Secretary Olney. The unpleasant aspect of the matter is the anti-English feeling underlying the action of the Senate."

The Pall Mall Gazette expresses the opinion that "a promising plan has been wrecked merely to please sensational jingoism and self-importance," adding: "Americans generally, we firmly believe, will be thoroughly ashamed of their Senate, more so than ordinarily, which is saying a lot."

The Daily Chronicle says: "The American Senate has stabbed the treaty of arbitration to the heart. This miserable understanding means that the silverites have paid us out for our gold policy. If it means also the death of arbitration it would have been better had the treaty never existed. We still trust in the American nation and for that reason we believe it will act for itself and revivify the treaty."

SENATE COMMITTEES.

Gorman Urges that the Vacancies Be Filled at Once.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Senate committee on appropriations held its first meeting of the session to-day and agreed to report the agricultural appropriation bill as it passed the House. Action on the other appropriation bills which failed at the last session was deferred until next Tuesday, when, it is understood, the sundry civil, the Indian and the general deficiency bills will be taken up and all probably reported. The tendency now appears to be to report the bills practically as they were agreed on in the last session.

The meeting was devoted largely to a discussion of the necessity for filling the committee vacancies, which was precipitated by Senator Gorman, who called attention to the crippled condition of the Senate on account of the failure to make the committee assignments. Mr. Gorman suggested the wisdom of a compromise arrangement, whereby the Republicans should retain their present chairmanships and which would permit the filling of the vacancies on a basis that would be fair to all parties. The Republicans replied by saying that there was no immediate necessity for action, but claimed that if they were to be placed in a position where they would be held responsible for committee action, they had a right to ask that they be given a working majority on the committees. They called attention to the fact that they were the plurality party in the Senate, but said that if the other parties could unite upon an organization they (the Republicans) were willing that the combination should take control.

Senator Pettigrew suggested that there were four parties in the Senate and that the Republicans might combine with some other party and thus secure control beyond peradventure. Senator Kyle's probable affiliation was freely discussed and it was agreed on both sides that he would act with the Republicans on organization.

BLYTHE WILL CASE.

Justice Field Opens the Way for an Appeal to the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The way for the famous Blythe will case to reach the United States Supreme Court was opened to-day by the action of Justice Field in allowing a writ of error directed to the Supreme Court of California, bringing the case to this court. The case involves the estate of the late Thomas H. Blythe, of California, amounting to about $4,000,000. He died without a will, and his daughter, Florence Blythe Hinkley, made claim to the property as the only heir. Her claims were contested, but were finally sustained by the State courts and the property turned over to Mrs. Hinkley. Her contestants ask to bring the case into the United States Court on the ground that she is an alien and that federal and not state authority is necessary to adjust her rights. No stay of proceedings was granted, as usual in such cases, because the property had already been passed to Mrs. Hinkley. The petition for the writ is in the name of H. T. Blythe and was presented by Hon. Jeff Chandler.

Arguments were heard by the United States Supreme Court to-day in the case of Elverson R. Chapman, one of the recalcitrant witnesses in the Senate Sugar Trust investigation three years ago. Argument was on Chapman's application for a writ of habeas corpus. Senator Edmunds appeared for Chapman and Solicitor General Conrad for the government.

MR. CORBETT'S PLEA.

Why He Thinks He Is Entitled to a Seat in the United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Senate committee on privileges and elections has received the brief in the claim of Henry W. Corbett, of Oregon, to a seat in the Senate. It argues that equality of representation of the several States in the federal Senate was an essential feature in the scheme of government provided by the framers of the Constitution, and that this equality is destroyed when any State has but one senator. The appointment of Mr. Corbett is held to be strictly within the terms of the Constitution providing for appointments by the Governor if vacancies occur by resignation or otherwise, and many authorities and precedents are cited to sustain this view. As to the recent failure of the Oregon Legislature to organize and elect a senator, the brief says: "Whatever equity there may be in holding the State responsible for the malfeasance or nonfeasance of a regularly organized branch of the State government, we earnestly contend that it would be the grossest injustice to hold a State responsible for the nonfeasance of individuals who had been chosen to represent certain districts in the Legislature, but who had not qualified as legislators and were a minority of those entitled to sit in the House in any event."

A SYNDICATE'S SCHEME.

May Embark in the Beef-Canning Business in Mexico.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—A wealthy syndicate, headed by Solon Humphrey, who has interested J. Pierpont Morgan and other millionaires, is getting ready to establish an immense beef canning establishment in Mexico if the cattle duties proposed by the Dingley bill are enacted into a law. As the law now stands, there is a big profit in bringing lean Mexican cattle across the Texas border and fattening them for the Northern market. The new bill will shut these cattle out of our markets and compel the Mexican owners to find a new outlet. Humphrey and his syndicate have a million-acre land concession from Mexico, which they propose to utilize for cattle raising purposes, and in connection therewith they propose to put $1,000,000 into a beef concern. The product they are planning will compete with the output of the Western establishments in the foreign markets.

Watching the Bermuda.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The treasury officials to-day received word that the Bermuda had cleared from Fernandina for San Domingo. The greatest precautions have been taken to prevent the Bermuda from taking off a cargo of arms and it is believed that her present mission is entirely legitimate. A letter of instruction has been sent to collectors of customs along the South Atlantic and gulf coasts directing them to be in constant communication with the United States attorneys in their several districts and to work in harmony with them in all matters pertaining to the suppression of filibustering expeditions to Cuba.

Aimed at Prize Fight Pictures.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, to-day introduced in the Senate a bill to prohibit the reproduction, in the District of Columbia or the territories, by kinetoscope, or any kindred device, of a pugilistic encounter and to forbid the transportation of the materials of such exhibitions by mail or interstate commerce. The bill specifies that the prize fight shall not be reproduced by means of the kiograph, vitascope, kinetoscope or any kindred device or machine. The violation of the provisions is made a misdemeanor, subject to a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $5,000.

Signed by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The President to-day signed the joint resolution passed by Congress yesterday directing the secretary of war to purchase tents for the Mississippi flood sufferers; signed House Resolution 33, making available appropriations for session employes, and House Resolution 32, of a similar nature, relating to mileage and stationery. The President also signed the commissions of Gen. Horace Porter, embassador to France, Col. John Hay, embassador to Great Britain, and Henry White, secretary of the embassy at London.

