

W. C. SANGER APPOINTED.

NO OBJECTION MADE BY SENATORS PLATT AND DEFEW.

THE NEW ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR TAKES THE OATH OF OFFICE AND ASSUMES HIS DUTIES.

Washington, March 14.—The President at noon today appointed William Cary Sanger, of New York, Assistant Secretary of War in place of George D. Meiklejohn, of Nebraska. An hour later Mr. Sanger's commission had been signed and he had taken the oath of office and begun active performance of his duties.

The promptness with which all the customary formalities involved in an appointment of such importance were executed to-day was in marked contrast with the reports which have been prevalent for the last two weeks to the effect that the New-York Senators would not permit Mr. Sanger's appointment. Senators Platt and Dewey called on Secretary Root at his office in the War Department early this morning, and had a pleasant talk with him on proposed appointments generally, including not only that of Colonel Sanger, but a number of suggestions for apportioning the quota of the State of New-York in filling the vacancies in the enlarged permanent army. That the conference was thoroughly enjoyable to all who took part in it was vouchsafed by one of them, and was evident from their cordiality when they parted. Secretary Root's visitors went directly to the White House, where they spent half an hour with the President, and on their departure the following authoritative statement was given out by an official of the executive staff:

The New-York Senators called on the President this morning, and for the first time the subject of Colonel Sanger's appointment as Assistant Secretary of War was referred to. Having considered the matter fully with the Secretary of War, the Senators desired to say that they would offer no objection to Colonel Sanger's appointment.

In view of the great amount of excitement caused by the exclusive announcement of Mr. Sanger's selection in The Tribune's Washington dispatches exactly two weeks ago to-night, followed by numerous publications of authorized interviews and more or less inspired gossip, it is declared that the literal truth of the above statement is unquestioned.

RETIREMENT OF MR. MEIKLEJOHN. Its promulgation about noon was followed a little later by another distributed in the War Department by Secretary Root's direction, which read as follows:

Some time before the expiration of the last administration and before the reappointment of the Cabinet, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn notified the President that by reason of his attending the Senate, the long canvass attending it and the necessity that there should be an Assistant Secretary who could be present in Washington to perform the duties of the office, he was unwilling to permit his name to be considered for reappointment. Mr. Sanger has accordingly been appointed, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of his duties.

From this it appears that Mr. Meiklejohn was not removed from office and that he did not submit a formal resignation. There is no special surprise over the fact that Mr. Meiklejohn was not reappointed. It has been generally understood in the War Department for a long time that Mr. Meiklejohn would resume his official duties there, regarding the result of the Senatorial election in Nebraska. The appointment of his successor at this time, it is declared, involves no reflection upon his administration in the War Department, and the fact that his term would not expire for several weeks is regarded as overbalanced by his absence for the last three months.

MR. SANGER AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

It was just 12:30 when the commission of the new Assistant Secretary reached the War Department, and a few minutes later Mr. Sanger came down from Secretary Root's home, where he is a guest, and entered the Secretary's private office. Without any delay he subscribed to the regulation oath in the presence of Lieutenant-General Miles and Chief Clerk Schofield, the usual formula being administered by Mr. Randolph, chief of the Record Division of the Department. The instrument was signed by Mr. Sanger makes his residence at 210 West 100th Street, Onondaga, State of New-York. The chief clerk took the new Assistant Secretary at once to his office, and after spending half an hour there in getting his first insight into the vast routine business that will almost overwhelm him in the course of another week, Secretary Root called for him and took him off to luncheon in his carriage. At 2:30 they returned, and Assistant Secretary Sanger held a reception, the two hundred clerks of his office being presented by their chiefs. He shook hands heartily with all, and had brief conversations with some of the division chiefs. The other sixteen hundred clerical employees of the great Department will not meet the new official for several days, but all the army officers on duty in Washington will pay their respects to him to-morrow in obedience to the following circular, which was issued this afternoon:

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, March 14, 1901. To the Chiefs of Bureaus, etc.: The Secretary of War desires the presence of yourself and officers on duty with you at 10 a. m. to-morrow, March 15, for the purpose of presenting the new Assistant Secretary of War, the Hon. William Cary Sanger, in undress uniform.

