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NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS

LONDON.

ENGLAND'S PART IN THE COMPLICATIONS IN CHINA.

HER FOREIGN POLICY IS ASSOCIATION WITH GERMANY—THE GOVERNMENT IRRESOLUTE—AMERICAN CAPITAL WELCOMED, BUT AMERICAN COMPETITION HATED.

(Copyright: 1901: By The New-York Tribune.)
[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, March 23.—The railway siding episode has been dismissed as a trumpery affair over which the sensational journals lost their heads. A solution will readily be found for what the Russians consider a trespass case and for what the English regard as a minor territorial dispute. The indemnity question is more serious, since several powers are bent upon pressing their own claims individually and are opposed to a rational method of assessing a lump sum for all the powers or to scaling down their demands to a minimum which will be within range of the financial resources of the Chinese government. There are bankers in every European capital who would like the job of floating a Chinese indemnity loan, guaranteed by the powers and secured by financial control over the customs and taxes.

More serious than the indemnity question is the antagonism of Japan to Russia. If the ulterior designs of Russia in Manchuria have been concealed by the Anglo-German agreement, it is no longer a secret that neither England nor Germany will offer resistance to them. Japan has not been allowed to enforce her demands upon the Corean government, and cannot depend upon the support of Germany and England. Nothing can be obtained by diplomacy, and unless Japan makes a vigorous effort on her own account she will be compelled to witness Russian absorption of Manchuria after her own victorious troops have been forced to retire from Port Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wei. If Japanese patience has been exhausted, the movement of a fleet toward Corea may involve a determined effort to obtain compensations, even at the risk of war with Russia. England is not likely to do anything to prevent that war. Her foreign policy now turns upon the single pivot of close association with Germany in Europe and Asia.

If some Washington rumors can be credited, this partnership, with limited liabilities, may also be extended to America. There is, however, no confirmation from any authoritative source here of the report that Germany has offered to co-operate with England in any attempt to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