To Repeal Civil-Service Laws.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Senate session lasted only half an hour to-day, and no business was done beyond the introduction of bills. Among these was one by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) to repeal the civil-service laws and to do away with educational tests as a preliminary to entering the public service. The bill directs the head of every government department to establish rules relative to appointments, with reference to the special fitness of applicants for the services required, and not with reference to educational standards. It is expressly provided that the lack of a university, college or academic education shall in no case disqualify the applicant. The bill expresses the purpose of restoring to all United States citizens equal rights to appointment. Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) introduced a bill prohibiting the shipment of kinetoscope pictures of prize fights in the mails or through the channels of interstate commerce. At 12:25 the Senate went into executive session.

General Notes.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—To-day's treasury statement shows: Available cash balance, $218,210,084; gold reserve, $151,693,106.

Archbishop Ireland, accompanied by one of the officers of the papal delegation, called on Secretary Gage to-day. The visit was said to be of merely friendly nature.

The Senate library committee to-day presented a favorable report on the bill introduced by Senator Cullom, of Illinois, appropriating $50,000 for a statue of Lincoln at Gettysburg, Pa.

Captain Sam C. Lemly, judge advocate general of the navy, has gone to Pittsburg to receive the honorary degree of doctor of laws from the Western University of Pennsylvania, which is to be conferred upon him in recognition of the high order of professional attainments he has shown in the discharge of the legal duties of his place.

GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP.

136 Trap Shooters Start After the Big Prize, but Many Fall Out.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The second day's shooting at Elkwood Park, N. J., began this morning in a rainstorm. The fifth annual grand American handicap was the attraction. The entry list exceeded the number necessary to make the handicap the greatest live-bird contest ever decided. The conditions were, twenty-five birds, $25 entrance, birds extra, not class shooting, handicap twenty-five to thirty-three yards rise; $1,000 guaranteed by the Interstate Association, and all surplus added; $500 to first high gun, $300 to second high gun and $200 to third high gun. All money in the purse in excess of the $1,000 will be divided in accordance with the number of entries received. The total number of entries was 147, with 136 starters.

The pigeons were a speedy lot, and they had the advantage of a strong wind, which materially aided them in their flight. The marksmen were all on edge, and up to the end of the sixth round of the handicap there were fifty-eight in with clean scores. This number dropped to thirty-five at the close of the ninth round, and continued to decrease as the shooting proceeded. The shooting stopped on the twenty-first round, with only three straight men. These were Dr. W. F. Carver, of Chicago; See, of Newark, and Thomas A. Marshall, mayor of Keithsburg, Wis. The handicap will be finished to-morrow morning. All ties, unless agreed upon, will be shot off, miss and out.

"Colonels" at West Baden.

LOUISVILLE, March 24.—President Harry Pulliam and the Louisville Baseball Club left to-day for West Baden, Ind., for the preliminary training. Besides Manager Jimmy Rogers, the club included the following players: Pitchers, Hill, Herman, Cunningham, Magee, McFarland; catchers, Dexter and Butler; infielders, Werden, Johnson, Dolan and Clingman; outfielders, McCreery, Pickering and Holmes. Pitcher Frazer and catcher Wilson will join the team at the springs. Left-fielder Clark has not yet signed for the season, owing to difference of opinion between President Pulliam and the "$10,000 beauty" as to the value of the latter's services. The club will stay at West Baden about ten days, after which a series of exhibition games will be played here with several Western League clubs. A good sized crowd of "fans" were at the depot to see the players off.

Scores of the Bicycle Riders.

DETROIT, Mich., March 24.—The fourteen-hour record of 261 miles, made by Reading, at Madison-square Garden, New York, was broken this evening by the four leaders in the six-day bicycle race. Frank Waller, the leader in the present contest, made 315 miles in fourteen hours. Lawson is out of it and did not ride to-night. Gardiner rode little but did some fast sprinting while at it. He is sure of fifth money, as there are now but five contestants. Miller did considerable leading, but punctured a tire five times, which kept his score down. Closing score: Waller, 369 miles 2 laps; Dench, 368 miles 14 laps; Gimm, 368 3 laps; Miller, 368 miles; Gardiner, 225 miles 14 laps.

Spring Trotting Meeting.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The executive committee of the driving club has decided upon a spring meeting at Fleetwood Park, to be held June 8 to 11. Purses of $500 each are offered for the following classes: 2:15, 2:19, 2:24, 2:30 and 3:00 trotting; 2:12, 2:20 and 3:00 pacing. The encouragement that has been extended by the large number of entries for the Grand Circuit meeting to be held Sept. 6 to 11, has resulted in the offering of still another class, which is to be called the "Manhattan," to horses eligible to the 2:15 class, trotting, and $4,000 has been fixed upon as an incentive to horse owners to make entries.

Pittsburg's Dog Show.

PITTSBURG, March 24.—The fourth annual bench show of the Duquesne Kennel Club opened to-day with a splendid entry list of prize winners in all classes, including those on the circuit coming here from Louisville. The attendance at the show was large in spite of the inclement weather.

Chess Masters Tied Again.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Pillsbury defeated Showalter in the fourteenth game of the chess contest to-night. The score now stands: Pillsbury, 6; Showalter, 6; drawn, 2.

KAFFIR HARDIHOOD.

South Africans Who Seldom Feel Pain and Have Thick Skulls.

Pearson's Weekly.

Nearly everybody knows that the Kaffir has an extra skin beyond the number apportioned to the white man, and the fact of this additional cuticle may account for the extraordinary insensibility of this race to physical pain. The following facts are vouched for as being absolutely correct:

In a smithy near Bloemfontein, one afternoon, some one noticed a strong and pungent smell as of flesh burning. On inquiry being made, it was discovered that a stout Kaffir boy was standing barefooted on a redhot horseshoe, which had somehow fallen on the ground. Strange as it may seem, he had not the slightest knowledge that the burning mass was beneath his foot, and, although an enormous blister was soon raised, he averred that he felt no pain whatever.