H. C. CORBIN.

From the moment he entered his new office to-day Mr. Sanger dropped his militia title of colonel, and requested that he should be addressed hereafter as a civilian.

THE NEW-YORK SENATORS SATISFIED.

MR. PLATT SAYS HIS OPPOSITION TO SANGER WAS BASED ON MIS-APPREHENSION.

Washington, March 14 (Special).—Both New-York Senators want it known that their acquiescence in the appointment of Mr. Sanger was entirely in accord with their view of his fitness for the place and of the privilege of the President to make the selection from their State after consulting their wishes. As is well known from their vigorous expressions in Tribune interviews, they at first were opposed to Sanger's appointment mainly because they knew so little of him in a political sense, and partly because the intention to select him was given out from the War Department through The Tribune before either Mr. Platt or Mr. Dewey was aware that Mr. Sanger was being considered for the place. After they had talked with the Pres-

dent and Secretary Root, however, to-day, they became convinced that the New-Yorker's selection was wise and proper. To this effect both Senators expressed themselves to a Tribune representative this afternoon.

Mr. Platt was seen at the Arlington Hotel soon after the formalities of the Sanger appointment had been completed. The Senator was hurrying his preparations to depart on an early train for New-York. "Yes," he said, "I have given my consent to the appointment of Colonel Sanger and I am entirely satisfied with the outcome of this matter. My colleague, Senator Dewey, and I had very satisfactory talks this forenoon with both Secretary Root and the President. They presented convincing reasons for the appointment of Colonel Sanger, and we concluded that we would not oppose their wishes. I confess that the opposition I have hitherto expressed to Colonel Sanger was based upon a misapprehension of the facts all around and of the man. Colonel Sanger called upon me in my office in New-York last Tuesday and explained away all the mistakes and misinformed under which I had been placed concerning him. He convinced me that he was not, as I had thought, an anti-organization man. On the contrary, I received from him satisfactory assurances that he not only is now an organization man, but that also he intends in future to work in perfect harmony and accord with this State organization. Dewey and I talked this phase of the case over with Mr. Root and the President this morning, and there is now no misunderstanding on that score.

"When he called upon me in New-York last Tuesday," Senator Platt went on to say, "Colonel Sanger brought with him a copy of The Tribune containing a full report of the speech he made in the legislative caucus at Albany putting Mr. Choate in nomination against me for Senator. I was pleased on reading that speech to have another false impression removed from my mind concerning Colonel Sanger. I had been led to believe that in this speech Sanger had abused and traduced me, but I learned that he simply had eulogized Choate without traducing me. This removed the last cause I had to oppose him on personal grounds. "There is one thing the appointment of Sanger will do for me after this," said Mr. Platt in the way of an afterthought, "It will prevent us getting the Pension Commission. I believe we would have got this if the Sanger case had not been in the way. Now the Pension Commission will go West again as soon as H. Clay Evans resigns."

SENATOR DEPEW'S EXPLANATION.

Senator Dewey, who was seen at his home by a Tribune representative, talked about the matter quite as frankly and freely as Senator Platt did. "It is true," said the junior Senator, "that Platt and I have withdrawn our opposition to the Sanger appointment, and that the appointment has been made. We found no difficulty in the way of our yielding as soon as we had discussed the case freely with the Secretary of War and the President. Personally, I have never had any objections to Sanger, and when I learned that he was not an anti-organization man, and furthermore that the President as well as the Secretary of War wanted him, and also that my colleague no longer objected to him, then I could not see why I should stand out against him. Until he called on Platt in New-York the other day, Platt had never met Sanger. I have had a slight acquaintance with him, and, as I have said all along, never objected to him on personal grounds or because I considered him unfit for the office. I confidently expect Colonel Sanger's administration of his part of the War Department to be entirely creditable and satisfactory, and that he will be of very great assistance to my friend Mr. Root.