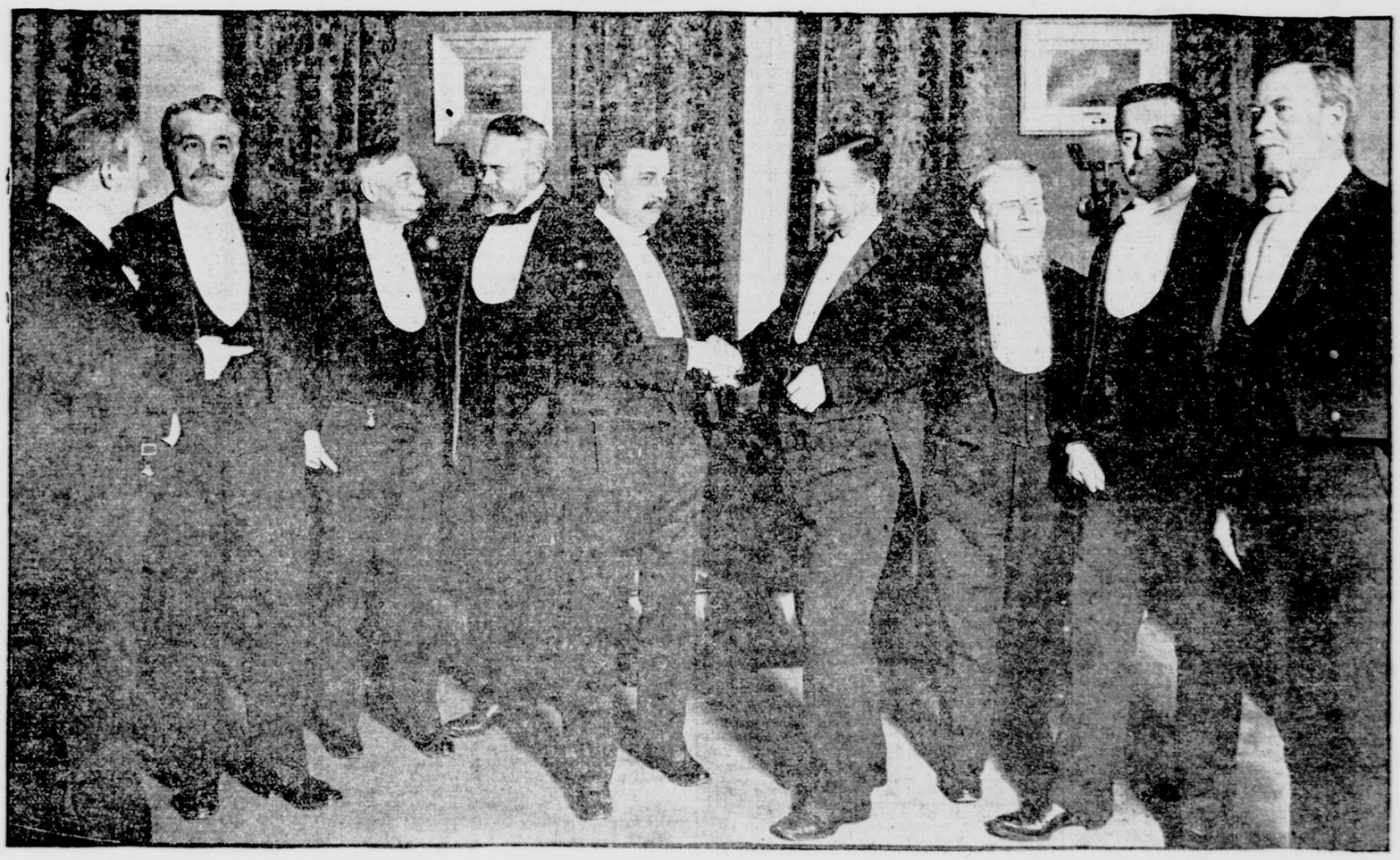
The government here continues to show signs of irresolution and incapacity. Mr. Balfour is not leading the Commons well, and there are murmurs of discontent among his followers over his indolence and lack of aggressiveness. Last night's debate over his ignorance in the railway siding affair was particularly damaging to him, as it exposed him to merciless ridicule. Mr. Chamberlain is constantly gaining importance as the only member of an invertebrate Cabinet who has a stiff backbone and is always ready for fight. His strength is clearly shown in the revision of Lord Kitchener's terms of peace. A weak minister would have taken refuge under Lord Kitchener's reputation of being a cold, heartless, unsentimental soldier and administrator, and would have allowed him full discretion and held him responsible for the consequences. Mr. Chamberlain took a practical, businesslike view of the matter, and declined to become a party to an unreal and unsatisfactory peace. Mr. Chamberlain's fighting power is the more conspicuous as Mr. Balfour's inertia increases, and it becomes more necessary when the Liberals are more aggressive and harassing in their warfare. Mr. Massingham is doing good service for them by writing bracing and caustic reports of the proceedings of Parliament for "The Daily News," and there is a real revival of Liberalism in the country, even if Lord Rosebery has gone to the Riviera without dining in public at the same table with Sir William Vernon Harcourt.

Mr. Chamberlain is so well able to look out for himself in the Commons that his enemies are hoping to entrap him indirectly in the courts, where his brother is suing a newspaper for libel. Great men are sometimes embarrassed by their brothers; Mr. Cecil Rhodes, at a critical stage in South African history, had a brother in Johannesburg who was managing a reform movement and corresponding with Dr. Jameson. Some South Africans believe that the Jameson raid might have been avoided and the Boer war averted if Cecil Rhodes had acted upon his own judgment. Mr. Chamberlain's brother Arthur has brought suit for clearing his character against the charges made by partisan journals, based upon the dealings of various companies which supplied the government with war material. Mr. Arthur Chamberlain has proved an excellent witness under a protracted cross-examination conducted with great skill by Mr. Isaacs, a young barrister who is making a sudden reputation in this case. But the issue is uncertain, even if he has Sir Edward Clarke, the leader of the English bar, to plead for him, since the defence disclaims any attack upon him, and urges that the system of military supplies was a legitimate matter for newspaper comment and criticism. Sir Edward Clarke lost a seat in Parliament and probably the Lord Chief Justiceship through his hostility to the British policy in South Africa, yet he is conducting the case for Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, if not for the entire Chamberlain family, just as he appeared for the defence when Dr. Jameson and his fellow raiders were on trial.