All black men have the reputation of owning thick skulls, but what will be thought of the Kaffir who fell from a second-story window, about fifteen feet, bumping his head on the ground as he fell, and who rose after a few seconds, brushed the dust from his hair, and pursued his way, laughing at the incident?

Another instance of this extraordinary insensibility to suffering comes from a cycle maker's shop in Johannesburg. A Kaffir, in the course of his work, had the whole of his forefinger nail on the right hand torn off by the machinery. In an instant he plunged the mutilated member into a vat containing boiling alum, and bore the pain with simply a slight wince. By resorting to this course he showed himself an adept in the art of self-cure, for a day or two later the finger was painless, and the nail soon grew again. But the extraordinary part of the business is that a process which would probably have made the ordinary white man lose consciousness did nothing more in the case of the Kaffir than elicit a grin of pain.

Business Embarrassments.

PITTSBURG, March 24.—Application has been made in the county courts for the appointment of a receiver for the Pittsburg Provision Company. The concern has a capital of $250,000, and it is alleged that its affairs have been mismanaged. The plaintiff is Isaac G. Trauerman, a stockholder. He asks for an accounting, the appointment of a receiver and that the company be declared insolvent.

MAYSVILLE, Mo., March 24.—The De Kalb County Bank failed to open to-day. The bank holds some slow paper and a large amount of real estate. Its business for the past year has been unsatisfactory. The directors assert that the depositors will be paid in full.

Patrons of Industry.

CLEVELAND, O., March 24.—The delegates to the annual convention of the Patrons of Industry were formally welcomed to Cleveland by Mayor McKisson this morning. Resolutions were adopted declaring in favor of mutual fire insurance, co-operation among farmers in selling produce and buying supplies and the recognition of the organization by the national government in appointments to the Department of Agriculture. Officers were elected as follows: W. S. Donnelly, of New York, president; J. W. Elsea, Ohio, vice president; George A. Bennett, Illinois, secretary and treasurer; P. P. Darland, New York, Edward Padder, of Illinois, and J. E. Conn, of Ohio, trustees.

SHIP'S CREW RESCUED

JUST BEFORE THEIR VESSEL SANK TO THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA.

Twenty-Seven Exhausted Sailors Taken Off the Fast Settling Androsa and Carried to Boston.

BOSTON, March 24.—The steamer Ontario, which arrived here from London to-day, brought into port twenty-seven men, comprising the crew of the British ship Androsa, Captain Morgan, which was abandoned at sea March 8, 800 miles west of Falmouth, Eng. The Androsa left San Francisco Oct. 23 last year for London. She sprung a leak in a furious storm, became unmanageable and was abandoned. The greater number of the rescued were well nigh helpless from exhaustion when taken from the Androsa, and they had been working at the pumps and at jettisoning the cargo for many days and nights without intermission. Several times during the battle with the elements men dropped from their places and were carried below by their comrades, and after resting they would drag themselves back to the deck again to engage in the work, even though in some cases they could not get upon their feet and worked while on their knees. After the rescue most of the men had to be put to bed on board the steamer, but they are now fairly well and will probably be returned to Liverpool by steamer this week by British Consul Stuart. When last seen the Androsa was fast settling, preparatory to taking her final plunge to the bottom.

The lost vessel was an iron ship of 1,832 tons net, built by Oswald, Mordaunt & Co., of Southampton, in 1881, and was owned by E. F. and W. Roberts, of Liverpool. She was valued at about $25,000, and is said to be nearly covered by insurance in English companies, while American companies have large policies on the cargo, consisting of about 200 tons of grain and a large quantity of canned salmon, canned fruit, California wine and tallow. The cargo was said to be the most valuable that had left San Francisco during that year, and while the exact valuation is not known it is estimated that it would reach into the hundreds of thousands.

Captain Morgan states that after the Androsa left San Francisco she encountered only ordinary weather until Dec. 13, when, to the westward of Cape Horn, the first serious storm occurred. The light breeze that was blowing gradually increased to a heavy gale, with very heavy seas running, frequently washing the ship's decks, starting the deckhouses and sweeping away all the deck movables which had not been securely fastened. After this gale all went well until Jan. 4, when a terrific hurricane overtook the ship, and it became necessary to heave her to under goose-winged main topsail. In this storm the cargo shifted and the vessel was hove down on her beam ends, and for ten hours her main and foreyards were dragging in the water. The vessel's bulwarks were smashed and one of the starboard lifeboats demolished in the davits. "We used forty gallons of oil during this gale," said Captain Morgan, "to keep the seas from breaking over the vessel, and with good effect, as had it not been for this precaution the vessel might never have lived through that storm. When the weather again moderated the crew were set at work repairing the damages sustained, and, favored with good weather for the next seven weeks, we made rapid progress towards our destination. On March 1, however, came the disaster. When the ship was within 400 miles off Cork, Ireland, strong westerly gales set in, accompanied by a terrible sea. The wind steadily increased in fury until on the 2d it was blowing a full-fledged hurricane, the sea having become more frightful and running mountain high. The barometer reached the low mark of 28.80, indicating a continued spell of bad weather.

"At 5 o'clock that afternoon the fore and main lower topsails were blown to pieces and shortly after this a mountainous wave swept over the ship, bursting in the poop deck, carrying away the three lifeboats and skids from the forward house and all the movables from the deck. The bulwarks were swept away as neatly as if they had been cut by an ax. All the chain plates were torn off and the huge volume of water had hardly swept over us when all the top masts went by the board. I had previously ordered the crew below and no one was on deck but myself and the officers when this terrible wave struck us. We were then in a terrible plight; the vessel was unmanageable and her starboard side was down in the water as far as the hatches. We could not make our way about the vessel with any degree of safety, but as it then became a battle for life I ordered the crew on deck and we began jettizing the cargo to keep the ship afloat. When the wave struck the vessel, the second mate, David Evans, was jammed underneath the poop and his back was so severely strained that we removed him in a helpless condition to his berth below, where he suffered intensely for some days, until he was able to crawl from his berth and assist the disabled men in the struggle for life.

