ments of the two theaters—the St. James and the Haymarket—where two of his plays are running.

George Alexander, proprietor and manager of the St. James Theater, where Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest" is being represented, was asked to-night if he intended to withdraw the play. He said: "If the play was to be produced to-morrow I would stop it, but it is impossible to do so now without throwing 120 persons out of employment. Therefore, unless the public abstains from going to see the piece, Wilde's play will be continued."

Comment of the Press.

LONDON, April 6.—The Morning says that Wilde received the notification of his arrest with languid nonchalance, plaintively asking whether he would be allowed to furnish bail. When accompanying the detective who made the arrest he took under his arm a copy of the "Yellow Book." When he arrived at Scotland Yard he asked whether he would be allowed to smoke. When the charge was read to him he smiled.

In an editorial the Morning says: "With such admissions from his tongue it is hard to realize how a man of his intelligence could bring himself to face the infamy of the witness box. The obliquity or rather the complete absence of moral principle he confessed, almost passed belief."

The Telegraph, commenting on the arrest of Wilde, says: "If the general concern was only with the man himself, his spurious brilliancy, inflated egotism, diseased vanity, cultivated affectation and shameless disavowal of all morality, it would be best to dismiss him to the penalty of universal condemnation, but there is something beyond the individual to be considered. Yesterday's just verdict includes with him the tendency of his peculiar career, the influence of his teaching, and all those shallow and specious arts by which he and his like attempt to establish a cult, and even set up new schools of literature, drama and social thought."

Beerbohm Tree's Regrets.

BALTIMORE, April 5.—Beerbohm Tree, the English actor, whose name was mentioned in yesterday's proceedings of the Queensberry-Wilde case, at London, refuses to comment on the subject further than to say that his only connection with the case was the handing over to Wilde of an anonymous communication which he received concerning the latter. Mr. Tree expressed keen regret that his name had been linked, even remotely so, with the affair.

Boycotting Wilde's Name.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The manager of the Lyceum Theater, where Oscar Wilde's play, "An Ideal Husband," is now running, has decided, on account of the termination of the suit against Wilde, to have the playwright's name erased from all the bills and programmes of the theater after to-morrow. No change will be made in the play itself, however.

THE SILVER QUESTION

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS ARE NOT A UNIT FOR FREE COINAGE.

Washington Hesing Says the Party Will Lose Thousands of Votes—Governor Altgeld's Views.

CHICAGO, April 5.—The Times-Herald will print, to-morrow, the views of 163 of the 204 members of the Illinois Legislature on the silver question. Seventy-three favor unconditional free coinage and forty-one are opposed to it; fourteen favor coinage by international agreement, and thirteen want coinage of the American product only; twenty-two are noncommittal. Of sixty-seven Democratic members interviewed, forty-seven are for free coinage and only four against it. Morrison is the favorite Democratic candidate for President.

In an interview to-day on the subject for a call for a State convention to consider the silver question, Postmaster Washington Hesing said: "This attempt to commit the Democratic party to free coinage can have only one effect—to draw from that party thousands of voters. Any declaration of principle which repudiates the national platform of 1892, the State platform of 1894 and is in opposition to the determined and consistent position maintained by President Cleveland in behalf of the parity of these metals must inevitably lead to a permanent and irrevocable split within the Democracy. I had a consultation with President Cleveland on this subject. He expressed to me the hope that the beginning of the movement for honest money would be made in this city, for he said he felt that Chicago, with its push, enterprise and enthusiasm, could give impetus to the movement such as could nowhere else be found. Such a movement should be started."

REPUBLICAN COLLEGE LEAGUE.

Next Convention to Be Held in Minneapolis—The New Officers.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 5.—The contest for the presidency of the American Republican College League was practically settled before the convention met to-day. L. N. Vaughn, of Chicago University, and W. D. McWilliams, of Kalamazoo College, pooled their forces and downed E. J. Penning, of the University of Wisconsin. Vaughn was elected, receiving 25 votes to 22 for Penning. McWilliams was then elected representative to the National League of Republican Clubs. T. E. Deberveille, of the University of Vermont, having withdrawn from the contest for the presidency, was elected first vice president; second vice president, R. E. Johnson, of Nebraska; third vice president, C. E. Cosands, of Earlham College; secretary, F. L. Edinbora, University of Michigan; treasurer, L. L. Twitchell, University of Minnesota; vice president of the national league, J. H. Fry, of Princeton. Minneapolis was selected as the place for the next annual convention. The platform adopted declares for protection and favors bimetallism, the annexation of Hawaii and the construction of the Nicaraguan canal under governmental supervision. A resolution offered later favoring the annexation of Cuba was adopted. The convention closed to-night with a banquet, with brief addresses by Senator Burrows, ex-Senator Warner Miller, of New York; Senator Foster of Vermont; ex-Senator Patton, of this city, and others.

Governor Altgeld's View.

CHICAGO, April 5.—In an interview here to-day Governor Altgeld intimated that the Democratic party of Illinois will probably declare for free silver at the State convention, to be held June 5. "I believe," said the Governor, "that four-fifths of the Democrats and Republicans of the State are at the present time in favor of free silver. I mean by this that if the sentiment of the voters could be obtained, without any political coloring, it would show a belief in free silver."

"Do you think that with this feeling prevailing the Democrats will put a free-silver plank in their platform adopted at the State convention?" he was asked.

"Well, now, I can't say as to that, because there's no telling what may take place between now and the time for holding the convention. I will not attempt to make a prediction, but I will say that the feeling in both parties is in favor of free silver. The Southern part of the State is a unit for it. The enthusiasm extends up as far as the central portion, and I believe that the sentiment in that district alone is strong enough to control the policy of the entire State in the convention."