PENSION COMMISSIONERSHIP LOST.

"It is true that his appointment will cost the Republics of New-York three or four other places in the government service, as I understand that an Assistant Secretary, under the usual rule of patronage rating, is worth three or four other appointments. But in the interest of good government, I feel that the New-York Republics, who are always patriotic, will loyally submit to this sacrifice. I know it has cost the Pension Commission, and I reluctantly have withdrawn the application for this great and important office I had made for Colonel John Palmer, of Albany. But New-York, I am assured, will gain the place of Commissioner of Patents, which has just been resigned by one of our folks, Mr. Duell."

Senator Dewey was so cheerful at the outcome of the three days' "hired out" campaign that he is reported to have laughed heartily at a story told to him by one of his clerks, to illustrate what were supposed to be his feelings. The caller related that when a boy he used to attend the "hired out" camp meetings, where the preacher "hired out" the hymns to his congregation. One of the most popular could recall began with this couplet: "I yield, I yield, I yield, I yield no longer." The Senator laughed heartily at his visitor's narrative as if it were an apt illustration.

OPPOSING GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

VICE-PRESIDENT CLARK OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Washington, March 14.—Thomas F. Clark, vice-president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, testified before the Industrial Commission today. He devoted much of his time to an argument against government ownership of telegraph lines. He quoted the Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great Britain as saying that there had been a loss to the government of about \$2,000,000 on the telegraph system of that country. If there had been such a deficit there what, Mr. Clark asked, could be expected in a country like the United States?

Mr. Clark said that in carrying the government business between the United States and Cuba, the International Company, which is under the control of the Western Union, and which carries government business free of charge, had carried more messages for the United States in one year than it had carried for Spain in thirty years.

This explanation led to the inquiry whether the Western Union had not been pursuing this course for the purpose of keeping the Postal company out of Cuba. "No, sir," was the reply. "We are simply keeping our contract like honest men." "But is it a fact that you are fighting the right of the Postal company to get a foothold in Cuba?" "We pardon; they are fighting our rights there."

VENEZUELAN GOVERNMENT FRIENDLY.

NO FEAR OF TROUBLE OVER THE ASPHALT CONTROVERSY. Washington, March 14.—The Venezuelan Chargé d'Affaires, Señor Pulido, says there need be no fear of any international complications growing out of the recent asphalt controversy in Venezuela and the course of the matter. The United States Minister, Amy Carmichael, who has been made of communications to come from private sources, and not to be shared by the responsible officials of Venezuela. The local newspapers of the country have reprinted articles appearing in the United States and these have caused considerable irritation and adverse press comment. But, so far as the Venezuelan Government is concerned, frequent communications to the United States have been friendly sentiment continues to be entertained for the United States. While there has been no occasion to discuss the matter, Señor Pulido is satisfied that the reported feeling against him is not shared by officials.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

PROGRESS ON WARSHIPS REPORTED BY ADMIRAL BOWLES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, March 14.—The failure of Congress at the last session for the first time in over fifteen years to authorize any new warships gives added interest to the naval vessels already authorized and under construction. Rear-Admiral Bowles, chief constructor of the navy, has issued a tabular statement showing the progress toward completion of the ships now under contract. There are sixty-eight in number, of which nine are first class battleships, six are first class armored cruisers, eight are classed as protected cruisers, almost as formidable as battleships, and there are four armored monitors, sixteen torpedo boat destroyers and four torpedoes. All these are nearly ready for launching in various boats and submarine boats. All these are in various stages—from those nearly ready for commissioning to those recently awarded, for which sufficient time has not yet elapsed to assemble any of the material. Two more ships which have been authorized are not yet under contract. One of these is the protected cruiser Milwaukee, which the Bath Iron Works declined to build on the government's specifications and for which the navy has invited bids. The other is a modern gunboat to replace the old sidewheeler Michigan on the great lakes, and which cannot be built at present on account of the prohibition of the antiquated Rush-Bagot agreement. Admiral Bowles's tabulation is as follows:

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BOWLES'S FIRST REFORM.