"All that night the crew were engaged in throwing overboard boxes of salmon to lighten the vessel, and they worked incessantly without food or drink until the next day, when the weather moderated a little, but still blew a fearful gale. On the morning of the 3d we managed to sound the pumps, and found eight feet of water in the hold. It was then discovered that the ship was leaking in the afterpart, and, while the crew struggled gallantly to keep her on the surface of the water, we knew that it was only a question of a short time before she would go down, and with encouraging words I urged the men to greater efforts, in the hope that some sailing vessel or steamer would come to our assistance."

"When the leak was discovered we fastened the crew to the pumps with bowlines around each man and as only the weather handle of the pump could be utilized we attached a bell rope to the handle so that more of the men could work at once. Part of the crew continued jettisoning and being unable to leave their work for fear the vessel would founder under them, they had no nourishment for two days and nights. It was then that I succeeded in bringing some biscuits and canned meat and water to the men, who were fast becoming helpless. Most of the men suffered terribly from swollen feet, which became four times their normal size. After a while some of them were unable to bear their weight on their feet, and had to be carried below to their berths.

"That night the storm increased again and blew furiously with no abatement until the morning of the 7th. On the 3d the first mate, William Ellison, became perfectly exhausted and fearful that he was dying. As tenderly as possible, we conveyed him to his stateroom and gave him such attention as we could. He did not leave his berth until we assisted him out at the time of the rescue. As soon as the men became too exhausted to work the pumps they were lifted below, given some nourishment, and upon their recovering sufficiently they were lifted back to their position at the pump, as most of them were unable to stand on their feet. It seemed like a crew of galley slaves, so ceaseless was their labor, but they complained little and knew that their only hope of ever seeing their homes and loved ones lay in their efforts to keep the vessel afloat until succor came.

"On Sunday, March 7, the weather again moderated and blew a moderate gale until the 8th, when another storm struck us and it then became a question of a few hours when the vessel would founder, as she was rapidly sinking beneath our feet and the weak efforts of the crew at the pumps seemed to have no effect in keeping the water down. About 9 o'clock that morning a steamer hove in sight and when she was within signaling distance those sailors who could walk ran aft and hoisted the British ensign, union down, in the rigging to attract her attention. The Ontario took us off."

Her Crank Shaft Broken.

QUEENSTOWN, March 24.—The British steamship Victorian, Captain Sheppard, which sailed from Liverpool on March 20 for Boston, was sighted off Browhead to-night, returning with the disabled British steamship Velleda, Captain Hocken, in tow. The Velleda sailed from New Orleans on Feb. 23 for Manchester. She was spoken by the Red Star liner Friesland on March 17 in latitude 49 north and longitude 20 west with her crankshaft broken. She desired to be taken to port, but the Friesland was unable to tow her.

Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Arrived: Schiedam, from Amsterdam; Olympia, from Genoa. Sailed: St. Paul, for Southampton; Teutonic, for Liverpool; Westernland, for Antwerp.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 24.—Arrived: Paris and Havel, from New York. Sailed: Majestic, for New York; Lahn, from Bremen, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—Arrived: Pennland, from Liverpool. Sailed: Belgenland, for Liverpool.

GENOA, March 24.—Arrived: Fulda, from New York, via Gibraltar, for Genoa.

ROTTERDAM, March 24.—Sailed: Amsterdam, for New York.

LIVERPOOL, March 24.—Arrived: Sylvania, from Boston.

DIXON BESTS ERNE.

He Receives the Decision in a Twenty-Five-Round Bout.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Six thousand people were packed into the Broadway Athletic Club to-night to witness the twenty-five-round bout between George Dixon, the world's champion featherweight, and Frank Erne, of Buffalo. These two were matched to meet at 122 pounds, but, although Dixon was at the weight, Erne was easily twelve pounds heavier than his dusky adversary. After the twenty-five rounds were completed Dixon was declared the winner, and he received an ovation. Erne led very seldom, and Dixon forced the fighting all through. When some of the light-weight fighters offered to take Dixon's place on account of Erne being so much over weight, the little Boston boxer said: "No, no; not on your life. I don't care if he weighs a ton; I will fight him and lick him."

Tom O'Rourke, Dixon's manager, asserted before the boys donned the gloves that there was evidently some job up, and he declared all bets off. Dixon never looked better in his life, and his work in the ring was worthy of his very best days. To-night's contest showed plainly that the decision rendered against him in favor of Erne last year was not merited by Erne's fistic prowess. These were sample rounds:

Round 24—Dixon kept leading and Erne simply clinching. Dixon swung his left on the head. Dixon rushed and Erne jabbed his left on the ribs. Erne landed a left-hand hook on the side of Dixon's head, when George was in his own corner. As the gong sounded Erne sent his right to the ear.

Round 25—They shook hands for the wind-up. Dixon swung his left on the back of the neck and Erne swung his right on the neck. They exchanged right body blows. Erne swung his right on the shoulder and Dixon missed a left swing for the head. Dixon then whipped his left on the chest. They rushed into a clinch and exchanged right jabs on the neck. Both rushed and swung right shorts on the jaw, and at the end of the round they were clinched.

The referee's decision in favor of Dixon was received with cheers and a floral horse-shoe was presented to him.

GRIM PROOF OF VICTORY

HEADS OF INSURGENTS SENT TO THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO

And Exposed on the Gates of the Capital as Evidence that the Troops Had Been Successful.

TANGIER, March 24.—A body of insurgent tribesmen in Soos, the southernmost province of Morocco, has fallen upon and cut to pieces the Sherefian Punitive expedition recently sent there by the Sulton of Morocco to quell a rebellion. The Sultan's troops were taken in ambush. A fresh force sent out has in turn defeated the rebels. Eighty heads have been sent to the Sultan as a ghastly proof of the victory of his troops. These, with forty-three others, are now exposed at the gates of Morocco. The forty-three are the heads of a band of starving tribesmen who had attacked the Sultan's forces while encamped near the city of Morocco.

German Students Reproved.

LONDON, March 25.—A dispatch to the Times from Berlin says much dissatisfaction is expressed there at the announcement that the Kaiser, while replying to the address presented him last night by the deputation of students from the torchlight procession, said: "Above all, let it be your endeavor that the carping and the grumbling, which unhappily are far too frequent among our people, shall cease."