The Bank of England is securing as much gold as possible in view of the necessity for financing a government loan of £50,000,000 at the end of next month. The Berlin government has not helped matters by ordering a German loan of £15,000,000 early in April, when full advantage can be taken of an easy money market. That American bankers will take part in both these loans is taken for granted by the Street with comfortable optimism, and large shipments of gold from New-York are predicted with confidence. British faith in the inexhaustible financial resources of America is unbounded. American capitalists are now expected to help in floating every foreign loan, and to work out the costliest experiments in electric transit in London, after financing every practicable industrial combination at home. Every investment of American capital in Europe is welcomed, but the pressure of American industrial competition causes irritation and despondency. Complaint is heard from the provinces that American commercial travellers are hustling about everywhere and displaying phenomenal energy. Hardly a day passes in London without the appearance of a fresh batch of American engineers, capitalists

(Continued on fourth page.)

RECEPTION TO GOVERNOR ODELL BEFORE THE DINNER GIVEN HIM BY THE LOTOS CLUB LAST EVENING.



DR. WM. W. WALKER. H. B. ODELL. CAPTAIN WHITE. JOHN W. KELLER. GOVERNOR ODELL. FRANK R. LAWRENCE. GEORGE H. DANIELS. CHESTER S. LORD. REV. DR. MACARTHUR.

BOTHA OBJECTS TO MILNER

BLUNDERING THAT MAY PROVE COSTLY TO THE BRITISH.

PROLONGATION OF PETTY WARFARE IN SOUTH AFRICA—THE MANCHURIAN CONVENTION—ART NEWS.

(Copyright: 1901: By The New-York Tribune.)
[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, March 24, 1 a. m.—The chief result of the Saturday session of the Commons, by which many week-end engagements were upset, was the admission from Mr. Chamberlain that General Botha had raised strong objections against Sir Alfred Milner as Civil Administrator of the Transvaal. It may be inferred that the Boers will not be prejudiced in favor of Sir Alfred Milner when they discover that he was not disposed to offer the benefits of amnesty to Cape and Natal rebels who had been fighting against the empire. The British Government, for some inscrutable reason, has published the details of the consultations of Kitchener, Milner and Chamberlain, instead of giving out the text of the terms finally agreed upon. It has instituted in this way a comparison between Kitchener's minimum, Milner's addendum and Chamberlain's maximum, and the Boers will have the feeling that their arch enemy, as they regard the Secretary of the Colonies, intervened to render the terms more drastic and less merciful. This, it is felt, would have been avoided if the disagreements between the Commanding General, the High Commissioner and the Secretary of the Colonies respecting the details had been concealed and the revised text published alone. The course pursued will tend to embitter the Boers against Sir Alfred Milner and Mr. Chamberlain.

The leader writers agree that the campaign must now be fought to the bitter end, but the military assert that this is more easily said than done. The main object of the Boer leaders will be to elude pursuit by retiring to inaccessible sections of the mountains, prolonging in this way the period of disturbance when their ammunition has run low and their resources for guerilla warfare have been exhausted. They have nothing to lose, while an army of 200,000 men has little to gain by the game of hunting a fox to his hole. The Boer women and children are safe in British laagers and are provisioned from day to day. The Boers themselves can divide into small bands, baffle their pursuers and keep up a semblance of warfare by occasional sniping and train wrecking. Military men do not attempt to forecast how long resistance of this kind can be maintained by a desperate and obstinate foe. They are exasperated beyond measure when they reflect that the largest British army ever in the field must be employed for an indefinite period in warfare of this kind, with the mortality from disease constantly increasing.

No confirmation can be obtained here of the American report that the Chinese Government has rejected the Russian convention respecting Manchuria. Press dispatches from Shanghai state that the convention will be signed early in the week. Lord Cranborne's explanations in the Commons have been evasive, and the inference from the German dispatches is that the Manchuria question was virtually settled secretly some time ago outside of the concert.

