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GERMANY GIVES BRITISH SHOWING UP

The Letters Move to Interfere in Spanish War.

PAUNCEFOTE MADE FIRST EFFORT.

At the Request of the British Ambassador the Representatives of the European Governments Suggested That the Powers Declare American Intervention in Cuba Did Not Appear to Them to Be Justified.

Berlin, (By Cable).—The official Reichstzinger just published two documents on the attitude of the powers before the Spanish-American war.

One is a cablegram received April 15 1898, from Dr. Von Holleben at Washington, as follows:

The British Ambassador today took the initiative in a very remarkable manner in a new collective step of the representatives of the great Powers here. We suppose the Queen Regent made representations to the Queen of England. In this sense the six representatives, at the request of the British Ambassador, are telegraphing to their governments as follows:

"In view of the attitude of Congress no hope of peace can any longer be entertained, and the general opinion is that Spain would also have no objection to war. A good basis for fresh negotiations appears to be afforded by the note of the Spanish Minister, April 10. In this view is shared by the governments; it seems advisable to dispel the erroneous notion here that armed intervention in Cuba meets with the support of the civilized world. (The President in his message of December said it was only in that case that he desired intervention.)"

"The representatives of the Powers here think in these circumstances that the great Powers might direct the attention of the American Government to the Spanish note of April 10, and might declare that intervention did not appear to them to be justified."

"Such a document would have a greater impression, and the representatives of the Powers here would not then incur the risk of appearing only to repeat their first step, which the President in his last message has not even deigned to mention."

"In the event of an identical note being decided upon, it would be advisable to publish it immediately, in order that the civilized world, to whose authority the appeal is made, may be absolved from reproach in approving of this attack."

Dr. Von Holleben adds:

"Personally, I regard this demonstration somewhat coldly."

"And to this the Emperor appended the following marginal note:

"I regard it as completely futile and purposeless, and therefore prejudicial to my interests."

Dr. Von Holleben also subsequently forwarded the text of the collective telegram, as originally submitted by the British to the other representatives for communication to their governments. The text of this document is given in full.

It says among other things: "The memorandum of the Spanish Minister delivered on Sunday, appears to me and my colleagues to remove all legitimate cause for war." A collective expression from the powers is suggested.

Imperial Yacht Arrives Safely.

New York, (Special).—The imperial German yacht Hohenzollern, sent here for the use of Prince Henry of Prussia during his forthcoming visit, arrived from Kiel. She was not expected, for she came by the Southern circle, and it was calculated that the run would take at least one day more than it did. It had also been thought that she would touch at Bermuda, and that place had reported her as two days overdue. The weather encountered was unfavorable for a call at Bermuda, and at sea Admiral Count von Baudissin abandoned the partly formed plan and shaped his course for New York.

Education in the South.

New York, (Special).—A movement to organize educational work in the United States, especially in the South, on a scale larger than has ever been attempted heretofore, has been gaining strength rapidly in this city within a few weeks. It has attracted the favor of a dozen or more men of great wealth, among them John D. Rockefeller and his son, who have determined to give needed financial support. Already several millions of dollars are ready to be pledged to the great undertaking, and abundant means will be available as soon as the plans for organization are completed.

Plague of Rats Adds to Famine.

London, (By Cable).—The Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, cables that the famine outbreak is serious. No rain has fallen, and the plague of rats in Gujerat, Rajpootana and Central India is assisting in the destruction of the crops. The relief works are being rapidly extended.

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

Domestic.

Captain Cunningham, of Washington, had his daughter, who had just become the bride of Joseph M. Smith, of Alexandria, arrested on the charge of robbing him. Bride and groom spent the night in the stationhouse, but in the morning the charge was withdrawn by the irate father.

Lincoln's Birthday was observed as a legal holiday in a number of States.

A fast train on the Erie Railroad was thrown off the track and into a ditch by spreading rails about 40 miles from Cleveland. Two people were seriously injured and many more were hurt.

The establishment of the first free public school in America was commemorated in the dedication of the new Syms-Eaton Academy, at Hampton.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis offers to sell Beauvoir to the State of Mississippi for a home for old Confederates.

Fire at Harmarville, Pa., on the West Penn Railroad, destroyed \$75,000 worth of property.

Joseph Blackburn, son of United States Senator Blackburn, died at Frankfort, Ky.

