

WERE THREATS

NO PROBABILITY OF WAR BETWEEN BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

Lion Is Doing Little Roaring and the Bear Is Simply "Woofing" for Its Own Edification.

CHINESE NEWS CONFLICTING

BUT IT IS BELIEVED THE CRISIS AT TIEN-TSIN HAS PASSED.

Troops of Both Nations Are, However, Still Camped on the Disputed Territory Awaiting Orders.

VIEWS OF A RUSSIAN OFFICIAL

WHO THINKS THERE IS NO POSSIBILITY OF A CONFLICT.

He Says Britain Has Been Rebuffed in Her Efforts to Secure a Frenchman's Opinion.

LONDON, March 19.—Reports as to the situation in China are conflicting. Dispatches from Tien-Tsin say the Russians and British are still facing each other at the disputed railway siding, and that the Czar's troops have been ordered to fire if work is begun. Other reports say the matter probably will be arbitrated and that the contending powers have agreed to an armistice. Advice from St. Petersburg indicates a bellicose spirit pervades some of the Czar's advisers, and that Russia has no intention of conceding a single point to Great Britain individually, but is willing to do anything reasonable to avert a general clash among the powers. France is backing Russia, and will support her in any programme. Both Russia and France regard Great Britain as impotent to resist anything that may be done, because she has her hands full in South Africa.

Some of the afternoon newspapers, yesterday, said the Tien-Tsin difficulty has been arranged. The misunderstanding was due to the Chinese authorities granting the same concessions to two nations. The arrangement, it was said, would enable Great Britain to proceed with the construction of the railway siding, but if Russia's concession proved to be earlier than that of Great Britain the latter was to acknowledge the claims of Russia. The Foreign Office, however, has no information tending to confirm the announcement of an arrangement having been made, and the officials are rather inclined to doubt that such an arrangement has been arrived at. They say the original concession was given up by Russia. The Russian government, however, welcomed the latest news concerning the awkward situation of affairs at Tien-Tsin as indicating the probability of the faces of both Russia and Great Britain being saved by the intervention of a noninterested power. Professor Douglas, of the British museum, expressed the opinion that there is one way to stop Russian aggression in China, and that is for the three most interested states—America, England and Japan—to combine in firm resistance.

Lord George Hamilton, secretary for India, replying to a question in the House of Commons, yesterday, said that no other disturbances are anticipated at Tien-Tsin, and that the sentries remained in their previous positions, with strict orders not to assume the aggressive, pending the settlement of the immediate cause of the difficulty by the military authorities on the spot. Lord George Hamilton assured Sir Ellis-Ashmead-Bartlett that no instructions had been sent to the British officer at Tien-Tsin, either by the government or by Ernest Satow, not to resist the seizure by the Russians of the land required for the siding.

The under foreign secretary, Lord Cranborne, informed Mr. Kerburgh (Conservative) that the concession of the construction of the Canton-Hankow Railroad was still owned by an American company, although the stockholders had sold part of their holdings to the British syndicate owning the Peking-Hankow concession. When questioned as to whether the Anglo-German agreement applied to Manchuria, Lord Cranborne, under secretary of the Foreign Office, intimated that he thought it did. He quoted a clause from the agreement whereby both countries agreed to direct their policy towards maintaining the integrity of the Chinese empire. "This provision," said Lord Cranborne, "is without qualification."

Dr. Morrison, writing to the Times from Peking, says: "Prince Ching received me to-day and confirmed the information as to Russia's modifications of the Manchurian convention. The Chinese minister at St. Petersburg officially reports that Russia has agreed to eliminate the clause granting her exclusive privileges in Mongolia and Turkestan, and also to modify various other clauses objected to by China. Prince Ching warmly appreciates the assistance rendered China by the intervention of England, the United States and Japan, but he is not optimistic concerning the return of the court to Peking."

Walderece a Mediator.