Utah Women Will Vote.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 5.—The woman suffrage article, which was passed to a third reading by the convention several days ago, came up to-day again on a motion to recommit with instructions to present the question to the people in a different article. The motion was lost—42 to 52. A vote to adopt the article was carried —75 to 14—and it now goes to the committee on revision. Unless the opposition can muster votes enough to have to-day's action reconsidered, woman suffrage in Utah may be considered an accomplished fact.

Winslow's Majority.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 5.—The official canvass to-day increases Winslow's net majority for the supreme justiceship to 7,832, and the probability is that the official count will increase it to 8,500.

Another Ballot for Senator.

DOVER, Del., April 5.—One ballot was taken for United States Senator to-day. It resulted as follows: Higgins, 9; Macy, 4; Addicks, 5; Pennewill, 1; Ridgely, 9; Martin, 1.

Shoots 1,600 Times a Minute.

SPRINGFIELD, O., April 5.—The Krotz gun, which is attracting wide attention, will be publicly tested here on April 19. It is operated wholly by electricity and shoots 1,600 times per minute. It is the fastest firing gun ever made and is smokeless. Army and navy experts will examine it.

THE DANA LIBEL CASE

ARGUMENT ON THE APPLICATION FOR A WARRANT OF REMOVAL.

District Attorney MacFarlane's Address and Elihu Root's Reply in Behalf of the Editor.

NEW YORK, April 5.—In the United States District Court, before Judge Brown, the argument on the application of the United States district attorney for a warrant of removal to Washington of Charles A. Dana, editor of the Sun, was begun at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Lawyers Elihu Root, Franklin Bartlett and S. B. Clark, who represented the defendant, arrived promptly on time. They placed an armful of documents on the table in front of the bench just as Judge Brown entered the room. Ex-Judge Wilson, of Washington, also took a seat beside the lawyers at the counsel table, and it was then understood that he had been specially retained by Mr. Dana.

On March 7 last the grand jury of the District of Columbia indicted the editor of the Sun for criminal libel on Frank B. Noyes, of Washington. The libel complained of was published in the New York Sun of Feb. 22. Editor Dana was arrested on a bench warrant, and the preliminary proceedings were begun before United States Commissioner Shields, in this city, on March 18, when the defendant's identity was established, and he was paroled on his own recognizance.

United States District Attorney MacFarlane and his assistant, M. J. Kohler, were on hand this afternoon to urge the issuance of the writ of removal. As soon as Judge Brown had announced that he was ready, Mr. MacFarlane made the formal application for the warrant, and explained the proceedings in the case up to to-day. While he was addressing the court Mr. Dana came in and sat behind his counsel, within the inclosure. He moved further back a little later and sat beside ex-State Senator Brown, who was carefully listening to the arguments. Mr. Dana seemed deeply interested, and soon moved over to where ex-Judge Wilson was sitting. It was noticed that they frequently conversed together in an undertone. Mr. Root began to speak the moment Mr. MacFarlane concluded. He, too, carefully reviewed the history of the case. He occasionally referred to statute books, and at frequent intervals read from sheets of closely-written matter. Mr. Root spoke for three hours, and an adjournment was taken at 5:40 o'clock. The argument will be resumed at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

In the course of his address Mr. MacFarlane referred back to a previous case in which an application was made to remove Mr. Dana to Washington for a former alleged libel, and although Judge Blatchford decided that it could not be done, Mr. MacFarlane claimed that the Judge had overlooked one of the statutes in rendering this decision. Mr. MacFarlane said: "By the act of March 3, 1891, defining jurisdiction of the police courts in the District of Columbia, libel and conspiracy are expressly mentioned, showing that they are recognized as crimes in the District and liable to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, which has general jurisdiction over all crimes." After citing two cases in support of his application, Mr. MacFarlane concluded, having spoken a little over half an hour.

MR. ROOT'S REPLY.

Mr. Root, in replying, said: "In this proceeding the defendant, a citizen of New York, residing in this city, has been arrested by a marshal of the United States under a warrant issued by a commissioner of the United States in this district, and has been brought before the commissioner. The warrant was issued on an affidavit made by the United States district attorney, which itself charged no offense, but set forth that on information and belief that an indictment had been found against the person named in the warrant by the court of the District of Columbia, his arrest was asked for, and to the affidavit is annexed what purports to be a copy of the indictment. Upon being brought before the commissioner, the indictment or the alleged copy of it, was offered in evidence, the defendant having demanded an examination and a witness was put upon the stand and asked certain questions for the purpose of identifying the person then before the commissioner, and upon that the government rested. The defendant objected that no probable cause had been shown for the issue of the warrant upon which he was arrested, or for any further process of commitment; that no probable cause had been shown supported by affirmation; that there was no proof of any offense committed, either here or in the District of Columbia."

Judge Brown—That was the indictment. I see the affidavit of the United States attorney states that it is an exemplified copy.

Mr. Root—I shall also endeavor to show his Honor that there was not sufficient evidence. Mr. Dana offered to prove affirmatively that there was no probable cause that he was guilty of the crime charged, and he offered to prove affirmatively that no offense had been committed by him within the District of Columbia or within the jurisdiction of the court which it is alleged found the indictment, and that it should be excluded. It appeared before the commissioner that the defendant was a citizen, not of the District of Columbia, but of the city of New York, a resident of New York, and that he was actually in the city of New York at the time when the alleged offense was committed. Now, it is obvious that the question as to whether the defendant should have been taken from his home in New York to the District of Columbia to be tried for a criminal offense committed there by reason of the fact that he was editor of a newspaper published in the city of New York, copies of which came in the ordinary course into the city of Washington, is of importance to the entire press of the United States, and that the proceeding is a proceeding in which it is not only the right of counsel, but of the courts, to consider the questions of jurisdiction, of power and of right from the foundation. The authority under which it is supposed that this proceeding may be maintained by the government is, as I understand it, to be found in Section 1014, R. S. It is a reproduction in substance of the thirty-third section of the judicial act of 1879."