A bazaar to celebrate Queen Victoria's reign and in aid of the endowment fund of the Empress Frederick's home for British and American governesses in Berlin, was held yesterday (Wednesday) at the British embassy. It was a great success. Lady Lascelles, wife of the British embassador, Mrs. Uhl, and other leaders of the English and American colonies in Berlin presided at the stalls. The Empress Frederick, the Duke of Connaught and other royal personages visited the bazaar and made extensive purchases.

New Governor for Canada.

LONDON, March 24.—Truth says that the Duke of Leeds will succeed the Earl of Aberdeen as governor general of Canada in 1898.

George Gololphin Osborne, tenth Duke of Leeds and prince of the holy Roman empire, was born in 1862 and succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1895. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, was an assistant private secretary to the secretary of state for the colonies from 1886 to 1888 and was appointed treasurer of the Queen's household in July, 1895. He was married in 1884 to Lady Katherine Frances Lambton, daughter of the second Earl of Durham. He has four daughters living.

Why the Queen Was Exiled.

PORT LOUIS, Island of Mauritius, March 24.—According to advices received here from Madagascar, the exile of the Queen of Madagascar, Ronavalona III, to the Island of Reunion, was due to the discovery of a conspiracy against the life of General Galieni. The inquiry into the matter is in progress and many more arrests have been made. The missionaries are said to have been implicated in the plot. The silver palace was searched, and in it was found the sum of 700,000 francs. The French officials also seized in the palace a number of secret papers relative to the intervention of foreigners in the rebellion.

No Mischief-Makers Wanted.

BERLIN, March 24.—The Reichstag to-day passed, on second reading, the naval estimates. Baron Von Stumm, Conservative, declared that the naval authorities must dismiss all the notorious Socialist employes of the Navy Department. The secretary of the navy, Vice Admiral Von Hollmann, in reply, said that the naval authorities knew their duty and that any workman taking part in Socialist agitation or stirring up the employed against the employers was dimissed.

A Court of Criminal Appeal.

LONDON, March 24.—During the discussion of the Court of Criminal Appeal, in the House of Commons to-day, Edward H. Pickersgill, Liberal, in supporting the measure, cited the case of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, the American woman undergoing imprisonment for life after having been convicted of poisoning her husband with arsenic, as evidence of the necessity of such a court of appeals. The court of criminal appeal bill passed its second reading by a vote of 129 to 85.

Japan Will Have Gold Standard.

LONDON, March 24.—The bill adopting the gold standard has passed the House of Peers of Japan, and only awaits the signature of the Emperor to become a law. The demand for gold on Japanese account continues in the market here.

Cable Notes.

At the Papal consistory to be held in May, the Pope's allocution, it is understood, will refer to the mission of Monsignor Merry Del Val to Canada.

A dispatch to the London Daily Mail from Bombay says that a sister of the Italian consul and an English broker named Brooks have died from the black plague, and that several other cases have broken out among the Europeans residing in the city.

Military Parade Next Month.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Maj. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, grand marshal of the Grant monument inaugural parade, says that the showing to be made by the United States infantry, cavalry and artillery on April 27 will be the largest ever seen in this country, with the exception of the parade in Washington at the close of the war. The North Atlantic suadron will return to this harbor for the spring rendezvous on April 20, and the marines and blue jackets will come ashore on the morning of April 27 and participate in the parade. The squadron will anchor in the Hudson river opposite Grant's tomb and fire a salute.

BRITAIN IN WEST AFRICA

NIGER COMPANY'S EXPEDITION HAS GIVEN IT A VAST TERRITORY.

France's Claims Thereto—Capture of Bida and Ilorin Likely to Lead to International Complications.

Philadelphia Telegraph.

The Royal Niger Company's expedition up the Niger valley has resulted in the addition of a vast area to the British empire. Of course the territories of Nupe and Ilorin, which have been taken by the company's troops, will still be considered as nominally subject to the Sultan of Sokoto, of whom the British trading company is a supposed ally. By arrangement with him they extended a protectorate over this portion of the great river valley, and as England will have to come to their support if the natives become too strong for their forces, England is virtually possessed of the country. Indeed, the proposition that England formally annex the territory has already been made. Complications with France, which claims the exclusive control of the Niger from its South Sarahan territory to the sea, are sure to arise, and Germany, too, is making claims to suzerainty over Gando, which lies just north of Ilorin. The Paris newspaper Eclair announces that the Germans have made encroachments on the Dahomey hinterland, especially at Bafito and Kinki, where French explorers had concluded treaties with the native chiefs, placing their territories under French protection. M. Ballot, the French governor, learning that the Germans had occupied the places mentioned opposite the posts which the French had already established, proceeded to the district, obtained from them a recognition of the French rights and addressed protests to the German officers. The latter, however, persist that they have a claim to the district in question. A person well acquainted with African affairs, the Eclair adds, declares that the question of the German claim can only be settled by diplomatic means.

A Sierra Leone correspondent writes: "The report of the secretary of the interior presented to the Legislature of Liberia contains an account showing the activity with which the French are pursuing their aggressive colonial policy on the west coast of Africa. It would appear that a French expedition under the command of Captain Guillemot, and consisting of ten mounted whites and twenty black soldiers, invaded the Liberian territory and persuaded a chief to combine forces against the chief of Doma-Bouze. The latter succeeded in defeating his opponents, and the French commander, unable to bear his reverse, committed suicide, the remainder of the party being killed by the natives. Two of their rifles and a piece of paper bearing the officer's name were sent to Monrovia as a token of their victory." There is trouble, too, over the Benin hinterland. The state of affairs in west Africa is therefore fruitful of trouble.

THE CAPTURE OF BIDA.

The Royal Niger Company will nevertheless continue in its pacification of Nupe and Ilorin. Some further details have been received with respect to the capture of Bida. The expeditionary force advanced on the 27th of January to within 2,000 yards of the walls, with the guns in the center, and, after throwing the Nupe army into disorder by the fire of the guns, began a bombardment. When a breach had been made in the wall it was stormed. Part of the city was fired. The Fulah army was completely routed and one of its generals killed.