BERLIN, March 19.—As bearing upon the nature of Count Von Walderece's relations to the mutually hostile attitude of the Russian and British troops at Tien-Tsin, the semi-official Berliner Post publishes the following inspired communication: "The expression 'interim' might cause a misunderstanding; but as a possibility of serious collision existed, which would have inspired the Chinese with an undesirable idea as to the unity of the powers, Count Von Walderece mediated. He insisted in the first place that the litigious parties should withdraw their troops from the contested ground. Count Von Walderece's action, however, was merely dictated by military reasons and undertaken in a military sense to prevent an exhibition of discredit and discord; and it has nothing whatever to do with the settlement of the disputed questions, which lies outside of Count Von Walderece's sphere of competence."

WILL BE NO WAR.

Interview with a Russian Official—Fertigation After Diplomacy.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 19.—Answering a question of a correspondent of the Associated Press, a competent official to-day said: "It is not true that Russia has yielded to the representations of any of the powers and modified her demands respecting Manchuria, because no representations have been made. Every tentative attempt to address the Russian government on the subject of our pourparlers with China has been categorically declined. Russia is a great power and has the right to hold negotiations with any other government, and no other power has the right to interfere. Tentatives made in a friendly spirit have received a friendly answer. But, plainly stated, Russia cannot receive inquiries regarding the above pourparlers, the result of which doubtless will be made known later."

END OF MUTINY

KANSAS CONVICTS STARVED, SUBPRISED AND EASILY CAPTURED.

Revolt of 284 Prisoners Who Were at Work in the Colliery at the Lansing Penitentiary.

STRUCK FOR BETTER FOOD

GUARDS SEIZED WITHOUT RESISTANCE AND HELD AS HOSTAGES.

No Violence Offered Them and Nobody Hurt During the Two Days of Insurrection.

ALL WANTED TO SURRENDER

BUT THE WARDEN DECLINED TO GRANT THE TERMS ASKED.

Sent Armed Men into the Pit Last Night, Fired a Fusillade and Captured the Mutineers.

ENGLAND EXPECTED TO YIELD.

PARIS, March 19.—"Russia will not recede from the position she has taken in connection with the railroad siding at Tien-Tsin, of that you can be assured." This statement was made to a representative of the Associated Press by a high official of the Foreign Office. Continuing, this official said: "Russia will not advance and will act slowly, but having taken up the position she now occupies, she will only be moved therefrom by force. England has been unsuccessful in her efforts to secure the aid of other powers to attack Russia's position regarding Manchuria and is not likely to begin hostilities unsupported in the present instance. It is hardly possible that England will go to war over a railroad siding with the Transvaal question still pending. I expect to see England yield. As to the statement that French soldiers (CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, COLUMN 4)

TAGAL LEADER TAKEN

DIOCINO WOUNDED AND CAPTURED BY AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

MacArthur of Opinion that Hostilities in the Island of Panay Are Now at an End.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—General MacArthur, at Manila, to-day informed the War Department of the capture of the insurgent General Diocino. His cablegram follows:

"Gen. Robert P. Hughes reports that Diocino, the most troublesome insurgent general in Panay, was captured on March 18, after being wounded three times. He thinks this will end the war in Capiz province, Panay. In my opinion it will terminate hostilities in Panay. The transport Sheridan arrived to-day."

MANILA, March 19.—Captain Shanks, of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, has captured Diocino, the noted Tagal leader, in Capiz province, island of Panay. Two rebels were killed and three, including Diocino, were wounded.

Col. J. P. Sanger's Mission.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—John P. Sanger, inspector general, who was a brigadier general of volunteers during the Spanish war and afterwards took the command of the Porto Rico, left here to-day for San Francisco to his wife in Manila, where he will assume the duties of inspector general of the division of the Philippines, succeeding Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, who has been appointed provost marshal general of Manila, commanding a squadron brigade of provost guards. Col. Sanger is ordered to go to the Philippines via Hawaii, where he will make an inspection of all matters pertaining to the military branch of the government on the island and report to the secretary of war. There has been taken for military purposes several large sites in the vicinity of Honolulu, and some of the ground has also been acquired for fortification purposes in the future. This property, as well as the condition of the small force of United States troops in the islands, will come under the observation of Colonel Sanger while in Hawaii.

