FIREBRAND IN THE HOUSE.

RULES COMMITTEE VOTES TO REPORT DISFRANCHISEMENT RESOLUTION.

DEMOCRATS THREATEN TO MAKE A "LAST DITCH" FIGHT AGAINST IT.

Washington, March 17.—The House Committee on Rules by a vote on party lines to-day decided to report the resolution of Representative Crumpacker, of Indiana, for a special committee of thirteen members to investigate and report on the alleged disfranchisement of voters in some of the States.

The two Democratic members of the committee, Representatives Richardson, of Tennessee, and Underwood, of Alabama, protested against reporting the resolution, and when it was ordered to be reported by the affirmative votes of the Republican members, Speaker Henderson and Representatives Dalzell and Grosvenor, the Democrats consulted with their colleagues on the floor of the House and began considering the advisability of expressing their dissent by resorting to the most extreme devices of parliamentary procedure, even to the extent of stopping the regular procedure of the House. That this extreme step shall be taken has not yet been decided, as Messrs. Richardson and Underwood, after conferring with other Democratic members, said that action of the character contemplated would not be taken unless there was a complete concurrence by the entire minority, and a decision in advance to make a determined contest. To this end it is the intention to submit the matter to a Democratic caucus, probably on Wednesday night. A caucus has already been called for that night to consider the Boer war. Under the caucus rules it will require unanimous consent to consider anything outside that subject. But in view of the general sentiment among Democratic members it is expected that unanimous consent will be given to consider the disfranchisement question. Otherwise another caucus will be called.

One of the minority parliamentarians said to-day:

The business of the House is largely done by "unanimous consent," the courtesy of the minority yielding a strict conformance to the rules. But the minority has the power to withhold "unanimous consent" and to require a constitutional vote under the rules on every question arising. Without unanimous consent even the approval of the journal will require a roll-call, and it will take a week to pass a bridge bill. The minority will be cautious in going to this extreme, and will not take such a step unless assured in advance of a united following. If the step is not taken it will be only because of the question of propriety of resorting to such extremes.

It is said that the movement on the part of the minority is directed not only against the Crumpacker resolution, with a view to contesting its adoption to the last extreme, but also to other legislation, so as to embarrass and harass the majority at every point.

The point of the Committee on Rules in favor of the Crumpacker resolution will not be reported to the House for about ten days, as Representative Grosvenor, who is to make the report, will be out of the city temporarily.

DEFINING CONSPIRACY.

AN IMPORTANT AMENDMENT TO SENATOR HOAR'S BILL.

Washington, March 17.—Senator Hoar, from the Committee on Judiciary, to-day reported the bill limiting the meaning of the word "conspiracy" with an important amendment in the nature of an exception. The bill, as introduced, provided that no combination in furtherance of any trade dispute "shall be deemed criminal, nor shall those engaged therein be indictable or otherwise punishable for the crime of conspiracy, if such act committed by one person would not be punishable as a crime, nor shall such agreement, combination or contract be considered in restraint of trade or commerce, nor shall any restraining order or injunction be issued with relation thereto."

The amendment is inserted in place of the last "nor" in the above quotation, and is as follows:

Unless the purpose or effect of such conspiracy shall be to create intimidation by a show of physical force, or the court shall find that the combination has for its purpose the occasioning of injury to the property or business of the complainant, or is likely to result in such injury, nor except such purpose be proved to the satisfaction of the court, or the court find that such is likely to be the effect.

The amendment was agreed to by a party vote at a meeting of the committee early in the day. Members of the committee generally say that the practical effect of the amendment would be to leave the present law unchanged.

MR. CLAYTON DENIES CHARGES.

THE AMBASSADOR'S COURSE IN THE MEALY CASE APPROVED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Washington, March 17.—A telegram has been received by Secretary Hay from Powell Clayton, United States Ambassador to Mexico, declaring that the charges against him connecting his name with the ownership of Mexican mining stock are false.

It is said at the department that there is nothing in the law or regulations to prohibit a minister or an ambassador from holding stocks or even engaging in business in the country to which he is accredited. It is also said, and this has an important bearing on the charges against Ambassador Clayton, that in every step taken by him in the Mealy case he acted with the appreval and in most cases by the direction of the department.

BATTERY TO BE NAMED FOR GEN. HASKIN.

Washington, March 17.—The Secretary of War has decided to honor the memory of General Joseph K. Haskin, who lost an arm in the Mexican War, by giving his name to one of the new coast batteries at either Fort Slocum or Fort H. G. Wright, New-York Harbor.