Mr. Root then read from the statute books, and argued at length that the proceedings were unconstitutional, and that if the judge decided to issue the warrant for removal it would be a violation of the fourth amendment of the Constitution of the United States. Later on he said: "My proposition now is that the offensive libel is one single offense; and, granting this charge be true, that the article Mr. Dana is said to have written and published in his paper in the city of New York was a libel, and that he did write it and publish it, it was but one offense committed by the publishing of all these papers in the city of New York—not 100,000 or 200,000."

After speaking for three hours Mr. Root concluded his remarks by saying: "I submit that it is your duty to say that there is no probable cause supported upon oath or affirmation. That there is no proof before you of a valid indictment. That there is no statute of the United States which authorizes the removal of this defendant to the District of Columbia for trial for an offense against the law of that District. That the courts of the District of Columbia have not had jurisdiction conferred upon them to try any case, only as it appears upon the face of these papers. The defendant was not actually there when the offense was committed, and the offense was, if committed at all, committed in another jurisdiction, and that this offense was not committed within the District of Columbia within the meaning of the constitutional provisions in regard to the place of trial, and that your Honor should refuse the warrant of removal."

Movements of Steamers.

BREMERHAVEN, April 5.—Arrived: Lahn, from New York via Southampton.

ROTTERDAM, April 5.—Arrived: Werkendam, from New York.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Arrived: Fuerst Bismarck, from Naples.

BREMEN, April 5.—Arrived: Weimer, from New York.

LONDON, April 5.—Arrived: Mississippi, from New York.

LIVERPOOL, April 5.—Arrived: Sagamore, from Boston.

GENOA, April 5.—Arrived: Fulda, from New York.

Kansas City's "Faith Death" Case.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 5.—The City Board of Health decided, this afternoon, after a conference with representatives of the State Board of Health, to dismiss the case against Mrs. A. J. Baird, the Christian science doctor arrested a week ago. The charge against Mrs. Baird was that she had practiced medicine without registering with the Board of Health, as required by ordinance. Mrs. Baird attended and cared for Henry M. Bosworth, who died two weeks ago of diabetes. The object of the local Board of Health in dismissing the proceedings is to give the State Board an opportunity to deal with Mrs. Baird under the State law. What will be done is not fully decided, but it is known that members of the board have been investigating the case with a view to punishing her for criminal negligence.

LAWLER AT ATLANTA.

The G. A. R. Commander in Chief and Staff Visiting the South.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 5.—Commander in Chief Thomas G. Lawler, of Rockford, Ill.; Junior Commander in Chief Charles H. Shute, of New Orleans; Adjutant-general C. C. Jones, of Rockford; Quartermaster-general J. W. Burst, of Rockford; Aid-de-Camp George S. Repor, of Rockford, and ex-Lieutenant Governor Z. B. Ray, of the Grand Army of the Republic, arrived in Atlanta to-day at 12:40 p. m. from Montgomery, Ala. There was a session of the Georgia and South Carolina departments to-day at the Atlanta post. The Grand Army men were driven about the city this afternoon and entertained at the Capital City Club to-night. To-morrow evening there will be a general reception at the Post Hall at which the Fulton County Veterans' Association will be present in a body.

Reunion of Veterans at Shiloh.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 5.—The reunion of veterans of the North and South, which began to-day on the battlefield of Shiloh and will continue three days, is largely attended. The object of the assemblage is to mark the positions occupied during the memorable battle by the different confederate and federal commands. During the three days of the reunion there will be present many representatives of the large number of organizations that took part in the battle, special arrangements having been made by the railroad and steamboat lines for their transportation.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The sixty-fifth annual conference of the Mormon Church convened in the Tabernacle at Salt Lake City yesterday.

Harry Comstock, a noted traveler and lecturer, committed suicide, at Fulton, N. Y., yesterday, by taking carbolic acid.

James H. Sterling, of James H. Sterling & Co., of Milan, Mo., who decamped with $15,000 of the firm's money, is on his way to Canada.

Governor Marvil, of Delaware, has grown much worse during the past twenty-four hours. Erysipelas has set in and his friends are anxious about his condition.

Telegrams from Punta Rosa, Fla., say the sloop Crusoe, with the Zeigler party aboard, arrived there at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and all on board were safe.

F. Adams Colvin, editor of the Register at Randolph, Ia., blew out his brains at the feet of his sweetheart, Miss Kate Early, in Omaha, yesterday. She refused to marry him.

It is announced in Chicago that Kate Field's Washingtonian will hereafter be published simultaneously in Washington and Chicago. The publications will be identical in contents.

The Rev. Charles Rowland Hill, the only son and heir of the late Viscount Hill, who died in London, England, a few days ago, is a resident of Topeka, Kan., and is an Episcopal clergyman connected with Grace Cathedral.

The Railroad Coal Operators' Association will hold a meeting in Pittsburg on Monday. An effort is being made to bring about an interstate conference between the operators and miners of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvania.

B. F. Clayton, president of the National Farmers' Congress, says the convention next year will probably be held in Denver. This year's convention will be held at Atlanta, Ga., and Baltimore has already been practically agreed on as the meeting place in 1897.

Walter W. Overly, who was at one time a prominent society young man of Kansas City, and who married a daughter of an official of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment at San Antonio, Tex., for forgery.

William Hamilton, who has spent three years in the Charlestown (Mass.) prison for alleged conspiracy in embezzling $50,000 while acting as supreme president of the Fraternal Circle Society, was released yesterday. His pardon was obtained mainly through efforts of his wife.

The Happiest People.

New York Evening Sun.