DECISION AGAINST SHEATHING AND COPPERING WARSHIPS MAKES A BIG SAVING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, March 14.—Rear-Admiral Bowles within less than a week in his new office as Chief Constructor of the Navy has been instrumental in a drastic reform in the policy of the department, resulting in the immediate saving of not less than \$1,250,000, and the ultimate saving of many millions, together with the eradication from the service of a plan that has been tried abroad and found practically worthless. This remarkable and far reaching achievement of the new Chief Constructor was signaled to-day when Secretary Long approved the unanimous recommendation of the Naval Board on Construction against sheathing and coppering the hulls of warships, and not only putting it out of consideration in the designs of the future, but actually omitting it from the three latest battleships, six armored cruisers and three protected cruisers recently placed under contract.

To-day's action of the Navy Department is a prompt and emphatic reply to the influence which prevented any naval increase item from March 3, 1901, Congress in its last hours having taken advantage of the controversy over designs to omit appropriations for new ships, and to direct the Secretary of the Navy to submit plans of battleships and cruisers with definite recommendations as to sheathing and coppering and other questions which have arisen and are now pending among naval architects and ordnance experts concerning the construction of battleships and cruisers under modern conditions. This clause of the bill closed with the following words:

And the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to exercise his discretion as to sheathing and coppering of naval vessels heretofore authorized to be built.

Secretary Long sent the matter directly to the Board on Construction, which has been disputing over the subject for years. Admiral Bowles's predecessor having led the small fraction in favor of sheathing, while Admiral Melville commanded the opposition. This time the result was far different. The meeting was most amicable. Arguments were presented showing the disastrous and expensive experience with sheathing in foreign navies, as well as in this country; logical reasoning replaced stubborn antagonism, personalities were obliterated in a common effort to reach the best conclusion for the good of the country, and the final report was signed by Rear-Admirals Melville, the Engineer in Chief, O'Neil, the Chief of Ordnance, Bradford, the Equipment Chief, and Bowles, the Chief Intelligence Officer, completing the board's personnel, without a dissenting voice or minority report for the first time in a year or so. The board decided:

First.—That the vessels authorized by the act of May 4, 1898, the three battleships of the Maine class (13,500 tons), and the four monitors of the Arkansas class (3,750 tons), should not be sheathed, but should be completed according to original contracts.

Second.—That the vessels authorized by the act of March 3, 1899—three battleships of the Pennsylvania class (14,000 tons), six protected cruisers of the Denver class (3,500 tons)—were already under contract to be sheathed and coppered. As the construction of the battleships and armored cruisers had not yet begun, the clauses in the contracts for sheathing and coppering them should be annulled, but the hulls of the six small cruisers being in an advanced stage, these vessels should have to be completed according to the contract.

Third.—That the eight vessels authorized by act of June 7, 1900—the two battleships of the Virginia class (13,300 tons), the three armored cruisers of the Maryland class (14,000 tons), and the three semi-armored cruisers of the Charleston class (10,000 tons)—should not be sheathed and coppered.

The naval authorities are highly gratified that the most important board of officers should be able at a single session and with absolute unanimity, to settle one of the most annoying and serious controversies that have bothered the navy for years, and credit for this salutary result is given wholly to Admiral Bowles and Admiral Melville.

WEST INDIAN RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR EXTENDING TIME FOR RATIFICATION. Washington, March 14.—Arrangements were made at the call of Lord Pauncefote at the State Department to-day for signing the protocols extending the time for ratifying the British West Indian reciprocity treaties. The formal execution of the extensions will be made in a day or two, and, in the absence of Commissioner Kasson in Florida, Secretary Hay probably will sign with Lord Pauncefote.