No Concentration of Natives.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—It was stated at the War Department to-day that no report has been received concerning the action of Major Smith directing that natives of the island of Romblon, Philippines, should live in the towns occupied by American troops or be considered as insurgents. It is understood that it is purely a local matter and the order relates only to this particular island and locality. There is no intention, it is stated, of pursuing a system of concentration on the island as a part of the suppression of the insurrection.

Postoffices in Operation.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Acting Director General Cotterman, of the Philippine postal service, reported to the Postoffice Department to-day that the following is a complete list of postoffices now in operation in the archipelago: Angeles, Aparri, Bacolon, Batangas, Cagayan, Calamba, Calapan, Cavite, Cebu, Dagupan, Iloilo, Laoag, Legaspi, Lucena, Nueva Caceres, San Fernando, De Pangasinan, San Isidro, Santa Cruz, Tacloban, Vigan and Zamboanga.

Ordered to Manila.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 19.—Major J. E. Macklin, commanding the battalion of the Eleventh Infantry stationed at Fort McPherson, was to-day ordered by telegram to send Companies K and L of his command to San Francisco for transportation to Manila.

Engineer and Fireman Killed.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 19.—A freight train on the Columbus and Rome branch of the Central Railroad was wrecked on a trestle to-day near Chipley, Ga. Engineer W. A. Wright and Fireman Joseph Key, both of this place, were killed. Several others were injured.

WAR TO GO ON

BOERS HAVE REJECTED LORD KITCHENER'S PEACE TERMS.

Announcement Made by Joseph Chamberlain in the British House of Commons Yesterday.

LETTER FROM GENERAL BOTHA

STATING THAT KITCHENER'S PROPOSITION WAS NOT ACCEPTABLE.

All the Boer Officers in Accord with the Views of Their Commander-in-Chief.

BURGHERS' SUPPLIES SEIZED

LARGE QUANTITIES OF GRAIN DESTROYED BY THE BRITISH.

No Official Declaration by the United States of the Political Status of South African Republics.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE RIOTING AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Over One Thousand Persons Arrested by the Police, 350 of Whom Were Women Students.

SEVERAL REPORTED KILLED

NEARLY 100 OF THE RIOTERS, MALE AND FEMALE, WOUNDED.

Twenty Policemen and Four Cossacks Also Suffering from Injuries—Three Days of Trouble.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 19.—The rioting which began here on Sunday and was continued yesterday was renewed to-day. Over 1,000 students were arrested on Sunday and Monday and a large number were taken into custody to-day. The rioting to-day was serious. A crowd of demonstrators gathered while solemn mass was being celebrated in the Cathedral of Our Lady of Kazan for the repose of the soul of M. Bogolepoff, the minister of public instruction, who was shot and fatally wounded by Karpevich. The police fired their revolvers and it is rumored that five students were killed and eight others slightly or seriously injured. Wholesale arrests, including many women, followed the rioting. Three hundred arrests were made on Monday. The minister of justice was fired at last week, and the life of another minister has also been attempted.

The police of St. Petersburg have notified house owners to have their doorways, or house police, report for duty and themselves in constant readiness for action, or company of Cossacks, passed the Moscow gate yesterday morning on their way to Tsarskoe-Selo, seventeen miles south of St. Petersburg, where the Czar has just removed. The police said they would escort the Czar back to the winter palace and that he would return by carriage instead of by rail. It appears more probable, however, that the Cossacks were merely sent to the palace as a precaution, since his Majesty is more easily protected there than here.