CONCESSION TO THE HOUSE

THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE WORKING FOR RATIFICATION OF RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

Washington, March 17.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has decided to take up the reciprocity treaties which are before the Senate, with a view to securing such amendments to them as will insure their ratification. There has long been a contention on the part of the members of the House of Representatives that, because these treaties affect the tariff system, they should be passed upon by the House as well as by the Senate. The Committee on Foreign Relations was not disposed to concede this point, but because the Dingley bill, authorizing these commercial agreements, contained a provision requiring the consent of the entire Congress, the committee has now taken a position favorable to the contention of the House. This it has done in adopting the report prepared by its sub-committee, of which Senator Spooner is chairman. This report recommends that each of the reciprocity conventions be amended so as to provide that it shall "take effect when approved by Congress." The committee has acted on this expression in a general way, but so far has made no effort to attach the amendment to any of the pending treaties. It is understood that the next step will be in this direction, and it is probable that the question will be taken up at the next regular meeting, to be held on Wednesday of this week.

Senator Aldrich, who has contended that the treaties should be considered in the light of tariff legislation, will be invited to appear before the committee and give his views. If the amendment is made to one of the treaties it will be made to all, and to all agreements of the kind which may in future be entered into under the provisions of the Dingley act.

The members of the Committee on Foreign Relations are outspoken in their declaration that this concession does not in any way affect the treaty making power of the President and the Senate, which, they contend, excludes the House, but majority members say that, as they voted for the Dingley bill, which contains the reciprocity clause, consistency requires that they should insert this clause. They also say that their insertion of it will be a notice to all foreign powers that such provisions will be required in all future reciprocity agreements.

COLOMBIAN MINISTER RECEIVED.

HOPE FOR CLOSER RELATIONS EXPRESSED BY SENOR CONCHA AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Washington, March 17.—Señor José Vincente Concha, the newly appointed minister from Colombia, presented his credentials to President Roosevelt to-day. He was accompanied to the State Department by Dr. Silva, the retiring minister, and Mr. Herran, who has acted as chargé d'affaires at times and is the secretary of legation. Secretary Hay escorted the new minister to the White House with Mr. Herran, but Dr. Silva did not go further than the State Department. The speeches exchanged had as their keynote the expression of hope for closer commercial relations between the United States and Colombia. In presenting his credentials, Señor Concha said:

Mr. President: I have the honor to place in your hands the letter addressed to you by the President of the Republic of Colombia, by which I am accredited near the government of the United States of America—over which you worthily preside—in the capacity of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his country, in which office I am succeeding an eminent fellow citizen for the only reason that his services in another important post of duty were deemed indispensable by my government.

On entering upon the mission with which I have been intrusted it gives me great pleasure, Mr. President, to reiterate the sentiments of cordial, long standing and never failing friendship that the people and the government of Colombia have professed, ever since the country was born to an independent life, for the people of the United States, to whom they are bound by gratitude, community of political ideals and other ties that must be drawn closer, if it be possible, in the event of the two nations uniting in the purpose of accomplishing one of the greatest works of civilization and progress known to the world.

Colombia, which has always rejoiced in witnessing the admirable aggrandizement of the country which was the first in America to be born to an independent life, and which has revealed to modern nations the road that leads to the ideal welding of liberty and democracy with justice and order, also recognizes in your republic one of the best guarantees for the autonomy of the nationalities of the new continent, and strives to further, as far as it lies in its power, the grand advance in progress led by the American Union.

I offer earnest wishes for the growing prosperity of your republic, and present them also in the name of Colombia for your own welfare, Mr. President.

President Roosevelt replied as follows:

Mr. Minister: It affords me pleasure to receive from your hands the letter of the President of the Republic of Colombia, whereby you are accredited to me as the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Colombia, and in welcoming you to the station to which you have been appointed, I bespeak for you a reception no less cordial than has been accorded to your distinguished predecessors.

The government of the United States, faithful to its constant purpose to maintain and strengthen the good relations which have so long and beneficially extended with the republics of the American continents, sees in your friendly assurances a gratifying augury that, through reciprocal efforts, the close intercourse between the United States and Colombia will be continued and advanced, as befits the interests of the States whose institutions rest on a common foundation, and whose material association in the paths of mutual advantage cannot fail to aid the progress of each. The people of this country bear the kindliest feelings toward their neighbors, wishing for them peace and prosperity, and it will ever be the pleasing task of this government to give these feelings shape in all appropriate ways.