A large number of art receptions will be held to-day in the studios of Chelsea, Kensington and St. John's Wood for the private exhibition of pictures. Mr. Comyns Carr is laboring to redeem the New Gallery from mediocrity, and the Hanging Committee of the Academy is estimating the number of works which will be submitted at above 15,000. The King and the German Emperor will both contribute valuable works to the Spanish show at the Guildhall.

I. N. F.

GEN. BOTHA AND SIR ALFRED MILNER.

London, March 23.—The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, in the House of Commons to-day, replying to a question, said no specific objections had been made by General Botha to any of the peace terms offered by General Kitchener, and General Botha made no counter-proposals. The only information in the possession of the government, outside of that published in the papers, was contained in a private telegram from General Kitchener, saying that General Botha had a strong objection to Sir Alfred Milner.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA IN DENMARK.

Copenhagen, March 23.—Queen Alexandra arrived here to-day, accompanied from Roskildi by her father, King Christian, and her sister, Empress Dowager Maria Feodorovna of Russia.

MANCHURIAN TREATY MODIFIED.

SAID TO DIFFER MATERIALLY FROM THE ORIGINAL DRAFT.

St. Petersburg, March 23.—It is understood and generally believed in diplomatic circles here that the Russo-Chinese agreement, now about being signed, differs considerably from the original draft, though the precise differences are not obtainable.

Russian statesmen reiterate emphatically that Russia does not intend to assume a protectorate over Manchuria.

London, March 23.—The latest communications received by the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Lansdowne, do not confirm the reported rejection of the Russo-Chinese treaty. In fact, they indicate rather the reverse, though the Foreign Office says it still hopes the pressure being brought to bear on China will have a good result.

RUSSIAN FLAGS ON DISPUTED GROUND.

ALLEGED HITCH IN THE SETTLEMENT OF THE TIEN-TSIN CONTROVERSY.

London, March 24.—"The Sunday Special's" Tien-Tsin correspondent says:

A new and unfortunate hitch has occurred in the Anglo-Russian siding dispute. After both parties had withdrawn, according to agreement, the Russians suddenly returned to the disputed spot and planted flags over all the territory. They afterward again retired, leaving the flags flying.

The Berlin correspondent of "The Sunday Special" says:

The settlement of the siding dispute was the work of Count von Waldersee, who interfered at the special request of Emperor William, the latter considering that the maintenance of friendly relations between all the members of the international force was clearly within the scope of von Waldersee's duties as Commander-in-Chief.

MAJOR DUCROS KILLED IN CHINA.

Paris, March 23.—An official dispatch from Saigon, capital of French Cochin-China, announces the death of Major Ducros, an important witness who was favorable to Dreyfus at the Rennes court martial. The major took part in the recent campaign in North China, and was killed by a fall from his horse.

WARLIKE RUMORS UNCONFIRMED.

Shanghai, March 23.—There is no confirmation of the reported concentration of Russian warships in Corean waters or of the rumored mobilization of the Japanese fleet. While foreign circles here generally doubt that an outbreak of hostilities will occur, the Chinese are satisfied that Japan is determined to resist Russian designs in Manchuria.

General Gaselee, who has been in command of the British troops at Peking, has arrived here.

THE VARIAG LEAVES PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, March 23.—The Russian cruiser Variag sailed from this port at 2 o'clock this afternoon under cabled orders said to have been received yesterday by Captain Vladimir Behr from the Russian Government. All the sailors and marines had been kept on board for the last forty-eight hours, and officers were informed that shore leave would expire at 10 o'clock this morning. The official statement by Captain Behr was that the vessel had orders to proceed to Cronstadt, Russia, by way of Norfolk, Va., and France. It is reported, however, that a cable dispatch was received by Captain Behr ordering him to proceed at once to Japanese waters.

Captain Behr would not confirm or deny this report. He said: "It is no part of a naval commander's business to answer political questions."

RELIEF FOR RHINEBECK'S POOR.