A recent tourist in the South tells the Sun that the field darkies there will work only so many days as are needful to replenish the larder, taking the rest of the time for fishing, coon hunting and so on. A traveler in Spain has told that he once repaired to a shoemaker's shop with a burst shoe. The artisan was sunning himself before his door. On being asked to do the job, he called within: "Concha, how much money is there in the bag?" Answer: "A real and a medio," (19 cents.) "No, sir, I do not wish to work." The same darkies seemed to this tourist the happiest people in the South. Undoubtedly they are, and there are philosophers who maintain that the object of living is happiness.

Japanese Soldiers Want Bibles.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The board of managers of the American Bible Society held their regular monthly meeting at the Bible House, Astor place and Third avenue, last night. The only report of special interest received was from Rev. Dr. R. H. Loomis, representative of the society in Japan. He reports an enormous demand for Bibles from soldiers in the Japanese army—from officers as well as privates. His letter also states that a large number of Christian chaplains are with the army by consent of the Japanese officials, and many converts are being made among the troops.

Suicide of Bride and Groom.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—Carlo Enrico Rita, Italian resident of this city, was married last night to Miss Woolfe, and after the ceremony the bride and groom went to the Palace Hotel, where they were assigned a room. They did not appear in the morning, and at noon a servant, becoming alarmed, notified other attaches, who forced open the door. Both Rita and his bride were found dead in bed. The husband had shot his bride to death and then committed suicide. No explanation of the tragedy has been offered.

Obituary.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 5.—G. H. Heilborn, managing editor of the Post-Intelligencer, and president of the Seattle Guarantee Loan and Trust Company, was found dead in his bath tub this morning. Death was due to natural causes.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 5.—Maj. Louis Souther, aged sixty-five, was found dead in bed this morning. He was for many years managing editor of the Illinois State Register.

Worth Remembering.

Detroit Tribune.

In looking around for a remedy for the hard times we ought not to forget that from 1879 to 1893 the country was prosperous in spite of what went on in Europe, and can be prosperous again by the same policies and along the same lines as before. Let us not look so steadily in one direction that we shall be oblivious of recent history.

Women Appointed School Trustees.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Conformably to a recent act of Congress, the District commissioners have appointed Mrs. Louise R. Stowell (white) and Mrs. Mary C. Terrell (colored) members of the board of school trustees. This is the first time in the history of the District government that women will have a voice in the management of the schools.

Prominent Horseman Injured.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 5.—George Rebens, the well-known horseman, who was charged with selling the race between Nelson and Alcyron at Hartford, Conn., in 1890, was seriously injured this evening by being thrown out of his carriage, striking his head on a railroad track. The doctor says he cannot recover.

Where Is Secretary Gresham?

WASHINGTON, April 5.—It is not improbable that Secretary Gresham left Washington quietly this afternoon without giving public notice of his intention to do so. There is good reason to believe that he has started on a short vacation to recuperate his health. It is thought he left for the West.

The General Conclusion.

Philadelphia Times (Dem.)

The recent Democratic Congress and its record of stupid imbecility are still too fresh in the public memory to justify any expectation of Democratic victory anywhere north of Mason and Dixon's line.

Lucky for Tom.

New York Mail and Express.

It is reported that Tom Johnson is getting a second chin. This is fortunate, as his original chin must be very weary.

Easter Gifts.

Our line of Sterling Silver Novelties is complete and our prices lower than the lowest. J. C. Sipe, Room 4, 18½ North Meridian street.

FRANCE NOT FOR WAR

M. HANATOUX MAKES A PACIFIC REPLY TO ENGLAND'S WARNING.

Says the Two Nations Will Amicably Settle Their Dispute Over African Territory—Affairs in Cuba.

PARIS, April 5.—In the Senate, to-day, M. Hanatoux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied to the statements made in the House of Commons, March 28, by Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Secretary of the British Foreign Office, in regard to the anglo-French situation in Africa, which statements were called forth by the complaint of the British Royal Niger Company that two French expeditions were trespassing on the territory in the upper Nile valley that is under British protection. M. Hanatoux said that France opposed the contention of the Niger company that it has the right to monopolize commerce in and to prohibit the transit of its entire territory. In regard to the upper Nile valley, France maintains that the Khedive of Egypt is the legitimate master of these regions, and she, therefore, demands from Great Britain an explanation of what territory she claims. France wants to know where Egyptian influence ends and British influence begins. Great Britain's claims on this point are most vague. France has been unable to obtain an explanation, and when the inquiries were pressed Great Britain has broken off the negotiations. There could not, however, be a question of aggressive action or peremptory orders when so many complex problems were involved of which so many diverse solutions might be usefully considered. M. Hanatoux added: "Nobody can wish to hamper the initiative of the brave explorers of these countries, but when the time comes to decide the ultimate destiny of these regions, we believe that the rights of the Sultan of Turkey and the Khedive of Egypt should be respected, and that there should be reserved to each what belongs to him according to his works. The two great nations—France and Great Britain—will find means to reconcile their interests and satisfy their common inspirations towards civilization and progress."

SITUATION IN CUBA.

The Spaniards Seemingly Unable to Strike a Telling Blow.

NEW YORK, April 5.—A Washington dispatch to the world says: Consul-general Williams, at Havana, and Consul Hyatt, at Santiago, have informed the State Department that the insurgents are steadily increasing in numbers and boldness, and the Spanish authorities seem helpless to suppress the revolt. The Spaniards seem unable to strike a telling blow. The prediction is privately made to the department that unless the Spaniards can crush the insurrection within ninety days it probably will spread over the whole island. The situation, as represented in official reports sent here, is far more serious than Spain cares to admit. One of the principal points in Consul-general Williams's report is that the main motive which may finally unite all classes in Cuba against Spanish government is the growing belief that Spain has bankrupted the country, the debt amounting now to over $180,000,000, fully $100 per capita. Of this debt $10,000,000 was on account of the Maximillian campaign in Mexico, unjustly charged against Cuba, and $22,000,000 on account of the notorious San Domingo jobbery, for which Cuba was not in the slightest degree responsible.

