

TRADE WITH CHINA.

Large Commercial Relations Maintained by United States.

Facts Which Show That She Is Very Largely Interested in Advancement Made on China by Europe.

Mr. Hugh O'Beirne, second secretary of the British embassy at Washington, has made a report to the British foreign office on the extent of commerce between the United States and China.

The report is opportune to the recent movements of European powers, particularly Great Britain, Germany and Russia, towards securing territory and commercial advantages in China.

Mr. O'Beirne does not deal with the political questions, but his report tends to bring out that the United States has such large commercial interests in China that she is no less interested than the European powers in the advancements made upon China.

The report shows that the present volume of United States trade in China represents more than one-seventh of the entire trade of the empire. It is 50 per cent. greater than the trade of Germany with China, and comes next to the trade of Great Britain, that being the first in commercial importance.

Mr. O'Beirne shows the importance of the Chinese market for United States cotton cloth, by stating that last year China took \$7,486,300 out of a total export of \$17,281,000, or almost half of all our cotton clothes shipped abroad.

The exports of American kerosene oil to China now rank second in importance to that of cotton goods. Mr. O'Beirne says the Russian oil is the only serious foreign competitor with which the American competitor has to reckon. In 1896 China took 33,000,000 gallons of American oil, as against 28,000,000 of the Russian oil. The American kerosene is shipped in cans, almost wholly from New York and Philadelphia, via the Suez canal, while the Russian is sent largely in bulk, in tank storage.

Mr. O'Beirne also shows the increasing value of our trade in wheat, flour, iron and steel, and railroad materials. He says the Chinese show a full recognition of the superiority of the American flour over their own roughly cleaned product.

He says the increasing industrial activity of China, and the building of railroads will secure to American markets a large proportion of the contracts for steel rails, locomotives, etc. He remarks that the iron and steel industry is one in which the United States have recently shown their ability to compete with all rivals.

In particular, Mr. O'Beirne points out the importance of Chinese trade upon the development of our Pacific coast states.

GEN. MILES AND HIS ROAN. Trouble the Commanding Officer Had in Finding a Suitable Horse for Cuban Campaign.

If anything more impressive than the rough riders of Roosevelt and Torrey figures in the Cuban campaign it will be the Gen. Miles and his war horse. The major general commanding the army has a splendid present. In his full uniform and well mounted he is the ideal of military magnificence. Not Hancock in all his glory was more superb. Gen. Miles has always had an eye for superior horseflesh. For some weeks his friends among the horsemen have been looking for just the right thing in the charger line. Gen. Miles will ride in Cuba a roan horse 17½ hands high, with a fine mane and a flowing tail. The right kind of an animal was found in Washington.

ABLE TO BEAT ANY NATION. Wolsey, "England's Only General," Says if Fighting a Great Power We Would Lose at First Bat Win.

Lord Wolsey, the commander in chief of the British army, in conversation with an American said: "The United States would make a mistake in attempting to invade Cuba with volunteers who are not fully drilled and disciplined. If that was done the United States might expect heavy reverses when those troops encountered the trained Spanish troops on the island."

"It would be a grave error to underestimate the strength of the adversaries of the American troops. I would regret to see the Americans even temporarily beaten, as all my sympathies are with them."

"It is fortunate," Lord Wolsey continued, "for the United States that this war is not with a first-class power, for it is evident that in such an encounter they would be badly beaten at the beginning, though I believe the Americans could defeat any nation in the long run."

To indicate location of tires. A neat little attachment for bicycles consists of an air-pressure indicator which shows the hardness of the tire without the necessity of pulling the hands to test it, the new device consisting of a cylinder to be attached to the valve with a spring-controlled piston inside which rises as the pressure increases.

Largest Paintings. The largest painting in the world, exclusive of panoramas and cycloramas, is "Paradise" by Titoretto, in the grand salon of the doges' palace at Venice. It being 84 feet wide by 34 feet high.

BREAKS PULLMAN WILL.

Widow of the Palace Car Magnate Declares That She Will Take Her Dowry.

Mrs. George M. Pullman, of Chicago, has decided to exercise her prerogative as the widow of George M. Pullman by accepting her dower right in the estate instead of approving the palace car magnate's will, which gave her \$30,000 in cash, the income for life from \$1,250,000 and the homestead at Prairie avenue and Eighteenth street. Pierpont Lehman, her attorney, has been instructed to draw up papers of renunciation, which will be filed in the probate court.