OPENING OF THE BUFFALO EXPOSITION.

PLANS FOR MAY 1 ASSUMING SHAPE—PRESIDENT MCKINLEY TO START MACHINERY. Buffalo, March 14.—With the return of Director-General Buchanan from Washington the plans for opening the Pan-American Exposition are assuming definite shape. It has been decided that the exposition shall be opened on May 1. At that time President McKinley and his Cabinet are expected to be on their way to the Pacific Coast. It is proposed to convene the President's train by telegraph with the Temple of Music. Direct telegraphic communication will also be established with the executive offices of the presidents of all the republics of the Western Hemisphere and the Governor-General of Canada. At precisely 2 o'clock, Buffalo, they will all be requested to touch electric telegraph buttons which will start a message of machinery of the exposition. At the same time it is expected they will transmit a message of greeting.

President McKinley, from his special car, surrounded by his Cabinet, will then start the great fountain pumps and will transmit the word of greeting to the people assembled on the occasion of the opening. The details connected with the opening of the exposition are being arranged by work out.

On May 14 it is proposed to hold imposing dedicatory ceremonies, when it is expected Vice-President Roosevelt, Governor Odell and a large number of national and diplomatic officials will be present. A day, probably between June 9 and 12, will be designated for the President's return. McKinley and his party will be present.

CELEBRATES 110 YEARS OF LIFE.

"Auntie" Van Dyke, a colored woman, celebrated yesterday what she called her 110th birthday. A reception was given for her by the women of the Lincoln Industrial Home, No. 159, Astor-ave., Brooklyn, which was greatly enjoyed by the old woman. Mrs. Hiram Jones, of No. 183 McDonough-st., Brooklyn, was chairman of the reception committee. The interior of the home was tastefully decorated with flowers and bunting, and the reception lasted from 2:30 till 5 o'clock. There was vocal and instrumental music, and a table set in the rear room bore good things. Auntie Van Dyke, an old milkmaid, dressed with white bandannas with red spots on her head, received many congratulations and gifts.

NAVY YARD NOTES.

The torpedo boat Dupont left the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday for Norfolk, but returned soon afterward with a feed pipe broken. The damage was remedied, and the Dupont will go out to-day. Lieutenant Doodridge has been ordered to take the torpedo boat Talbot to Annapolis to show it to the cadets. It will start on Monday and be ordered to the South Atlantic Station. Lieutenant Davidson has been relieved from the command of the torpedo boat Rodgers.

BECOMES ILL ON WITNESS STAND.

Michael McGloin, the plaintiff in a suit to recover damages from the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for injuries received while a passenger on one of its cars, while testifying in the trial of the case, at the Dugout yesterday afternoon, became suddenly ill, and had to be removed from the court. He was taken to the Astor House. About 1 o'clock last night he was taken in a great cold in London. One railway station attendant to a point several miles beyond Hampstead

BLOOD ON THE PARIS MOON.

COUNT DE CASTELLANE BOXES THE EARS OF AN EDITOR.

FRENCH CAPITAL AROUSED. Paris, March 14.—Count Boni de Castellane boxed the ears of Fernand de Rodays, Editor of the "Figaro," this morning, for stating that he, M. de Castellane, had betrayed the Drouéville plot on the occasion of the funeral of President Faure, on February 23, 1899. A duel is expected. Count de Castellane inserted a paragraph in the "Figaro" as alluding to him. He was accompanied to-day by his father, the Marquis de Castellane, and a newspaper friend, M. Morel. They proceeded to the home of M. de Rodays, No. 66 Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, situated in the centre of Paris. The count asked to see M. de Rodays, and was ushered into the writer's study. M. de Rodays later received the party in his dressing room. Count de Castellane said: "This morning an abominable paragraph against me."

DEMAND FOR A RETRACTION.

