will be chosen from among carriers of five years' service or more and their pay will be \$1,200, an advance of \$200 over the present maximum. They will possess no real authority except as inspectors to investigate complaints. President Parsons, of the Letter Carriers' association, who happened to be in the department when the decision was made, was favorably impressed with the idea.

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INDIA'S INCREASE IN POPULATION.

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Bulletin Financier.

Mardi, 17 janvier 1899.

COMPTOIR D'CHANGE. (CLEARING HOUSE) DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

Jusqu'à cette saison..... \$6,570,143 00 \$750,052 00
Même temps la saison dernière..... 6,511,956 00 726,476 00

MARCHÉ MONÉTAIRE.

Nouvelles-Orléans—
Par le billet d'échange..... 60
Prise sur garantie..... 70
Time do..... 60
Papier hypothécaire..... 7

MONNAIE AMÉRICAINE et étrangère—
et billets de Banques.

MONNAIE—
Souveraine Victoria..... 34 200 4 10
France..... 13 80 3 60
Billet espagnol..... 13 400 15 50
100 pesos..... 94 70
Or équivalent américain..... 97 097 00
Argent aussi américain par..... 53 95
Livre mexicaine..... 44 94 6
Peso chilien..... 41 62
Argent anglais, par..... 54 00 4 00
Billets de la Banque d'Angleterre..... 34 200 4 10
Banque de France..... 18 10 19 20
LOPDHAR.

Taux de la Banque d'Angleterre..... 4 00, taxé..... 2 00
du marché billets de 3 mois 2 1/2 0
Compte pour l'argent 111 916
PARIS—
dates 101 70
ARGENT EN LINGOTE (PARIS) —
Londres 27/4.

CHARGE.

LA STERLING estable.....
Taux sterling (60 jours)..... 451 4 0482
Traite de billets de 3 mois 2 1/2 0
Les FRANCS sont stable.....
Taux de commerce (60 jours) 5,22 3
Traite de banques (à vue) 5,19 3
Taux de la PARIS-MARSE 937 3
Le CHARGE A VUE SUR NEW-YORK —
estable.

Taux de commerce 25 d'esc.
Taux de banques \$1 00 de prime par \$100.

VENTES À LA BOURSE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

Entre les appels de 1 M. et de 2 P. M.
Actions Crescent City RR Cert.... 22
\$100,000,000 do..... 95 2
\$1,000 Orléans RR do..... 112 4
Aproxe l'appel de 2 P. M.
\$7,000 Crescent City RR Cert.... 96
\$100,000 L & N remis 4..... 98
\$100,000 do..... 100 2
\$1,000 Louisiana do..... 109 4
\$2,000 Crescent City RR Cert.... 95 4

MARCHÉ DIVISÉ.

Aujourd'hui mardi matin.....
Salvator..... 55 2
M. & T. 52 2
N. & W. 50 2
T. & S. 50 2
L. & N. 50 2
C. & G. 52 2
O. & R. 50 2
P. & L. 50 2
S. & S. 50 2
W. & L. 50 2
Compagnies d'assurance.....

Actions et obligations du 1er octobre 1898.

Actions cotées au pair..... 45 8
Actions cotées au tiers..... 45 6
Actions cotées au quart..... 45 4
Actions cotées au cinquième..... 45 2
Actions cotées au sixième..... 45 1
Actions cotées au septième..... 45 0
Actions cotées au huitième..... 45 0

Actions cotées au neuvième..... 45 0

Actions cotées au dixième..... 45 0

Actions cotées au onzième..... 45 0

Actions cotées au douzième..... 45 0

Actions cotées au treizième..... 45 0

Actions cotées au quatorzième..... 45 0

Actions cotées au quinzième..... 45 0

Actions cotées au seizeième..... 45 0

Actions cotées au dix-septième..... 45 0

Actions cotées au dix-huitième..... 45 0