It is apparently confirmed that three students were killed on Sunday. The Cossacks rode into the crowds on the sidewalk and many faces were cut open by their knotted whips. Students and workmen threw rubber shoes, canes and snowballs at the police. It is reported that one Cossack was killed. An official of the political police said a thousand prisoners were taken, among them being 350 women students. The presence of workmen among the rioters rendered this demonstration more dangerous than any known in a generation. After reading the manifesto the students threw their crumpled copies into the crowd and raised a flag inscribed "For Liberty!" The students also shouted "Help us get our rights!" and the mob responded with cheers.

The Official Messenger, which publishes an account of the recent disorders in various Russian cities, and of Sunday's outbreak in St. Petersburg, says of the latter: "When the crowd, which numbered three thousand, became turbulent, the Cossacks and police were summoned. The demonstrators retreated to the Cathedral of Our Lady of Kazan, pelting the Cossacks and police with various missiles. The students attempted to display red and white flags of various inscription. On one side of the cathedral the crowd came into violent collision with the Cossacks and police. A portion retired into the cathedral, behaving noisily and smoking cigarettes, although the service was going on, and were forcibly expelled. Altogether 330 male students, 37 women, mostly students, and forty-four other persons were arrested. A police commissioner, twenty policemen, four Cossacks and thirty-two rioters, male and female, were wounded."

All the higher schools of the city are closed, and all the police headquarters are filled with arrested prisoners. Others in custody, who had been temporarily confined in the military riding school, were taken to various prisons, to-day, in omnibuses. The demonstrators, these being recognized by the United States military authorities as sufficient for the purpose. The status of our consuls in South Africa is precisely the same; they hold their old ex-officio, and these are recognized by the British military authorities as sufficient. But, in the case of Porto Rico, whenever a consul retires this government made application for an exequatur directly to the United States authorities, it being the rule to recognize de facto administrations in this manner, and it is presumed that when a change is made in our consular representations in South Africa the application for an exequatur will be made to whatever authority happens for the moment to be in de facto possession of the place to which the consul is accredited.

To Stop China's Supply of Opium.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The Presbyterian board of foreign missions to-day announced that at a recent meeting of the board a minute was passed regarding the importation of opium into China. It reads in part: "The Chinese government has repeatedly declared its willingness and desire to sternerly prohibit the cultivation

FERMENT IN RUSSIA

Over One Thousand Persons Arrested by the Police, 350 of Whom Were Women Students.

Several Reported Killed Nearly 100 of the Rioters, Male and Female, Wounded.

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The police of St. Petersburg have notified house owners to have their doorways, or house police, report for duty and themselves in constant readiness for action, or company of Cossacks, passed the Moscow gate yesterday morning on their way to Tsarskoe-Selo, seventeen miles south of St. Petersburg, where the Czar has just removed. The police said they would escort the Czar back to the winter palace and that he would return by carriage instead of by rail. It appears more probable, however, that the Cossacks were merely sent to the palace as a precaution, since his Majesty is more easily protected there than here.

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HARRISON WILL

THE LATE EX-PRESIDENT LEFT A CONSIDERABLE ESTATE.

In His Will Gen. Harrison Made Ample Provision for His Widow and Daughter Elizabeth.

TRUST OF \$125,000 FOR WIDOW

BERKELEY LODGE AND DELAWARE-STREET HOME ALSO GO TO HER.

Gen. Harrison Also Made Bequests to His Children, Grandchildren and Other Relatives.

SOME CHARITIES REMEMBERED

THE ORPHAN ASYLUM, ELEANOR HOME AND SUMMER MISSION.

A Careful Estimate of the Value of the Estate Places It at from \$350,000 to \$400,000—Other Features.