Mrs. Pullman's determination to reject the bequest will materially change the effect of the will. Her dower share of personal property and real estate will amount to more than \$3,000,000. She will be compelled to relinquish her exclusive title to the family residence, but will have a one-third interest in Castle Rest, in the St. Lawrence river, the summer home at Elberon, N. J., and the other realty of the estate.

It is said Mrs. Pullman decided to assume her legal rights for the benefits of her sons, George and Walter Sanger Pullman, who were practically disinherited, each having been allotted only a life income of \$3,000 a year. Mrs. Pullman will be able to leave each son \$1,000,000 at her death.

"I did not fully make up my mind to accept my dower until 24 hours ago," said Mrs. Pullman. "Up to that time I was inclined to leave my husband's will unaltered. The law entitles me as the widow of Mr. Pullman either to accept the bequests or take my dower, and I have chosen the latter course."

NEW HOSPITAL SHIP.

The Relief Being Fitted Up in the Most Complete Manner for Active Service.

Surgeon General Sternberg is having the steamer Robert English, recently purchased by the government as a hospital ship and renamed the Relief, fitted up for active service. It will soon be converted into a floating hospital of the best possible type. Maj. George H. Tawry has been placed in charge of the ship, which is now in the harbor of New York. It will soon be taken to Key West, from which port it will accompany the army of invasion to Cuba. When our forces occupy the island the hospital ship will patrol the coast, ready to receive sick and wounded soldiers. It will be in no danger from the enemy, for it will sail under the Geneva Cross flag, which will preserve its neutrality at all times, in accordance with the terms of the Geneva convention. It will carry no guns, ammunition or articles contraband of war, save coal and stores necessary for the movement of the vessel and medicines and other articles necessary for the care of the sick and wounded.

The ship will not be used as a transport in any sense of the word, nor will it carry officers or men or dispatches belonging to the medical department of the army. Surgeon General Sternberg intends to select the most experienced and efficient officers of his department to perform and supervise the work of caring for wounded soldiers, while the Red Cross society will furnish the nurses.

DAISY LEITER'S PORTRAIT. Has Been Hung in the Royal Gallery, London, and is Greatly Admired by American Artists.

The picture of Miss Daisy Leiter, which has been painted by Sargent, the American artist, now hangs in the royal gallery in London and is greatly admired. Like the portraits of Mrs. and Miss Leiter, this one is full length, while that of Mrs. Curzon is three-quarters length. The London press, commenting in a flattering manner on the portrait of the beautiful American, compares the work of Sargent to that of Millais, and the subject with its fluttering draperies, its captivating expression, and momentary action, is said to make other portraits in the room with it look garish, posed, or commonplace. Mr. Curzon has returned to the house of commons in London. Mrs. Leiter says his breakdown, that was reported in the papers at London, was caused by overwork. His enforced absence has had a most beneficial effect upon his health. He was cheered enthusiastically when he returned to his place in parliament. The London papers spoke of this as evidence of Mr. Curzon's popularity, saying further that he was almost overwhelmed with congratulations by his colleagues.

Didn't Need So Many Coffins. At a convivial gathering of widowers recently held in Berlin a beer seller, whose wife had just died, remarked that her coffin had cost him \$60. A manufacturer of coffins happened to be present, and said that he could furnish as good an article for \$15; whereupon the beer seller replied that he would take 1,000 at that price. The manufacturer took the matter seriously and sent the coffins, together with a bill for \$15,000. The court before which the case was taken held that the order was given in fun, and did not constitute a valid contract.

Launched in Parisian Sewers. Electric tramways and launches have been installed in the Paris sewers. Twice a month, on two Wednesdays, visitors are admitted to the number of about 1,200, although the applications are nearly always far more numerous.

British Footwear. Twelve million pounds' worth of leather is required every year to provide boots and shoes for the inhabitants of Great Britain.

A Big Bucket. A bucket 7½ inches deep and 74 inches from side to side would hold every drop of water in the world.

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FUTURE OF SPAIN.

Hannis Taylor, Ex-Minister to Spain, Writes of Her Outlook.

Says Spain Is Not Ready for a Republic - Good Words for Queen Regent and Her Son.

Hannis Taylor, recently United States minister to Spain, discusses in the North American Review the political future of Spain.

Mr. Taylor considers historically the circumstances out of which have risen the two leading political parties in the peninsula, which have been equally resolute in resisting the republicans on the one hand and the Carlists on the other, since the reestablishment in 1875 of the present dynasty. United, Mr. Taylor says, these parties are more than a match for all their opponents.

"No matter what may happen in the external politics of Spain; no matter if she is stripped of all her colonial possessions; no matter if Romero and Weyer do try to stir up civil war for their own selfish ends, Spain is safe so long as conservatives and liberals stand together to preserve social order under the existing constitution."