THOMPSON FUND WILL MAINTAIN ALL THE NEEDY OF THE TOWN.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 23 (Special).—The compromise reached in the matter of the contest of the will of Thomas Thompson, the eccentric millionaire who left his fortune for the support of poor seamstresses and shopgirls in Rhinebeck, N. Y., and Brattleboro, Vt., will, it is thought, forever relieve the taxpayers of Rhinebeck of the necessity of raising money for the poor fund. One-third of the $1,100,000, by the terms of the agreement entered into by the heirs and trustees, will be set aside for Rhinebeck, and the income from this sum will provide relief for about all the poor people in that town. There are four hundred seamstresses and shopgirls in Brattleboro and only one hundred in Rhinebeck, which accounts for the decision to give Brattleboro two-thirds of the fund and Rhinebeck only one-third. The phrase in the will, which is repeated in the decree, that the surplus of the funds, after providing for poor seamstresses, needleworkers and shopgirls, may be applied to such "kindred charitable purposes in said towns or elsewhere," gives to the trustees a good deal of latitude, and it is proposed, if the suggestion meets the favor of the trustees, to use a part of the money for the erection and maintenance of a combined home and hospital in Rhinebeck and for a hospital in Brattleboro.

A. H. SEXTON FOUND DEAD.

WEALTHY BACHELOR PROBABLY SUCCUMBED TO HEART DISEASE THREE DAYS BEFORE BODY FOUND.

Allan Hale Sexton, forty-five years old, was found dead yesterday afternoon in his apartments at the rear of the fifth floor of the Benedict apartments, No. 80 Washington Square East. According to an ambulance surgeon, the man had been dead about three days. Death is believed to have been due to heart disease.

Sexton was a well-to-do bachelor, and lived alone. He had no servants, and took his meals out of the house. He spent most of his time in libraries and museums. He was last seen alive Sunday night.

Mr. Semm, the manager of the apartments, said last evening that about ten days ago Sexton told him that he was going to Atlantic City. A few days later a letter was received at the house for Sexton, postmarked Atlantic City. Yesterday afternoon the housekeeper went to Sexton's rooms to repair some curtains. She tried her pass key, but found there was a key in the lock on the inside. Mr. Semm helped a porter get over the transom. Sexton was found lying on the floor dead. Decomposition had already set in.

Sexton was a brother of Lawrence E. Sexton, a lawyer, at No. 34 Pine-st., who lives at No. 47 West Forty-third-st. The latter took charge of the body. It will be shipped to Cleveland for burial.

The dead man was the son of a well-to-do merchant of Cleveland. He attended Cornell University, but was not graduated. Later he was admitted to the bar. He did not practise, as he inherited a fortune.

L. E. Sexton said that two or three members of the family died from heart disease, and he believed his brother had succumbed to the same trouble. While a boy at school Allan Sexton received an injury to his spine, which slightly crippled him. He was a member of the Cornell Club and several college fraternities.

ANOTHER ILL AT GEDNEY FARM.

MRS. THEBAUD HAS SCARLET FEVER WITH MR. AND MRS. REYNAL AND HOWARD WILLETS.

At Gedney Farm, the country home of Howard Willets, situated about a mile east of White Plains, it was learned yesterday that, in addition to Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Reynal, who were married there while ill with scarlet fever, and Mr. Willets himself, who is sick with the same disease, Mrs. Paul Gibert Thebaud, of this city, is suffering from a like ailment. Mrs. Thebaud became ill almost simultaneously with Mrs. Reynal. Mrs. Thebaud's condition has at no time been alarming, and yesterday the facts concerning her illness were made public. Mr. Thebaud said:

"Yes, it is true my wife has scarlet fever, but she is now fast getting well. She is passing through the final stage, and I expect that she will soon be around all right. She had a very light attack."

Mrs. Thebaud was formerly Miss Natalie Reynal, sister of Eugene Reynal.

The condition of Mr. Willets was somewhat worse yesterday. His pulse in the morning registered 102, and fell slightly afterward. The four patients are quarantined on the second floor of the house. Mr. Willets occupies a suite opposite the green room, where Mr. Reynal lies.