Uncle Sam's Request Complied With.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Spanish government has promptly conceded the request of the United States that the two American citizens, August Bolton and Gustave Richlie, imprisoned at Santiago de Cuba, be given an opportunity to establish their innocence before a civil tribunal. The men were arrested in a small boat near Santiago by a Spanish cruiser. United States Consul Hyatt secured their release, but they were again arrested under suspicion of having landed insurgents on the Cuban coast. The State Department instructed Consul Hyatt to protest against a trial by the marine authorities and to insist on a definite accusation of crime, and either a speedy release or a civil trial. Consul Hyatt replied that the local authorities had referred the matter to Havana, whereupon the State Department cabled Consul-general Williams to make the same demand there. He replied that the Governor-general had assured him orders would be sent to Santiago to transfer the case to the civil courts. Consul Hyatt reports that this has been done.

Senator Call Working for Cubans.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Speaking of the mass meeting held in Jacksonville last night and the resolutions adopted, Senator Call, of Florida, to-day said:

"I have frequently introduced in the Senate resolutions requesting the President of the United States to open negotiations with Spain looking to the independence of Cuba on the basis of an issue of bonds to Spain by Cuba as a compensation, these bonds to be guaranteed to any reasonable extent by the United States. Secondly, I have called the attention of the State Department to the condition of affairs in Cuba and urged action in line with the resolutions referred to, and I shall renew these recommendations whenever opportunity offers. At present the Cubans have not established any provisional government that we could recognize, but the moment they do organize one that seems to have a reasonable chance of permanence, I shall strongly urge their recognition as belligerents. Nine-tenths of the people of Cuba are in favor of independence and most of them are in favor of annexation to the United States."

Spanish Troops Attacked by Rebels.

MADRID, April 5.—A dispatch received here from Cuba announces that a band of seven hundred rebels, which appeared in the center of the island, attempted to attack the Spanish troops stationed on the south coast, in order to cover the landing of Maximo Gomez, who is said to be coming to Cuba from Haiti.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day a member asked the government if the commander of the warship Conde de Venadito, who fired on the American steamer Allianca off Cape Maysi, had been tried by a court-martial or cashiered. Senor Castellanos, Minister of the Colonies, stated that he declined to reply to the question.

The Correspondencia publishes the following official note: "We are in a position to declare that the attitude of the United States toward Spain in everything concerning Cuba, as in all other questions, is inspired by sincere and loyal friendship, as has always been the case in the past, and as it will continue in the future."

The Ethelred Case.

LONDON, April 5.—The British Foreign Office has received no advices in regard to the alleged firing on the British steamship Ethelred, off Cape Maysi, Cuba, by a Spanish gunboat while the Ethelred was on her way from Boston to Port Antonio, Jamaica. The officials of the Foreign Office are not making any inquiries on the subject.

Rebels Defeated.

HAVANA, April 5.—The rebels have met with another defeat in the province of Santiago. They lost four killed and one of their number was captured.

SHAM BATTLE CASUALTIES.

Several Mexicans Killed and Injured During a Military Display.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 5.—A complete list of the notable accidents and fatalities connected with the big sham-battle has been prepared. Major Villareal was knocked from his horse by a collision with an artillery wagon and badly hurt, though believed not fatally. One mule was killed at the same time. Two cavalry soldiers fell with their horses, somewhat lamed. Various accidents of a similar nature were recorded during the charge by the cavalry on the plain of Peralville. Some of the infantry privates succumbed to the heat and were borne from the field for medical treatment. During one of the cavalry charges two riders were knocked from their horses and trampled to death and several privates presented themselves to the chiefs with wounds about their bodies. One was suffering severely from a wound in the chest and several pieces of gravel were extracted from the wound. Lieut. Charles G. Dwyer, military attache of the American legation, who served on the President's staff, was sunstruck and borne from the field. Considering that the battle was the finest military spectacle ever seen in Mexico, the number of serious accidents was small.

Don Carlos Gavino, editor of El Relampago, who was arrested and tried for publishing an article attacking the Guatemalan minister, has been sentenced to imprisonment for seven months and a fine of $200. M. Albert Samson, editor of L'Echo du Mexique, has been released from Belem on bail.

Charges Against the Japs.

LONDON, April 6.—A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai says: "Your New Chwang correspondent shows good evidence that the Japanese killed wounded prisoners at Tien Chwang. The Japanese at Yin Kow prevented foreigners from passing the gate. They only permitted consuls and naval officers in uniform to pass. The Chinese passed freely. The foreigners were virtually prisoners."

Irish Land League Bill.

LONDON, April 5.—The Irish land league bill passed its second reading in the House of Commons to-day.

The House this evening adopted, by a vote of 132 to 72, a motion offered by James H. Dalziel (advanced Liberal), prohibiting reballots in political elections.

The Ghazis Defeated.

SIMA, April 5.—Advices from the frontier are to the effect that the First Brigade found the enemy in force beyond the Malaktand pass on Thursday. Stubborn fighting ensued. The Ghazis, supporters of Umra Khan, tried to rush the British lines, but they were finally defeated with great loss.

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand—"Richelieu."