The crew of the lumber-lader schooner Mary Graham were rescued from the sinking vessel locked in ice eight miles off Cape May by the schooner J. C. Clifford and taken to New York.

In a fight between rival claimants for property on the lake shore, in Chicago Frank Kink, a watchman, was killed and all persons living in that sector were placed under arrest.

Louis Chambers and Telesen Trujillo fought a duel with revolvers in a saloon in Bowen, Col., in which Trujillo was instantly killed and Chambers fatally wounded.

William Jackson went to sleep on his engine on the Fort Wayne Road and a collision resulted, in which one man was killed and another wounded.

The Seaboard Air Line has bought two branch lines running into the Fla Top coal region, and also a large tract of land in the same region.

Three business blocks, the old People's Theater building and the old Presbyterian Church building, at Alliance Ohio, were burned; loss, \$50,000.

The directors of the Academy of Fine Arts, at Philadelphia, awarded a gold medal of honor to James McNeill Whistler, the artist.

Many military prisoners will be discharged from the federal penitentiary in consequence of a decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis that a court-martial of regular army officers cannot try volunteers.

The coroner's jury in New York brought in a verdict holding the subcontractor, the chief engineer and the colored man in charge responsible for the disastrous explosion in the rapid transit tunnel.

William R. Redmond and Joseph Devlin, the Irish patriots, arrived in New York, their mission being to assist in organizing the league in the United States.

State Comptroller Hancock, of New Jersey, has resigned as the result of the election of ex-Mayor Briggs, of Trenton, to the office of State Treasurer.

Warden Soffel of Allegheny County Jail, retained counsel to defend his wife, but will have nothing to do with her.

Major E. H. Barclay, editor of the Lexington (Va.) Gazette, died in Lexington from a blood-clot on the brain.

H. B. Grant, who was a captain of engineers on General Beauregard's staff, died at his home, in Laurel, Miss.

Bartholome F. Clune, a New York policeman, committed suicide in preference to sustaining charges.

Rev. Edward A. Waldo, who disappeared from his home, in New York, five years ago, and who had been given up by his relatives as dead, has written to them from San Francisco, and his brother, George B. Waldo, a New York artist, has gone to California to bring him home.

Foreign.

Gen. Manuel Matos, leader of the Venezuelan revolution, has made a report of the naval engagement between the Libertador and the government's gunboat Crespo, in which the latter was out of business.

The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company has insured the life of the inventor for \$150,000.

A census just completed shows that here are 75,000 people out of employment in Berlin.

The Marquis of Dufferin died at his residence, at Claudeboye, County Down, Ireland.

King Edward held his first levee in St. James Palace, in London, and it was a brilliant function. Those who were personally known to the King kissed his hand.

It has been decided that Prince Henry will make his contemplated visit to the United States, however, the illness of young Theodore Roosevelt may result.

A parliamentary paper was issued giving the terms of an alliance between Great Britain and Japan for the preservation of China and Korea.

The socialists made a demonstration in Brussels in favor of universal suffrage, and a detachment of cavalry was required to disperse them.

Mademoiselle Jeanne de Villeneuve was appointed secretary to the French consulate-general in New York.

ENGLAND ALLIED WITH JAPAN

An Anti-Russian Treaty Has Been Signed by the Two Powers.

INTEGRITY OF CHINA AND KOREA.

Each of the Two Contracting Parties Agrees to Support the Other in Any Controversy With Any Other Power in Maintaining Its Rights in That Quarter by Force of Arms If It Comes to War.

London, (By Cable).—An important parliamentary paper was issued here giving the terms of a practical alliance between Great Britain and Japan for the preservation of China and Korea.

The paper covers a dispatch sent by Lord Lansdowne, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, January 30, to the British minister at Tokio, Sir Claude M. MacDonald, and comprises a signed copy of the agreement.

In explanation the paper says the agreement may be regarded as an outcome of the events of the past two years.

"We each desire," says Lord Lansdowne, "that the integrity and independence of the Chinese Empire should be preserved and that there should be no disturbance of the territorial status quo, either in China or the adjoining regions."