The house is now under a strict quarantine and no one is allowed to enter it except the physicians and nurses. A corps of six trained nurses is in attendance day and night, and host and guests are receiving every attention that money can provide. From the time Mr. and Mrs. Reynal became ill Mr. Willets had been indefatigable in his labors to aid his friends. Day and night, and sometimes far into the night, he was driving to town to get medicine or to call for doctors.

Jules Reynal, a brother of Eugene, died a few years ago from scarlet fever, and naturally the friends of the latter are very much worried. Mrs. Jules Reynal built St. John's Roman Catholic Church at White Plains at a cost of $200,000 in memory of her dead son.

Dr. Schmid to-night said: "All the patients are doing nicely. Mr. Willets is passing through the first stages of the disease, and I cannot predict a result, though the attack is a mild one. With careful nursing, I believe he will be well soon."

The quarantined honeymoon of Mr. and Mrs. Reynal will be continued eight weeks longer, on account of Mr. Willets's sickness.

AGROUND IN THE RIVER HOOGHLY.

London, March 24.—A dispatch from Calcutta says the British steamer City of Venice, thence for Liverpool, is aground in a dangerous position on Achipur Sands, seventeen miles below Calcutta, in the River Hooghly. The passengers have been landed.

TO SPITE W. H. BALDWIN, JR.

TAMMANY COUNCILMEN COMBINE TO BEAT TUNNEL EXTENSION TO BROOKLYN.

It was learned last night that a combination has been formed among the Tammany councilmen to defeat the proposed extension of the rapid transit tunnel to Brooklyn because of William H. Baldwin, jr.'s, connection with the Committee of Fifteen. The Tammany men figure that the tunnel, with a terminus at the Flatbush-ave. station of the Long Island Railroad, will be a great thing for that corporation.

Mr. Baldwin is president of the railroad and he also is a director of the Subway Construction Company, which is backing Mr. McDonald. These two circumstances have been seized upon by the Tammany councilmen as evidence that Mr. Baldwin's motives are mercenary. They say nothing about his being chairman of the Committee of Fifteen, but that is the real reason for their determination to have revenge upon him. The plan is to shout so loud about the "terrible outrages" perpetrated upon the public by the Long Island Railroad that the voters will think they are justified in killing the extension scheme.

Railroad men who thought over the plans outlined by Albert L. Johnson for relief of the congestion of the bridge smiled yesterday at Mr. Johnson's enthusiasm.

"A tunnel to South Brooklyn," one of them said, "and a three cent fare are good things, and Mr. Johnson is to be commended for suggesting them; but his plan for unloading traffic in Park Row during the rush hours is funny enough to be put on the vaudeville stage. In order to run the overhead trolley cars into Park Row there would have to be constructed a regular overhead trolley system around the Franklin statue. That is entirely objectionable. It would be a regular nuisance. Then, again, a trolley car coming from Brooklyn between 5:30 and 6:30 would have to cut into the jam of people which surges up Park Row at that hour. It would have to cross the congested traffic on the southbound Third-ave. track, run to the Franklin statue, and cross the Third-ave. northbound track, and then cross the wagon and foot passenger traffic at the corner of 'The World' building.

"This would be a bad enough traffic scheme to be operated in the dead of night, with few people about or cars running; but to try any such system during the height of the rush would be absurd. It would mix things up far worse than ever. As to running bridge cars to Chatham Square, that is a thing that the Manhattan Elevated Railroad people would have to be consulted about. Their tracks are mighty busy in the rush hours, too, and cutting in additional trains between Chatham Square and the bridge would strike them as impracticable. They probably would not listen to any such plan."

CHANGE OF TONE IN CUBA.

THE CONVENTION EXPECTED TO ACCEPT THE PLATT AMENDMENT.

Havana, March 23.—The delay in issuing city bonds has caused a postponement of the opening of bids for the sewer and paving contract until May 29.

Reports from all parts of the island indicate a change from the radical stand taken against the Platt amendment, and the tone of the country press is more liberal. "El Diario de la Marina" to-day says that, judging from all appearances, the constitutional convention will accept the amendment. The "Discusion" also, instead of continuing its editorials against it, now publishes interviews showing the advisability of accepting the amendment.