The troops slept two nights on the field of battle, but on Jan. 29 Sir George Goldie, at the head of the column, entered Bida, and, with Mr. Wallace and Major Arnold, took up his residence in the emir's palace, which covers an immense area. Lieut. Vandeleur swarmed up the highest pinnacle of the palace and there planted the British flag. The other officers are housed in neighboring palaces, while the troops are encamped in the market place.

Sir George Goldie has received an immense number of deputations from Nupe towns, who inquired what protection would be extended to them in future against their Fulah tyrants. A proclamation has been issued by Sir George Goldie announcing that all Nupes can have freedom and free farms to the southwest of the Niger in the regions which have been depopulated by the Bida slave-raiding princes, and that the company will convey them across the river and protect them.

A Bida dispatch of Jan. 30 states that quantities of gunpowder, arms and old cannon have been captured by detachments reconnoitering in different directions. The Nupe army has been broken up and is scattered. The natives are regaining confidence and returning to their villages.

The Fulah palaces in Bida are being blown up, but the mosques are being carefully preserved. A number of valuable Hausa books and documents have been secured for the Hausa Association.

On Jan. 31 the expeditionary force made a successful reconnoissance northward from Bida. A body of the enemy were surprised in a village and Prince Isa, brother of the commander of the southern Fulah army, was taken prisoner. Sir George Goldie on the same day visited a great Hausa camp near the city, and, addressing the natives, told them that the Queen of Great Britain desired them to be free and well governed. He assured them that Nupe would now be made so safe that a woman or a little child could pass through the country unmolested. The Hausas received this statement with great delight, and a deputation of their chiefs afterwards waited on Sir George Goldie at the emir's palace to express their gratitude.

Ajai Lepai and other Sokoto states have abandoned the Bida federation. The Sultan, or Emir, Abu Bekri, is in hiding. A reward has been offered for his capture alive.

Characteristically British are these tidings from Bida by the Pall Mall Gazette. A few days after the capture of the town a gymkhana was held by the British invading force. Thousands of spectators were present, and large fields entered for all seven events, which were decided as follows:

First—Abu Bekri stakes, catch-weight race under twelve stone; course, three furlongs—Lieutenant Burdon first, Major Cunningham second.

Second—The Ndegi stakes, over twelve stone—Lieutenant Vandeleur first, Lieutenant Bird second.

Third—Loyd-Lindsay competition for pairs—Won by Lieutenants McClintock and Bird.

Fourth—Bida cup, value twenty guineas, and a prize for second, presented by Sir George Goldie, open to all comers; course, three furlongs—Lieutenant Festing first, Major Cunningham second, Lieutenant Bird third. Twenty-two started.

Fifth—Noncommissioned officers' goat race—Won by Sergeant Baba Falie.

Sixth—Soldiers' calabash race—Won by Private Namuda Orlaorta.

The seventh event was a carriers' race with loads.

FULAH POWER BROKEN.

The Fulah power is utterly broken in the Nupe kingdom. And not alone by the white man with his machine guns, modern rifles, electric searchlights, and other diabolical inventions of the infidel, but also by a handful of the Hausa people, upon whom the Fulahs, though only during the present century, had fast riveted the chains of slavery. It is a significant fact. If the Fulah caste, throughout the whole sphere of the Niger Company's influence, combine against the company, it will be compelled to appeal to the imperial government for assistance. Should a jehad be preached—which is by no means improbable in view of the inherent vitality of the Mohammedan faith, even in Nigeria—how could the company, unaided, withstand attack, though the area of fanaticism be but one-fifth of the 500,000 square miles of which it has nominal charge? If, on the other hand, the many millions of Hausa slaves in the town and village-studded region, from the swamps of the Delta to the confines of the desert, once get the idea firmly planted in their minds that if they will but strike they may be free, the Fulah conquerors may be driven back into the Soudan proper. This would be a revolution of the most dramatic character. It would bring to pass, and — for us—with astonishing rapidity and ease, the real mastery of an enormous country. It would also throw upon Great Britain immediate responsibility for organizing a system of direct imperial government over populations nearer forty than thirty millions in number. It would, indeed, add a vast semi-Mohammedan and semi-Pagan empire to the crown. Great issues, therefore, depend upon the manner in which the Fulahs take their present defeat, and the effect it will have upon the conduct of the enslaved Hausa race.

THE RISE OF THE FULAHS.

For the beginnings of the Fulah domination of Nigeria we need go no further back than the time when Mungo Park set out for the Gambia in the hope of discovering the outlet of the Niger. About that period—Park sailed in 1795—the empires of West Central Africa were crumbling to decay. The fires of religion slackened, and such civilization as the region had enjoyed under the fierce Mohammedan despotism which warred against the pagan peoples, declined to vanishing point. But there was one race of nomad herdsmen in the Hausa states which found in these events an opportunity for the display of latent ability. These were the Fulahs, Fillani or Fillatah. Where they had come from none knew, and, in the absence of precise knowledge, they were said to have arrived from the desert. That they are not aborigines of the Niger basin, over which they had spread, is tolerably clear from the color of their skin, the activity of their frames, and the excellence of their horsemanship. They are of a much lighter hue than the negroid peoples of the basin and delta; and though they have intermarried freely with these, they have preserved their sharply chiseled features, and, by the free play of the principle of natural selection, resisted the development of the prognathous type of face. They were and are Mohammedans; which at least means they were and are sober, cleanly and fanatical.

Their sovereignty of the Niger basin began in a religious movement. It originated with a Malaam or teacher named Othman dan Fodiyo. He preached a jehad against the debasing idolatry of the heathen masters; and his teaching was listened to with rapt enthusiasm by the men of his race. They were then under the yoke of the pagan, the majority of them shepherd serfs. They were beaten time and again, experiencing a long succession of defeats. But the shepherd race was fighting for a religious idea and for freedom, although a freedom to enslave others; and in time they learned by disaster how to win victories. The banner of Islam was carried from triumph to triumph, from state to state, until a huge Fulah empire was created from Lake Chad to Dahomey. Nor did the Fulahs stop at mere conquest. If they enslaved, they governed and taught. Their Malaams went into the stronghold of paganism. Mosques were built in every accessible village; the daily calls to prayer were heard in places where before their advent the shriek of human sacrifice was all too common; footpaths were broadened into tracks, and trade was fostered. Themselves the wearers of an immense quantity of native cloth, they made the use of this material customary where nakedness was previously the rule.