The treaty provides that if either Great Britain or Japan, in defense of their respective interests, should become involved in a war with another power the other contracting party will maintain strict neutrality and use its efforts to prevent other powers from joining in the hostilities against its ally. It also declares that if any other power or powers should join in hostilities against that ally, the other contracting party will come to its assistance and will conduct war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

The contracting parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another power to the prejudice of the interests above described.

Whenever, either in the opinion of Great Britain or Japan, the above-mentioned interests are jeopardized, the two governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly. The treaty is to remain in force for five years and is binding for a year after either party denounces it. The agreement is signed by Lord Lansdowne and Baron Haya shi, the Japanese minister to Great Britain.

These ministers so well kept the secret that the paper, issued after Parliament had adjourned for the night, announcing the first important alliance between a Western and a yellow, or Asian, race, comes as a startling surprise to the public, and, although the idea of an alliance with Japan is likely to meet with general approval, the outcome of this sensational departure will be anticipated with no little anxiety.

The Daily Chronicle thinks the treaty makes an epoch in world history, and that it will profoundly affect British policy.

OVER 200 INCHES OF SKIN GRAFTED.

A Chicago Boy's Father and Mother Give Up Cuticle to Patch Him Up.

Chicago, (Special).—After five months of wonderful surgery and skin grafting Marion Weaver, the five-year-old son of a Chicago preacher, has emerged from the hospital with a new coat of skin. More than 219 square inches have been grafted upon his abdomen, back and sides. His father and four brothers gave up long strips of cuticle to save the lad, who was frightfully burned while playing with matches.

Surgeons say this is the most wonderful case of skin grafting on record. The greatest difficulty was experienced in getting the new skin to grow upon the moving diaphragm, and more than 100 square inches were wasted in the effort.

Prizes for Artists.

Philadelphia, (Special).—The honors and prizes connected with the seventy-first annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts were awarded, with the exception of the gold medal of honor, which will probably be awarded at the next meeting of the board of directors. The Walter Lippincott prize of \$300 was awarded to Walter McEwen for his picture, "An Ancestor." The Temple gold medal was awarded to Winslow Homer for his picture, "Northeast." The Mary Smith prize of \$100 was awarded to Eleanor Earle for her picture entitled "Realist."

Alcohol Fuel on Warships.

Berlin, (By Cable).—Emperor William visited the alcohol exhibition here, and showed keen interest in the plans for introducing alcohol fuel on warships. His Majesty advised Professor Delbrueck to draw up a plan and offer a prize for reversible alcohol engines.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

Law Against Anarchism.

The House Committee on Judiciary submitted to the House a report upon the bill providing for the personal protection of the President, Vice-President, Cabinet officers and foreign ambassadors and ministers, and for the suppression of opposition to organized government.

The report argues in favor of a Federal statute covering the case, and regards as a reproach the inability of the general government to prosecute the assassin of the late President McKinley. The report says in part:

This bill is intended to serve six purposes:

"First—To prevent resistance to and protect the President and Vice-President of the United States and those by law in the line of succession to that high office.

"Second—To protect the ministers and ambassadors of foreign governments accredited to and within the United States.

"Third—To prevent the open and deliberate approval of certain crimes and also certain unlawful teachings, which if permitted, are calculated and intended to breed lawlessness and crime against and culminate in the destruction of the government.

"Fourth—To prevent the coming to or naturalization in this country of those who teach or entertain such pernicious doctrines.

"Fifth—To prevent conspiracies in the United States to murder the rulers of other civilized nations.

"Sixth—To provide adequate and uniform punishments for these offenses wherever committed. All are offenses against government and intended to impair or overthrow the government of the United States."

It Is Said to Cure Leprosy.

A Venezuelan plant, for which is claimed wonderful curative powers in cases of leprosy, has been called to the attention of the Secretary of Agriculture and sent to Hawaii for cultivation and experimentation.

Secretary Wilson says some experiments have been made, but they have not demonstrated its curative qualities. Some of these shrubs were received here some time ago, and it was claimed for them that they would effect a cure of that dread and supposed-to-be incurable disease. Some of them were sent to Hawaii to be experimented with and some were kept at the Department for examination. The Secretary says the investigation has not been abandoned and the experiments will continue until the merits of the shrub are fully tested.

Roosevelt Is Let Out.

The President has approved, with one notable exception, all the recommendations made by the Army Brevet Board, of which General MacArthur was president, for the bestowal of brevet rank on all the officers of the army who rendered especially meritorious services during the war with Spain and in the subsequent campaigns in the Philippines and China.