SLIGHT PANIC IN MANHATTAN THEATRE.

MANAGER QUIETS AUDIENCE AFTER A MAN IN THE GALLERY YELLS "FIRE!"

A slight panic was caused in the Manhattan Theatre yesterday afternoon when some one in the gallery shouted "Fire!" A few seconds before a fire engine going to a fire had passed the playhouse and the driver had clanged the bell.

Mr. Brady, the manager, mounted the stage and informed the audience that there was no fire in the house. In a few minutes everybody had become quiet, and the play, which had been interrupted, was resumed. No one left the theatre, but several women were badly frightened.

SCOTCH STEELMAKERS ON THE DEFENCE.

Edinburgh, March 23.—The Scottish and North of England steelmakers are negotiating with the object of sustaining the present prices with a view of competition with the American steel trust. The Scotch steelmakers claim to have full orders.

CENTRE OF AMERICAN METROPOLIS

Is Grand Central Station of the New York Central in 42d Street. You can reach it in from half a minute to fifteen minutes from 77 New York hotels, 85 clubs and 51 theatres.—Advt.

PLATT AND ODELL CONFER.

FRIENDLY MEETING BETWEEN SENATOR AND GOVERNOR.

BOTH DECLINE TO TALK ABOUT IT—MR. PLATT EXPECTED TO GIVE OUT STATEMENT AFTER THE CONFERENCE TO-DAY.

Governor Odell came to the city from Albany yesterday afternoon to attend a dinner given in his honor at the Lotos Club last night. Mr. Odell's train reached here at 2:55 p. m. He was driven directly to the Union League Club, where he met a few friends, and a little before 5 o'clock started for the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he had a conference with Senator Platt.

The keenest interest was manifested in the meeting by all politicians, as it was believed that at this conference it would be decided whether any attempt would be made to introduce and pass a metropolitan police bill. After the meeting, which lasted about an hour, both Senator Platt and Governor Odell declined to talk. The Governor went at once to the Lotos Club, while the Senator remained at the hotel.

Naturally, there was much speculation as to the outcome of the discussion between the two men. From a trustworthy source it was learned that the meeting was of the most friendly nature. Mr. Odell did not recede from his position that additional police legislation is uncalled for and inadvisable. The Senator, on the other hand, still declared that he favored such legislation. The two men parted without agreeing, but on the most friendly terms. The question is to come up before the conference called for 2 o'clock this afternoon, when the future course of the organization as to the proposed legislation will be decided. The general impression among the Republican leaders last night was that no legislation would be attempted to place the control of the police in the hands of the State officials. It was freely predicted that after the conference to-day Senator Platt would give out a statement declaring that the enactment of such a bill at the present time is not feasible, and that that will end the discussion. "Everything will be settled harmoniously," said a prominent politician last evening. "There will be no break or rupture in the relations existing at present in the organization."

Republican leaders and members of the legislature gathered in considerable numbers at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, preparatory to the conference on police legislation at the hotel this afternoon. Others will arrive to-day. The indications last night were that there would be a large attendance. Among those at the hotel in the afternoon and evening were Senators Raines, Malby, Wilcox, Elsberg, Krum, Ellsworth, Green and Stranahan; Colonel George W. Dunn, chairman of the Republican State Committee; Assemblymen Allds and Kelsey and other members of the lower house; William Barnes, jr., chairman of the Republican Executive Committee; L. E. Quigg, Robert C. Morris, president of the New-York County Committee; W. H. Ten Eyck, Frederick S. Gibbs and Thomas L. Hamilton. S. Fred Nixon, Speaker of the Assembly, is expected to arrive to-day.

Senator Platt entered the hotel a little after 2 o'clock. He found the lobby filled with Republicans from various parts of the State. He was reticent in speaking of the coming conference. He glanced around, and said, with a smile: "I see a number of statesmen present. There will undoubtedly be an interesting session to-morrow afternoon. I have nothing to say now, but will have something to say to-morrow."