It needed nothing more than Walker Whiteside's brilliant performance in "Richelieu" at the Grand last night to satisfy those who had observed his Hamlet the previous evening in the correctness of their estimate of this young actor's superior ability. The general excellence of his personation of the wily cardinal who dominated Louis XIII commands a better analysis than the crtic has time to prepare, and again an apology must be extended to this deserving tragedian for what might appear feeble appreciation. There was no lack of appreciation in the audience, which, if small, was discerning, and curtain calls were numerous. The drop had to be raised three times at the close of the fourth act on the famous "curse of Rome" scene. Mr. Whiteside makes a rather slight Richelieu, but he makes up the part with rare intelligence and and leaves nothing to be desired on that score. There is a magic in Whiteside's voice that gives the effect of great force of character. It is much the same art as that employed by Otis Skinner in playing Shylock. It is true evidence of an actor's merit when he can represent to an audience whatever character he may assume in the proper form and visage of that character. This can only be accomplished by obliterating self, and for the time being verily living the part. There can be no question of Mr. Whiteside's ability to do this after beholding his Richelieu. The impersonation was crafty, keen, brainy, and, best of all, original. Mr. Whiteside does not belong to the school of ranters, but there are scenes in "Richelieu" when the proper conception of the role necessitates force that almost brings an audience to its feet. At such times Mr. Whiteside in no way fell short of the great demand on his physical reserve force. It is this ability in so youthful-appearing a student of the stage as Mr. Whiteside in private life impresses one, that seems quite paradoxical in his case. One cannot avoid predicting, even from the present meager study of his methods, that a wonderful future lies before Mr. Whiteside in his profession.

At the matinee this afternoon there will be another opportunity to see his thrilling performance in "Hamlet," and one that should not be lost. One feels impelled to remark that Mr. Whiteside has done for Hamlet what Olga Nethersole does for Camille. It is a new interpretation, and yet so thoroughly consistent with the play that one wonders why the gloomy prince of all Shakspearean characters had not been understood and portrayed before as does Whiteside. To-night the bill will be "Othello," with Mr. Whiteside as the Moor.

Sousa's Concert To-Night.

The appearance of John Philip Sousa and his band at English's Opera House to-night will arouse a genuine interest in artistic and musical circles. There is no need to enlarge on the merits of Sousa and his band. Their position is assured and their laurels have been honestly won. The band has recently finished the longest concert tour on record, covering a period of over ten months, and is just starting on another. The organization is playing in superb form, and is accompanied by two charming young artists who are exceptionally gifted—Miss Marie Barnard, a brilliant soprano, and Miss Carrie Duke, a violinist of rare skill. The programme for to-night's concert is decidedly the best ever given in Indianapolis. It is as follows:

Overture—"Agonies of Tantalus"....Suppe
Prelude—"Hansel and Gretel" (new)....Humperdink
Norwegian rhapsody, No. 2 (new).Svensden
Pastoral fantasie—"A Shepherd's Life in the Alps" (new)....Kling
Soprano solo—"Enchantress Valse"..Arditi
Miss Marie Barnard.
(a) Funeral march—From Sonata, Op. 35....Chopin
(b) March—"The Directorate"....Sousa
Humoresque—"The Band Came Back" (new)....Sousa
Violin solo—"Faust Fantasie"......Sarasate
Miss Carrie Duke.
Overture—"Zampa"....Herold

The popular prices for this concert is a commendable concession on the part of Sousa.

"Pour La Couronne" by Coppee.

"Pour la Couronne" ("For the Crown") a five-act drama, by Francois Coppee, lately produced with great success at the Odeon in Paris, will be produced in Chicago by Edward Vroom next fall. M. Coppee has intrusted the translation of "Pour la Couronne" to Mr. Charles Renauld. Mr. Renauld is also the English translator of Coppee's "Le Passant" and "Le Pater" and De Banville's "Socrates et la Femme."

The subject of the play is military treason. The scene is laid in the Balkan mountains, the latter end of the fifteenth century. The literary merit of the work is being widely discussed in Europe. The drama is conceded by the Paris press to be one of the greatest plays produced there during the last twenty-five years. Mr. Edward Vroom, in the forthcoming production, will play the leading role, Constantine. He promises a magnificent scenic equipment, and M. Coppee himself will come to New York to superintend the rehearsals. This will be the poet's first visit to America. Mr. Vroom is a brother of Frederick Vroom, now playing here with Walker Whiteside. The family is an old one on the stage in America.

The Lillian Russell Engagement.

Lillian Russell is in St. Louis this week, playing to crowded houses in spite of the grand opera opposition of Nordica, Melba and the other great stars now at Music Hall there. The return of the comic opera queen to Indianapolis Monday, after an absence of two years, will draw out three of the largest and most brilliant audiences of the season. Every mail brings orders for seats from surrounding towns, and the sale is large. "The Grand Duchess" is the bill for Monday and Tuesday, and "La Perichole" for Wednesday evening. As Indianapolis is promised the identical stage effects and environments that characterized the engagement in New York city those who attend are justified in expecting something extraordinary in stage dressing, as well as the presentation of the operas, for they have been informed that Miss Russell was never in better voice, that she costumes the characters magnificently, and that her company, which includes such people as Digby Bell, Hallen Mostyn, Annie Myers, Richie Ling and Ada Dare, is one of the very best organizations of its kind with which she has appeared.

Notes of the Stage.

Peter Maher's variety company closes the week with two performances at the Empire to-day.

Having seen all the plays with women with pasts, Mr. Hoyt, in an endeavor to be original, will call his next play "The Woman with a Future."

Elmer Woodmansee, the Ohio wrestler, who is to meet Herb Hale, of this city, at the Empire, Monday night, is in the city, and, from appearances, he looks to be in fine form, and will give Mr. Hale a hard tussle.

"A Baggage Check," which follows "Hoss and Hoss" at the Park, opening Monday matinee, is the greatest favorite of the season at that popular theater, with one exception—"Finnegan's Ball." The company is exceedingly clever. "Hoss and Hoss" closes to-night.

Nat Sebastian, of St. Louis, denies the report sent out from Terre Haute to the effect that his tramping thespians, who are walking to New York on a wager, had stranded. He claims the company, which travels afoot and carries its own scenery, is doing well financially.

Miss Hattie Russell is the latest addition to the new organization which is being formed to produce Joseph Arthur's new comedy drama, "Linsey-Woolsey," at McVicker's Theater, Chicago, Easter Monday. Miss Russell is Miss Ada Rehan's sister, and was seen here recently with Rose Coghlan. Next season Miss Russell will be with Marie Wainwright.