It is true that their trade was largely in slaves, but in the west central Soudan it must be recollected that slaves are the ordinary currency of the country. This slight sketch of the rise of the Fulah power will give the reader an insight into the system of government with which the Niger Company is of necessity in conflict—of necessity because a fundamental condition upon which it received its charter is that it shall do all it possibly can to abolish slave raiding and slavery. Of this we can be sure, that had the Fulah chiefs and princes known this duty was cast upon it—had they realized that the rights they gave to the company, and therefore to the British crown, were ipso facto inconsistent with their system of government — they would not have been so ready to sign treaties which, in the long run, must mean their downfall.

FULAHS A GOOD-LOOKING RACE.

Dr. Hartford-Battersby is one of the few Englishmen who have been to Bida. He first went to the upper Niger in 1890, and on two occasions visited the Nupe capital. I called on Dr. Hartford-Battersby the other morning, writes a St. James's Budget correspondent, and found him in his library surrounded by his books and souvenirs of his three missions to the upper Niger.

"I was called to give up my work in Africa," he said, "owing to repeated attacks of fever. I first visited the Niger in 1890 with the object of getting into the central Soudan. I accompanied Mr. G. W. Brooks, who gave up training for the army in order to work in the heart of Africa. With his party I first visited that region. In order to allay suspicion, we adopted native dress."

"Did you see any evidence of Nupe ravages?"

"Yes; on the way from Lokoja we passed Muwe, a fairly large town. Instead of hearing the usual sounds of an African village, silence reigned. On landing from our canoe we found the streets deserted, reminding one of a walk through Pompeii. At last we came to a house where the only inhabitants remained. The hut contained the chief man of the place and a few of his followers. He told us the place had been deserted in consequence of the slave raids. A little further on we found the panic-stricken inhabitants encamped on a sandbank. We first came across the Fulahs on leaving the canoe in order to start overland to Bida. I was astonished at the difference between these Fulahs and the Niger natives. They are tall of stature, of light complexion, with sharply-cut features and straight hair. The little girls were particularly picturesque; they had their hair dressed with little brass ornaments. All were well clothed. The men were, like ourselves, dressed in flowing robes made of indigo-colored cloth, while the women wore long colored robes reaching to the ground. Unlike most Mohammedans, their faces were uncovered. Their faces were decidedly pleasing—in fact, they were not unlike some southern Europeans."

I gathered from Dr. Battersby that on the whole the people in Bida itself seemed contented and happy, and that the social conditions were by no means bad. The people were all well clothed; there were schools and an institution for the blind. Some of the slaves even could read and write, and the great horrors of slavery and slave-raiding were not at first apparent. "But," said my host, as I rose to leave, "the condition of things in Bida presents a contrast to the shocking state of affairs in the lower parts of the Nupe country, where a reign of terror exists. I have already told you of what happened in one village I passed through. Now all that will be stopped, and in time we may expect to see the country opened up. Already the native tribes have welcomed the British as their saviors from the hated Fulah rule."

ANTI-SEMITES' ALMANAC.

Names of Months Changed and a New Chronology Adopted.

New York Herald.

Some novel almanacs and calendars are published each year, but not one of those which have yet appeared is equal, as far as originality, eccentricity and audacity are concerned, to one which has just appeared in Austria. The anti-Semites in that country, as well as in Germany, are, if not very powerful, at least very vociferous, and hardly a month passes in which they do not invent some new scheme for the propagation of their ideas and the destruction of their foes, the Hebrews. The most enthusiastic among these anti-Semites seem to belong to what is known as the Prussian faction, the guiding genius of which is M. De Schoenerer. These men have a clubroom in Vienna, and frequently meet there for the purpose of holding debates.

At a recent debate an ingenious Teuton immortalized himself by proposing that the old-fashioned almanac be replaced by one entirely German. Why, he argued, should self-respecting Germans, who are proud of their race and of their country, use an almanac which is filled with Roman words, and which, moreover, bears on every page an annoying reminder of the time when the religion of the Hebrews was powerful in the world?

A long discussion followed the singular proposition, and the result was that these anti-Semites finally voted in favor of it. Within the next few days an amended almanac was duly prepared, accepted and given to the world.

In the extraordinary production there is hardly anything that reminds us of the old almanac, which has come down from year to year, from century to century, practically unchanged. In the anti-Semite almanac all the well-known names of the months are replaced by names of a purely German origin. January, being of Roman origin, sounded unpleasantly in the ears of these Teutonic reformers, and consequently they have banished it, and Hartung reigns in its stead. They claim, and plausibly, too, that no one German in a thousand knows the meaning of the word January, whereas every German knows that Hartung is derived from hart, which means hard, and that it is, therefore, the only proper title for the month in which the ground is hardened by frost.

All the other months are rechristened in similar fashion, the aim in each case being to have the name express the kind of weather peculiar to the month. Thus Nebelung takes the place of November, this being the month in which nebel or fog is usually prevalent.

Another change, and one even more radical than this, was also made. Hitherto the Germans, like most other Europeans, have considered the birth of Christ as the starting point of their chronology. The anti-Semites now claim that we must start from some other point, as only by doing so can we hope to obliterate the influence of Christ, who, as a Hebrew and the founder of Christianity, is obnoxious to these advocates of pure and undefiled Germanism.

"There was once a great German religion," argue these reformers, "and if it had not been destroyed by Judaism, and especially by Christianity, it would be existing to-day. Let us try if we cannot bring it back to life again."

With this intention they have fixed on the year 113 before the birth of Christ as their starting point, for the reason that in this year the Cimbrians won a great battle at a place called Noreia, now known as Neumarkt, in Styria. Thus, according to the new reckoning, the year 1896 is the year 2009 after Noreia.

Of course, all the saints' names are obliterated, and instead of them appear records of purely Germanic events, such as "Birth of Bismarck," "Battle of Sedan," "Schoenerer reigns as deputy," etc.

It is a curious work, and one which is causing a good deal of amusement to the thousands in Germany and Austria who are not anti-Semites. To them this new almanac seems a mere freak, and they laugh heartily when any one suggests that it may in time take the place of the old one.