The various leaders at the hotel, with few exceptions, declined to talk for publication. Most of them had short talks with the Senator and Governor. The Governor will not be present at the conference to-day, as he starts for Albany at 11 o'clock.

BROKE THE NEWS TO MR. ZIMMERMAN.

Queenstown, March 23.—Upon landing here this evening from the Cunard Line steamer Umbria Eugene Zimmerman, of Cincinnati, father of the Duchess of Manchester, was informed by a representative of The Associated Press that a writ in a suit for breach of promise had been served upon the duke. Mr. Zimmerman said this announcement was the first he had heard of the service of such a writ, and added, smiling, "Those things will happen." Mr. Zimmerman will proceed by special train for Tanderagee Castle, the Duke of Manchester's seat in County Armagh.

OIL DISCOVERY IN PERU.

Lima, Peru, March 23.—It is reported that the Talara Petroleum Company has lately discovered a new well which is a splendid producer. This discovery, it is said, will lead to the export of oil to Central America and Australasia.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

New-Orleans, March 23.—A lugger, on board of which were five persons, was run down to-day in the river below this city by the British steamer Ely, from Ceiba. Two persons were drowned.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 23.—Nicholas Heeney, the nineteen-year-old boy who murdered Frank Johnson, a Pennsylvania Railroad towerman, about a month ago, was to-day sentenced to life imprisonment in the State Penitentiary. Heeney's parents live in Newark, N. J.

Huntington, Ind., March 23.—Chicago and Erie westbound passenger train No. 1 had a collision early to-day with an eastbound freight at Levings, forty miles west of this place. Marion Wilber, an engineer, of this city, was seriously injured. None of the passengers were hurt.

Cass City, Mich., March 23.—Mrs. Nathan Townsend, who lives near here, last night poisoned herself and her two children, a girl aged eight years, and a boy aged ten, with laudanum. All three died this morning. Family difficulties are believed to have impelled her to administer the poison.

Weston, W. Va., March 23.—In the case of the State against Clark Simmons, president of the County Court, charged with shooting with intent to kill the Rev. John Rexroad, in a quarrel over a lot of fence rails, the jury brought in a verdict to-day of not guilty. Over one hundred witnesses were examined.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., March 23.—Frank B. Winslow, manager of the Spring Mill of the Sheldon Axle Works, this city, was killed to-day by a Delaware and Hudson express train. He had ridden his wheel up the tracks, and the train overtook him before he could dismount and get out of the way. He came here from Amsterdam, N. Y.

Payne, Ohio, March 23.—Samuel Hagerty, a prosperous and wealthy farmer, living three miles south of town, committed suicide in a most shocking manner. He took a quantity of dynamite and went to the field, announcing his intention to blast stumps. Later a violent explosion alarmed the neighbors, and on investigation they found a few scattered remnants of the despondent man. An inquest developed the fact that the deceased had placed the explosive in a large stump, sat thereon and deliberately lighted the fuse. Despondency over the loss of his wife is thought to be the cause.

Toledo, Ohio, March 23.—Three men were brought here last night from Detroit and lodged in jail, on suspicion of having been implicated in the West Toledo Postoffice robbery. One of them is said to have been positively identified as the noted "Topeka Joe," who has a long criminal record. He was arrested in Portland, Ore., last fall, for a burglary committed at Wellsville, Va., and taken to the latter place, but escaped from jail, and has not been heard of since until at present. A large scar on the shoulder is a mark which apparently makes the identification complete. It is not certain a case can be made against him here, but if so he will be taken back to Wellsville.

Omaha, Neb., March 2.—W. A. Streator, a grading contractor, who recently moved into the Melrose Hill house, in which yound Edward Cudahy was held a prisoner awaiting the payment of $25,000 ransom, early to-day shot and probably fatally wounded one of a party of five men who attempted to enter the house supposedly for the purpose of committing robbery. The wounded man was picked up by his companions, who attempted to fire the house, and then disappeared. The police have been unable to find any trace of them. There is no evidence to show that the affair has any connection with the Cudahy case. Streator and his brother-in-law, J. W. Atkinson, were detained pending investigation.