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MADAGASCAR DISPUTE

BITS OF HISTORY BEARING UPON THE QUARREL WITH FRANCE.

The War Against the Hovas Does Not Appear to Excite Much Popular Enthusiasm Among Frenchmen.

New York Tribune.

The French expeditionary corps, commanded by General Duchesne, will soon be on its way to Madagascar, where it will land at the end of April, after a sea voyage of about twenty days through the Mediterranean, the Suez canal, the Red sea and the Indian ocean, from Marseilles and Toulon, to Majunga, the northwestern port of the African island. That port has been chosen as the basis of the military operations, rather than the better known and more important one of Tamatave, on the eastern coast of Madagascar, because the road from Majunga to Antananarivo, the capital city of the island and the objective point of the expedition, is the most practicable and the least unsalubrious, though somewhat longer. In fact there is no road, so called, between the two cities. The troops will have to make 460 kilometres (about 285 miles) through dense forests or denuded plateaus, up to the table-land where is situated Antananarivo, with the "Silver House" of Queen Ranavalo, 4,200 feet above the level of the sea. The distance is passed over in eight days by Malagasy couriers, in thirteen days by Europeans carried in filanzana, or sedan chairs, and, last November, the column of French refugees and soldiers of the Resident's escort, fleeing from the capital, took twenty-six days to reach the coast at Majunga. It is expected that General Duchesne's army will not consume a much longer time in its ascent to Antananarivo, and that it will arrive there about the end of June. The Queen's government, if it persists in its hostile attitude after the landing of the French expedition, is not likely to attempt to resist its advance before the invader appears in sight of the capital. The Malagasy commanders will leave to their traditional friends, "General Fever and General Forest," the care of delaying the march of the foreigners.

The expeditionary corps is a real army, of no less than 15,000 men, consisting of infantry, artillery, cavalry and especially marine infantry. The soldiers were taken from the regular regiments, where volunteers came forward in large numbers—too large, indeed, for at the latest inspection 15 per cent. of them were refused, as being incapable of bearing the fatigues of a campaign in a tropical country. Some preparations have been made to receive the troops at Majunga; two or three steamers were chartered by the French government, two months ago, to transport there General Metzinger, with ammunition, provisions, medicine chests, camping appliances, small tugs for river services, etc. Now it appears that those preparations would have been more perfect but for the jealousy too often existing between the War and Navy departments at Paris, each claiming too large a share in the direction and management of the troops, which are insufficiently provided for, owing to the squabbles between the two departments. This jealousy has already caused the French government to charter British vessels, instead of using exclusively its own transports to carry troops and war materials. It has been reproached also for having chartered some vessels from Havre and Marseilles firms at the rate of 90 francs a ton, when the regular rate on the shipping market was only from 40 to 45 francs.

THE WAR NOT POPULAR.

These things, and many others, were not calculated to render popular an expedition, or rather a war, occurring so soon after those of Tonquin, Dahomey, the Soudan, etc. French patriots are generally opposed to those colonial expeditions which, while they enrich a few politicians, contractors and officials, consume soldiers and money which might be needed for an emergency nearer home than Hanoi, Majunga, Abomly or Antananarivo. The Chamber of Deputies voted, in November, 1894, a credit of 65,000,000 francs to cover the expenses of the Madagascar expedition, upon the formal assurance given by General Mercier, Minister of War, and M. Dupuy, Prime Minister, that this amount would be sufficient. Some Deputies reminded the Chamber that the same ministerial tactics had been followed in regard to the demands of credits for other expeditions which had cost a hundred times more than the amounts asked for them. It seems that these Deputies were right, when predicting that the 65,000,000 francs would not be sufficient for the Madagascar expedition, since it is already stated in the Paris press that it cannot cost less than 125,000,000 francs. It has been urged, also, that Madagascar is not a proper land for colonization, there being only 597 French people living there, including the Comoreans and the creoles from La Reunion, a neighboring island. The French trade amounts only to 3,000,000 francs annually, out of 9,000,000 francs recorded in the agencies of the Comptoir d'Escompte. It is estimated that the whole commerce of Madagascar is about 25,000,000 francs yearly, but no reliable statistics can be obtained except at ports where the Paris Comptoir d'Escompte has branch offices.

According to the French newspapers, the immediate causes leading to the present war between France and the Hova government are not of a mercantile or interested nature. France wishes to assert the national dignity, as well as to avenge her countrymen who were deprived of their lives and property by the subjects of Queen Ranavalo. She has rejected the protectorate treaty of 1885, which was imposed upon the Malagasy government as the final result of the relations which, for two centuries, France had maintained with Madagascar. As early as in 1612, the Chevalier Pronis established a French settlement at Tholangar, which Flacourt fortified and named Fort Dauphin, as it is still called, and in 1665 the African island was already called in public documents "Ile Dauphine" and "France Orientale." Richlieu and Colbert made great and successful efforts to maintain the French colonists, who were attacked for the first time in 1721, by the Hovas, a Malay tribe who, like the Danes, Saxons and Normans, had landed in Madagascar, occupied the healthy tableland of Imerina, in the interior, and had subdued, more or less completely, the natives of the coast. The Hovas were defeated by the French in a fight at Antongil bay, in 1721, but in 1754 they took their revenge at Foulepointe, and drove the French from many settlements. The flag of France was kept flying, however, during the reign of Louis XV and Louis XVI, over some fortified points in Madagascar. When the treaties of 1814 and 1815 restored to France the island of La Reunion, Sir Robert Farquhar, Governor of Mauritius, tried to drive the French out of Madagascar through diplomatic intrigues, but he was blamed by his government.