M. de Rodays replied that he did not understand what the count meant, to which the latter retorted, "Will you retract or not?" To this M. de Rodays replied by explaining that the paragraph was courteously couched, and that no mention was made of the name of Count de Castellane. Then, without further ado, Count de Castellane boxed M. de Rodays's ears severely and repeatedly.

M. de Rodays, who was seated, recoiled, and Count de Castellane followed him up and slapped his face. The Marquis de Castellane and M. Morel interposed, and protected M. de Rodays from further violence. The Castellane party then withdrew.

The affair is the sensation of Paris. Since the speech of M. Drouéville at San Sebastian on February 23 of the present year, in which he intimated that the Royalists of Paris had given notice to the police of his attempted coup d'état, after his refusal to allow the Duke of Orleans to appear in the ranks of the republicans, great interest has been aroused respecting the identity of the Royalist member who approached M. Drouéville and M. Marcel-Habert on that occasion, the names suggested including M. Jules Guerin, of Fort Chabrol notoriety; while the Royalists denied that the emissary acted in their behalf. The duel arranged to take place possibly to-day or to-morrow near Lausanne, Switzerland, between MM. Drouéville and Boni de Castellane, on his return from the United States training ship Monongahela, Commander W. H. Emory, was accidentally killed while practising with a revolver.

The San Juan City Council has decided to disband the municipal police, and to petition Governor Allen to assign the insular police to city duty. The Governor, who is now visiting Huacaco, will probably comply with the request.

BRITISH SUBMARINE VESSELS.

PARTICULARS REGARDING THEM MADE PUBLIC BY THE VICKERS COMPANY. London, March 14.—Now that the British Government has admitted that it is building submarine boats, the Vickers company has given out their corrected dimensions and other particulars. They will be 65 feet 4 inches long, have 12 feet 3 inches beam and have a submerged displacement of 130 tons. The main engine, of the gasoline type, will be of 160 horsepower. The boats will carry enough fuel to enable them to steam 400 knots. The maximum surface speed will be nine knots. The main motor will be electric, giving a submerged speed of seven knots. Means will be provided for expelling torpedoes under a variety of conditions. The armament of these boats will consist of a single torpedo, explosion tube located in the bow of the vessel. They will be able to carry five torpedoes, each 12 feet 8 inches long.

WATSON ARMSTRONG'S GIFT.

London, March 15.—Watson Armstrong, heir of the late Lord William George Armstrong, inventor of the Armstrong guns and founder of the Elswick Works, has given £100,000 to the Victoria Jubilee Infirmary at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in memory of Lord Armstrong. The foundation stone of the infirmary was laid last June by the Prince of Wales.

Count de Castellane was seen at his home, in the Avenue de Bois de Boulogne, on his return from the home of M. de Rodays. He said: "Yes, I boxed M. de Rodays's ears several times in the presence of my father and M. Morel, who is Editor of the 'Journal de Castellane.' They are here now, and can give you particulars of the incident."

The count, who was calm and smiling, then referred to his study, and the Marquis de Castellane gave the following account of the affair: "The paragraph in the 'Figaro' clearly designated Boni as the traitor of whom M. Drouéville spoke. He, however, after a while, took a role in his own defence, and after a while, he was suspected of doing so. It was a most outrageous insult to designate him. Boni determined to ask for explanations of M. de Rodays, and begged us to accompany him, in order to serve as witnesses in case of need. We therefore went to M. de Rodays's home this morning, which was the fourth floor of the house, where we presented our cards. M. de Rodays immediately received us. He greeted us with a friendly smile, and after a polite exchange of salutations the Count de Castellane said: 'I have come to ask for explanations against me this morning an abominable paragraph. I have come to ask for explanations.'

"Do you mean an article?" "I interposed, saying: 'Have you not read your paper?'" "Yes," said M. de Rodays, "but I do not understand."