GEN. HARRISON'S WILL

The will of General Harrison was filed for probate at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with Judge Henry Clay Allen, of the Circuit Court. W. H. Miller, attorney general under General Harrison's administration, filed the will. E. Frank Tibbott, General Harrison's secretary, was present. The witnesses to the will were Harry J. Milligan, W. H. Miller and Howard Cole, and to the codicil attached to the will W. H. H. Miller, John B. Elam and Lou A. Robertson acted in the same capacity. Few persons were about the courthouse when the will was filed except eight or nine newspaper men and some of the courthouse attaches who heard that the will was about to be probated. Judge Allen was shown the affidavit of the witnesses, and the will, which was in General Harrison's own handwriting, was handed to him. The will is dated April 20, 1859, and is in twenty-three separate items. The entire estate is estimated to be worth between \$350,000 and \$400,000, the bulk of which is left to his wife, Mrs. Mary Lord Harrison. The will provides that the Union Trust Company shall invest \$100,000 for her, but the codicil changes this amount to \$125,000. Besides this cash bequest, she is left the North Delaware-street home and the summer home in the Adirondack mountains, known as Berkeley Lodge. In addition to this cash bequest of \$125,000 is left to his wife without trust or condition. The little daughter, Elizabeth, is left \$10,000 in cash, in addition to other bequests, which is to be held in trust by her mother until she becomes of age or marries. Benjamin Harrison McKee, his grandson and namesake, is also given \$10,000, which is to be held in trust by the Union Trust Company until he is twenty-one years old. There are numerous other bequests, including legacies to charitable institutions of Indianapolis and relatives. The residue of the estate is to be divided among the children.

GEN. HARRISON'S WILL

The will in full follows: "I, Benjamin Harrison, of the city of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, do make, ordain and publish this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all wills heretofore made by me.

"Item 1. As a first charge upon my estate, after the payment of my debts, I give and bequeath to the Union Trust Company of Indianapolis, as trustee, if my wife shall survive me, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, upon the conditions and for the uses and purposes following, to-wit: Said sum shall be invested with the greatest prudence, and at the best rate of interest consistent with security, and the interest and income of the fund shall be paid semi-annually to my dear wife, Mary Lord Harrison, during the term of her natural life. If the principal sum of this bequest should be impaired by any loss before the full distribution of the residue of my estate, said sum shall be restored to me out of the residuary estate. At the death of my said wife, my earned interest or income not paid over to her shall be paid to her legal representative and the principal of the fund shall become part of my residuary estate and be distributed as hereinafter provided. My said trustee shall have the right to take over for this fund any bonds, stocks, notes or other interest or dividend-paying securities that may belong to me at my death, at the price paid by the trustee.

"Item 2. I further give, devise and bequeath to my said wife the sum of fifteen thousand dollars. This bequest is absolute and without any trust or condition whatever.

FOR BABY ELIZABETH. "Item 3. I give and bequeath to my dear little daughter, Elizabeth Harrison, in addition to other bequests hereinafter mentioned the sum of ten thousand dollars. This legacy shall be paid by executor to my wife as trustee, and shall be used at the discretion of said trustee for the benefit of said Elizabeth. When she becomes of age, or marries, any unexpended balance shall be paid over to her; but if she should die before receiving it, any such unexpended balance of the sum shall become the absolute property of her mother, my wife. Said trustee shall not be required to give any bond.

"Item 4. I give and bequeath to the Union Trust Company of Indianapolis the sum of ten thousand dollars, upon the terms and conditions, to-wit: Said sum shall be safely invested and the income thereof reinvested and accumulated until my dear grandson and namesake, Benjamin Harrison McKee, shall attain the full age of twenty-one years, when the said principal sum and all the increase thereof shall be paid over to him. If, however, the circumstance of my said grandson should at any time become such that the use of the interest on this legacy is necessary for his comfortable support or the completion of his education, it may be so applied by the trustee. If my said grandson should die before attaining his majority, the principal of said fund, with the accumulations thereof shall be paid to my executor and become a part of my residuary estate, to be divided as hereinafter provided.