The exception noted is the case of Theodore Roosevelt, who was awarded the brevets of colonel and brigadier-general for distinguished services at San Juan, Santiago. Under the law these brevets require the confirmation of the Senate, and the nominations have been made out for transmission to that body but, as already stated, the list will not contain the name of the President.

Appropriations for the Departments.

The House passed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill the second of the regular supply bills. As passed it carries \$25,171,666, which is \$303,721 in excess of the current law. Only two amendments of importance were adopted. One provides for a commission to redistrict the legislative districts of Oklahoma, and the other authorizes the President, in his discretion, to cover into the civil service the temporary clerical force employed on account of the war with Spain. There are about 1,250 of these clerks still in the service. By the terms of the amendment the President must place all or none of them under the civil service.

The Official Reception Committee.

Assistant Secretary of State Hill, Adjutant-General Corbin and Rear-Admiral Evans have been officially designated as "the President's delegates for the reception and entertainment of H. R. H. Prince Henry of Prussia," and this title is the formal one used by them in all their correspondence.

Mrs. McKinley's Mail Frank.

Postmaster-General Henry C. Payne issued a general order directing that all mail matter sent out by Mrs. Ida S. McKinley, widow of the late President William McKinley, under her autograph, be conveyed free of postage. This is in accordance with the act of Congress approved January 22 last.

Capital News in General.

That the United States, Great Britain and Japan are in accord on the Eastern question is shown by the fact that the new treaty between Great Britain and Japan defines the same position regarding the Manchurian question as that held by the United States. The three powers are practically united in the contention for the maintenance of the

NATION'S CAPITAL WILL BE GUARDED

A Twelve-Company Infantry Post Near Washington.

THE PERMANENT CAMP CHOSEN.

A Tract in Pennsylvania North of the Maryland Line Selected as the Eastern Site.—The Board's Recommendations Are Based on a Force of 50,000 Men, Infantry, Cavalry and Field Artillery.

Washington, (Special).—The establishment of an infantry station near the city is one of the important recommendations of the board of high ranking army officers who submitted their report to the Secretary of War upon the question of abandoning old army posts and the establishment of new ones.

The board recommends that a 12-company post, with headquarters and band, be located north of the Potomac at some point near Washington, and that the old Washington Barricks, formerly an artillery station, be used as an engineer school in the future. Fort Myer, across the Potomac, near Arlington, is to be continued as a cavalry post, and in addition will have a signal corps detachment located there. The national capital, with the location of the infantry post, will have around it detachments of every arm of the service—artillery, cavalry, infantry, engineers and signal corps. It will be in addition the location of the new Army War College and the Engineer School of Instruction. The nearest infantry post now to Baltimore and Washington is that at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

In the selection of the camp sites for the maneuvers of the Army and National Guard on a large scale, the board recommends that the eastern field be in the Coneago valley, in Lebanon, Dauphin and Lancaster counties, Pennsylvania, and embracing the Mt. Gretna section, and that the southern field be located at Chickamauga Park. The others will be at Fort Riley and near Monterey, Cal. Before selecting Pennsylvania for the eastern camp the board had also considered a site in Garrett county, Maryland.

Two Traitors Hanged.

Manila, (By Cable).—Edmond A. Duboise and Lewis Russell, deserters from Company E, Ninth Cavalry, and who stole arms belonging to the regiment and joined the insurgents in August last, for which they were tried and sentenced by a military commission were hanged February 7 at Guinobalan Province of Albay, in the presence of 1,000 people. The execution was orderly. It was supervised by Capt. Henry H. Wright, of the Ninth Cavalry, commanding the post. Several native petitions were received urging clemency, but the authorities failed to see any reason to delay the execution, the men's crime constituting a flagrant breach of the military code in time of war.

Erie Train Left the Rails.

Cleveland, Ohio, (Special).—Train No. 10, on the Erie road, leaving Cleveland at 1 P. M. for New York, was wrecked between Mahoning and Painesville, Ohio, about 40 miles from this city. The whole train left the tracks and ran on for 20 car lengths, finally toppling over in a ditch. Twenty-one persons are reported injured, but it is believed no fatalities occurred. As the train is made up in this city, most of the injured are probably residents of this city.

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