During the reign of Louis Philippe and Napoleon III France increased her prestige and her colonies in Madagascar, thanks to the diplomacy of her agents, MM. Laborde and Lambert. But the Hovas, about 1881, became restless and practically abrogated the treaty signed in 1868, which granted valuable privileges to French residents, who were so much harried that an expedition was finally sent to punish the natives, and a new treaty was signed on Dec. 17, 1885. The terms of that diplomatic instrument, however, were ambiguous. The Malagasy and the French texts were at variance in regard to the essential point. Article I said: "The government of the French republic shall represent Madagascar in all its external relations." Article II said: "A resident, representing the government of the French republic, shall preside over the external relations of Madagascar." Therefore, it was understood in France that the exequaturs to consuls could not be granted by the Malagasy government unless application should be made through the French resident. This reading of the treaty was admitted by England and Germany, which signed, respectively, on Aug. 5 and Nov. 18, 1890, a convention with France, by which they recognized the Franco-Malagasy treaty of protectorate of 1885, "with all its consequences." But the Prime Minister, who is also Prince Consort, and the real ruler of Madagascar, Rainilaiarivony, pretended that the words "preside over" in the French text ought to be, as in the Malagasy version, "look over, contemplate;" that is, that the resident shall only be entitled to be informed of every international act performed by the Malagasy government, after it had been accomplished, and not before. At any rate, the Prime Minister refused to grant any consular exequatur presented through the French resident. Meanwhile, the French colonists were attacked. A former resident, M. Le Myre de Vilers, was sent last July by the French government to arrange affairs with the Hovas, but without any success. War was then resolved upon, and the ports of Tamatave and Majunga were bombarded and occupied, while Queen Ranavalo was sending a warlike proclamation to her own people.

AN INTERLUDE.

Experience of an American Traveler Upon a German Railway.

New York Sun.

"We fellows over here," said a New Yorker, "are given to growling if a train don't make the schedule time to a minute, or if there's a moment's delay at any point along the line, but a little travel on some of the continued lines would make us a little more reconciled to our own conditions. I know it has had that chastening effect on me.

"On my last trip to Germany I had to run down from Hanover to Cassel, and after we had been jogging along at a sedate pace of three minutes to the mile for a couple of hours or so we came to a stop. I looked out of the window and saw that we were in the midst of a very pretty country scene, meadows and gardens, but with nothing in the shape of a village to be seen except some scattered farm houses. So I concluded that either it was a wayside station for some district or else that an accident had happened. The only other passenger in the coach, a Lutheran clergyman I put him to be, knew of no stopping place there, so I lowered the sash door to hunt up the conductor or guard.

"As I poked my head out I saw a man that I took to be the fireman or engineer coming across the meadows with a big bundle done up in a blue handkerchief, swinging from his hand, while his mate was leaning out of the cab window, smoking a big pipe. The conductor was sitting beside the track examining a belated wild flower through his gold-rimmed spectacles, the escape steam was gently whistling through the valve, a few passengers had their heads poked out of the other carriage windows like mine, all apparently watching the approach of the man with the blue handkerchief with a sort of good-natured family interest. Altogether it was a very pretty, restful, pastoral picture. I hesitated for a minute to break in upon it, but when I looked at my watch and found we had been standing there for more than a quarter of an hour I yelled to the professor-like guard and asked him what was the matter.

"He arose and came smiling pleasantly to the carriage window.

"'What's the matter?' I repeated. 'Is there an accident?' He smiled still more pleasantly.

"'Oh, no Mein Herr,' he said, 'only there is a famous quality of die bach tresse or watercress, in the brook at the bottom of that field there, and the good Wilhelm Schwartz, the engineer, generally makes it a point to get a bunch of it for his Sunday salad when he comes along here on the Saturday afternoon train.'

"By the time the guard had finished his delightful story the engineer had reached the engine. Then the guard climbed into his coupe, there was a shrill toot of the whistle and we were jogging along again."

Republican Strength.

Philadelphia Press.

This strength of the Republicans in the cities is a new development in the life of the party. Its chief strength has, heretofore, lain in the country districts and small towns. While it has not lost this hold, but has strengthened it, the party has had a wonderful growth in the large towns and cities that were once the stronghold of the Democracy. This is a flattering testimonial to the estimation in which the Republican party is held; but it also brings with it an enlarged responsibility. It is already evident that the real problem of free government must be solved in the cities. The management of these great aggregations of humanity is even now taxing the skill and foresight of the broadest and most sagacious minds. To this task the Republican party must now address itself, and by the result it will be judged. It is in this sense that the victories in the West furnish the Republicans as much food for sincere reflection as they do for encouragement.

Jean Ingelow at Seventy-Four.

Harper's Bazar.

Jean Ingelow is surrounded by a flock of household pets in her quiet home at Kensington, where she spends her winters, as well as in her summer home at Nice. She is seventy-four years old now, and she lives very quietly and rarely puts anything forth in print. There is nothing romantic in the poet's appearance. A sweet-faced, gray-haired woman in a cap, she says little of her work unless pressed to do so, and finds her chief pleasure in hearing that her words have been of help to this one or that. Queen Victoria is numbered among Miss Ingelow's personal friends and literary admirers.

Filled His Shoes with Hot Metal.

C. W. Riggs, an ex-soldier employed by the Nordyke & Marmon Company, was frightfully burned about the feet Thursday evening. While preparing some hot metal for the molds he slipped and fell and the metal filled his shoes. His feet were badly injured and he will probably be crippled for the rest of his life. The unfortunate man was recently deprived of a part of his pension and is said to be in straitened circumstances. He lives on West McCarty street.

Caper Corniens at Butler.

The Rho Chapter of Sigma Chi, located at Butler University, initiated several new men last night and then repaired to the city, where a sumptuous dinner was enjoyed at the Sherman House. The ceremonies attending the riding of the goat were not completed until near the hour of midnight, and the college boys were at the banquet tables until early in the morning.

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