Boni then exclaimed impatiently: "Will you retract? Yes or no?" "M. de Rodays began: 'I cannot say that I retract. Boni, without allowing him to conclude, said: 'Can you say formally that it is not I who intended to offer to?' Reply quickly that it is not I. Speak quickly, or I will retract.'

THE ASSAULT.

At the same moment Boni approached him and boxed his ears several times. M. de Rodays recoiled, and Boni struck him again, and then, recovered and stood in front of M. de Rodays. Then, after a while, he withdrew, his whole party withdrew. M. de Rodays, who was much agitated, accompanying us to the door.

M. de Rodays gave the following account of the affair: "I received this morning the card of the Marquis de Castellane, whom I was instructed to be shown immediately. I found myself in the presence of three persons—the marquis, the count and a third person, whose name I do not know. The marquis said: 'You insulted my son.'"

Count Boni de Castellane then asked me for explanations regarding a paragraph in the 'Figaro.' I replied that the paragraph was in no way of offense to him, and, on the contrary, it was worded in the most courteous manner. His name was not mentioned. The count then threw himself upon me, and, after a while, he was giving me time to defend myself. I believe it was a prearranged attack.

OTHER EDITORS WARNED IN TIME.

Count Boni has written the following letter to the newspapers here: "Reading the 'Figaro,' I was filled with indignation at the perfidious insinuation accusing me of 'betraying' the Drouéville plot. I am a friend of M. de Rodays. The latter received us, and, after a few brief remarks, he asked me to give unsatisfactory responses. I inflicted on him a most cutting reply. I reserve a similar one for any person permitting himself the same accusations."

HAMBURG-AMERICAN'S PROSPERITY.

TEN PER CENT DIVIDEND, AGAINST EIGHT LAST YEAR. Berlin, March 14.—The annual report of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, which has just been published, shows net earnings for 1900 of 23,896,924 marks, or an increase of 6,011,883 marks upon the figures for 1899. The dividend declared is 10 per cent, as against 8 per cent for the previous year.

This increase the report attributes chiefly to the higher freight rates of the North Atlantic lines, all of which show a heavy increase in receipts, but transport to China caused losses, and the withdrawal of vessels from the Atlantic lines. The net profit is 10,100,000 marks, or an increase of 7,400,000 upon that of 1899.

MR. YERKES'S LONDON PLANS.

THE STREET RAILWAY MAN TALKS OF HIS PRESENT VISIT TO ENGLAND. Liverpool, March 14.—A number of reporters at Liverpool awaited the arrival to-day of the White Star Line steamer Teutonic to the White Star. Mr. Charles T. Yerkes was on board, in order to ask Charles T. Yerkes about the object of his mission and to ascertain the truth of reports of his plans in regard to underground railroads and street railroads, which have been greatly enlarged since he acquired the franchise of the Charing Cross and Hampstead Railroad. It has been reported that he and his associates were in control, practically, of all the transportation facilities of London. To a representative of The Associated Press Mr. Yerkes said:

I have come to England to look after the work I have undertaken here, namely, the Charing Cross and Hampstead Railway. That is my sole mission. I do not know how England will take to American methods, but it strikes me there is a great field in London. One railway station attendant to a point several miles beyond Hampstead

REBEL TRADERS COME TO GRIEF.

THREE HUNDRED VESSELS DESTROYED AMONG THE VISAYAN ISLANDS. Manila, March 14.—The rebel trading operations in the Visayan Islands have been effectually broken up. Lieutenant Frederick R. Payne, commanding the United States gunboat Pampana, pursuant to instructions, has seized and destroyed three hundred vessels of various sizes, mostly native craft, constructed to assist the insurgents. But among those which have come to grief are a number of coasting vessels belonging to leading Manila firms.

DOMINICANS TO CONSULT TOGETHER.

Brussels, March 14.—The general of the Dominicans has convoked a general chapter to meet at Ghent on June 25 for a discussion of the situation of the Dominicans in the Philippines, France and South America.