Mr. Taylor is strongly of the opinion that the time has not come for Spain to depart from monarchial institutions. That being the case, Mr. Taylor asks why the present dynasty should be overthrown, why the wise and devoted queen regent should be driven out on account of national misfortunes for which neither she nor her son is in any way responsible?

"The most priceless possession of Spain," says Mr. Taylor, "is Marie Christina, beautiful as she is, and dear to a renewal of civil war, which at this moment would be destructive to the country. In this dark hour of Spain's misfortune, her pure, womanly character shines forth like a light in a dark place, round which all patriotic Spaniards would gather. If monarchial institutions survive, her overthrow means the accession of Don Carlos, not apart from his utter and admitted worthlessness as a man, represents a set of medieval ideas and aspirations that would set Spain far into the past—at least a century."

As confirming his belief that Spain is not ripe for a republic, Mr. Taylor refers to the attitude of Emilio Castelar: "If anybody clearly comprehends and loves Spain, he does," says Mr. Taylor. "In his mighty brain is stored away her whole history as a part of the history of Europe. In his heart is an unselfish and great love of country as a lofty and unselfish devotion to another channel."

Mr. Taylor expresses the hope that the United States in their dealings with Spain at the end of the present war will follow a course consistent with their own normal dignity and in the hour of victory remember that justice and generosity should characterize their dealings with a once friendly nation. "When the end comes," he says, "let us resolve to be just and generous, not only to Cuba but to Spain too."

IN OPPOSING RANKS. Spanish Father Returns to Madrid to Fight While His Son Enlists to Help Uncle Sam.

Differences of patriotic sentiment have caused a disruption of the family of Vincente Hauria-Martens. Believing that duty called him to Madrid to take up arms for his native land, Mr. Martens is now enlisted in the Spanish army, while his son, Richard, has joined the Seventy-first regiment of New York.

Mr. Martens was well-known in New York city years ago as the agent for a brand of champagne, but recently he has been in the insurance business. He lived at 224 West Twenty-first street with his daughter, Elsie, who is an actress, and Richard. He came to this country from Spain 20 years ago, and the then famous Martens cot duettists, of which his wife was a member. He never returned to Madrid, although, when his wife died, he expressed a desire to go back.

When the Maine was blown up and the Spaniards were censured for it, Mr. Martens said he would return to Madrid and help wipe out the insult with blood. "I am a Spaniard," Mr. Martens said. "I am a New Yorker, and stand ready to fight for my flag," Richard responded. The quarrel terminated by the father taking the first steamer for Madrid after the war was declared.

"I go to fight the Yankees," he said. "I shall enlist to oppose you," Richard quietly replied. The next day he joined company G, of the Seventy-first regiment, and in a letter to his sister, he said he was chafing at the delay in invading Cuba, and hoped to see his father in the ranks of the enemy.

Papers in European Countries. Exclusive of specialist publications, 3,477 political and advertising papers were issued in 1,758 German centers last year, being at the rate of one per 12,092 inhabitants, or per 157 square kilometers. In Switzerland, the proportion is one to every 7,581 inhabitants, or 107 square kilometers, while in Austria the corresponding figures are 72,290 and 1,167. This is, no doubt, a consequence of the different legislation in these countries. Austria still maintains the newspaper stamp. Germany has nine papers that appear more than twice daily and 79 that appear 12 to 13 times a week, 1,185 six to seven times, and 1,745 two to five times. The number of specialist publications is 3,066.

To Identify United States Battleships. An easy way to identify the battleships of the United States is to remember that, with the single exception of the Kearsarge, only battleships bear the names of states.

American Glassware in Britain. The United Kingdom, with all her colonies and possessions, takes \$838,458 worth of American glassware yearly, or nearly three-fourths of the entire exports.

Bulletin Financier.

Vendredi, 1er juillet 1898.

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

Faculté de cette semaine: \$2,246,830 00 \$218,036 00

ÉTAT HÉBÉDOMADAIRE DU CLEARING-HOUSE.

Compté par Theo C. Herndon, Directeur.

Compté par semaine dernière: Augmentation Diminution

Legal Tenders: 178,100

REVENUE MONÉTAIRE.

NOUVEAU-ORLEANS.

MONNAIES.

CHANGES.

VENTES À LA BOURSE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

ACTIONS DE BANQUE.

IN OPPOSING RANKS.

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Bulletin Commercial.

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PROVISIONS.

APRIL BOURSE.

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CHANGES.

VINS ET LIQUEURS.

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GRAINS ET FOURRAGES.

APRIL BOURSE.

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