New Use for the Bible.

Boston Transcript.

A friend of the Listener's has seen a funny sight down in Maine. At a place there, which needn't be named, there lives a small boy named Jonathan Longfellow, who is a third or fourth cousin of the poet, and he is a great boy, too. One day this friend of the Listener's was driving past young Jonathan's house and saw the boy engaged at a little distance in sliding down hil on the slippery crust on something that was not a sled. What could it be? Evidently the scrutiny of the passer-by was observed by the boy, for he stopped his coasting and called out amiably, "I'm sliding down hill on the Bible." And it was the fact, too. He had got the smooth, leather-bound family Bible, containing the generations of all the Longfellows, and was coasting on it with magnificent success. If this young man does not turn out to be a great poet it will be a wonder.

For Good Roads.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

A. M. Fuller, a merchant of Meadville, Crawford county, has offered to give $200 to every township in the county which within two years will begin the construction of crushed stone roadways eight feet wide, costing $800 to $1,000 per mile. That the existing roads of Pennsylvania depress the price of real estate, injure business of all kinds, make rural life an imprisonment for those months of the year during which society is most needed and cause the young people to detest the farm without their knowing the real cause of the dislike, is doubtless appreciated by Mr. Fuller, if it does not seem to be appreciated by the Legislature.

Catholic M. B. A.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 24.—The board of trustees of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association concluded its meeting to-day. The annual report shows that the total receipts for the year aggregated $749,364; disbursements, $743,390, balance in treasury Dec. 31, 1896, $5,973. The addition to the reserve fund during 1896 was $46,459, making the total fund at the end of the year $291,585. The new members received into the society during 1896 were: Grand Council of New York, 2,490; Pennsylvania, 1,241; Michigan, 519; Ohio, 511; Kansas, 70; Quebec, 27; Supreme Council, 152; total, 5,010. Only twenty assessments were levied during 1896.

Miners Severely Burned.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 24.—An explosion of gas occurred this afternoon in a bore-hole at No. 2 mine of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company and a sheet of flame fully seventy-five feet high shot up in the air. The drill engine and boiler were destroyed. George St. John, Michael Doyle and John O'Donnell were badly burned about the face and hands. The fire department was called out and worked all afternoon trying to save adjacent property. The fire may burn for weeks.

Ivory Wants $100,000 Damages.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The World says: Attorney John F. McIntyre has forwarded to Secretary of State Sherman a memorial in behalf of Edward J. Ivory, the Harlem saloon keeper, arrested in Glasgow Sept. 13, 1896, on a charge of conspiracy to destroy public buildings in England, and acquitted after nearly five months' imprisonment in Holloway jail. In his memorial Mr. McIntyre, in behalf of his client, asks £20,000 damages from the British government.

Street-Railway Accountants.

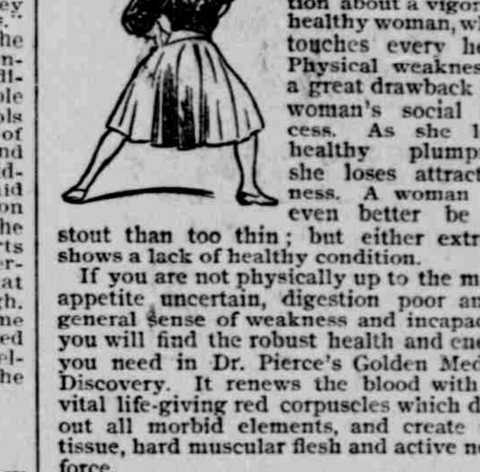
CLEVELAND, O., March 24.—The convention of the street-railway accountants of America, which has been in session here two days, adjourned to-day to meet next October at Niagara Falls. Officers elected were: President, H. L. Wilson, Boston; secretary, W. B. Brockway, Toledo, O. The meeting is the first of its kind ever held and has been very successful and largely attended.

A Degenerate Woman.

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., March 24.—A special from Hancock county, Tennessee, states that Martha Bull shot and killed her paramour, Thomas McCrea, and then shot herself. The woman, thirty years ago, was a leader of society in Camden, Va. She claimed to be collaterally related to Washington.

Work for 1,000 Miners.

LOUISA, Ky., March 24.—The operators in the new cannel coal fields on Greary creek announce to-day that they will put one thousand miners at work April 1.



There is a fascination about a vigorous, healthy woman, which touches every heart. Physical weakness is a great drawback to a woman's social success. As she loses healthy plumpness she loses attractiveness. A woman had even better be too stout than too thin; but either extreme shows a lack of healthy condition.

If you are not physically up to the mark, appetite uncertain, digestion poor and a general sense of weakness and incapacity, you will find the robust health and energy you need in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It renews the blood with the vital life-giving red corpuscles which drive out all morbid elements, and create new tissue, hard muscular flesh and active nerve force.

It gives color to the cheeks and firmness to the form, without adding one ounce of flabby fat above the normal standard of health. Taken alternately with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for distinctively feminine troubles, it constitutes a scientific and marvelously successful *course* of treatment for delicate women.

Mrs. Ella Howell, of Derby, Perry Co., Ind., writes: "In the year of 1894 I was taken with stomach trouble—nervous dyspepsia. There was a coldness in my stomach, and a weight which seemed like a rock. Everything that I ate gave me great pain; I had a bearing down sensation; was swelled across my stomach; had a ridge around my right side, and in a short time I was bloated. I was treated by three of our best physicians but got no relief. Then Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery was recommended to me and I got it, and commenced the use of it. I began to see a change for the better. I was so weak I could not walk across the room without assistance. I took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and his 'Favorite Prescription' and one bottle of the 'Pleasant Pellets.' I began to improve very fast after the use of a few bottles. The physicians who attended me said I had 'dropsy' and that my disease was leading into pulmonary consumption. I had quite a cough, and the home physicians gave me up to die. I thank God that my cure is permanent. I do not feel any symptoms of my old disease. I cannot praise Dr. Pierce and his remedies too highly. The medicines come the nearest to 'raising the dead,' of any I have ever known about. They are worth their weight in gold."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate the liver, stomach and bowels.

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