CHICAGO'S POSTMASTER ACCUSED.

HE DENIES USING HIS OFFICE TO AID SENATOR MASON'S CANDIDACY FOR RE-ELECTION.

Washington, March 17.—Charges have been filed with the Civil Service Commission against Postmaster Coyne, of Chicago, alleging that he has made numerous changes in the Chicago postoffice for political reasons. The complaint is made by T. W. Wittler, formerly superintendent of a station of the office, who alleges that he was reduced from that place, at a salary of $2,000 a year, to mailing clerk, at $1,100, and that on refusing to accept the change he was dismissed. He says this action was due to his being a Democrat. Wittler says that Postmaster Coyne reduced nine other men in the service on political grounds, seven of them being Democrats, and the men appointed to succeed them Republicans. The complaint also charges that this action was taken in the interest of the candidacy of Senator Mason for re-election. Postmaster Coyne in reply says the action taken against Wittler was due to lack of harmony at the station of which he was superintendent, and that he was personally repugnant to the other employes, and was dismissed on account of insubordination and disobedience. The commission will make an investigation.

His Majesty Emperor William

as everybody now knows, has paid the highest tribute to American inventive genius and artisanship by ordering an American yacht. What the general public perhaps does not know is that fully ten years ago the Emperor purchased a Steinway piano for his own personal use. After testing its merits he was so impressed and delighted that he summoned the late William Steinway to a personal interview, and conferred upon him the Order of the Red Eagle, subsequently appointing us Imperial Manufacturers to his Court. All this notwithstanding the fact that a great number of very excellent pianos are produced in Germany. We leave it to the American public to form its own conclusion.

STEINWAY & SONS

General Warerooms, Steinway Hall, 107 and 109 East 14th Street.
Uptown Warerooms, Windsor Arcade, 5th Avenue and 46th Street.

CAUCUS ON CUBA TO-NIGHT.

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE LEADERS CONFIDENT.

HOPE OF REACHING AN AGREEMENT—OPPOSITION FIGHTING FOR A REBATE PLAN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, March 17.—Encouraging progress was made to-day in the fight for reciprocity with Cuba. To-night General Grosvenor, a leading member of the Ways and Means Committee, said he felt confident that the committee's bill, with the slight modification proposed by Mr. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, would be adopted in the party caucus to-morrow night by an overwhelming majority. Chairman Payne, Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Long, of Kansas, and other members of the Ways and Means Committee feel quite as sanguine as General Grosvenor. Mr. Dick, of Ohio, a member of the "insurgent" committee, also gave a Tribune correspondent to understand that the "kickers" are about ready to yield and that at the caucus to-morrow night a satisfactory agreement would be reached. Although this was foreshadowed in The Tribune's dispatches last night, assurances of returning peace among House Republicans from the sources quoted cannot but be gratifying to everybody concerned. It is confidently believed that to-morrow's conference will be a love feast in comparison with the four conferences on the same subject that have already been held without definite result. If the conference agrees, as is generally expected, it is thought that Chairman Payne will report a Cuban reciprocity bill to the House Wednesday morning, and that within three weeks the measure will be placed upon its passage.

While this feeling of confidence pervades administration circles to-night, at the same time it is a fact that some of the "insurgents" still insist that their case has not been lost. They declare that if voted down to-morrow night they will carry their fight to the floor of the House, and will there rally strength enough in co-operation with the Democrats to postpone final action indefinitely by parliamentary obstruction. This plan contemplates either the prevention of a special rule limiting debate and cutting off amendments, or if no special rule is considered necessary to prevent amendments that would have for their object general tariff revision then an appeal will be taken from the Speaker every time he rules out such an amendment as not germane, and with the full Democratic vote and the votes of the irreconcilable "insurgents" tariff revision amendments will be offered and voted on. If the "kickers" carry out this programme they will only succeed in bringing more trouble on themselves than they can possibly cause to Speaker Henderson and the present House organization, which is committed irrevocably to reciprocity with Cuba. Delay is all they could hope to accomplish, as neither defeat of the Ways and Means bill nor revision of any tariff schedule is possible.

ATTITUDE OF THE OPPOSITION.

The remaining "insurgents" held a caucus this afternoon in the committee room of Representative W. A. Smith, of Michigan, and after much talk adopted a resolution for presentation to the conference to-morrow night, which will recite in effect that they favor any plan of relief to Cuba that does not involve a reduction in any tariff schedule. The meaning of this is that they will fight for the rebate plan in the conference to-morrow, and when they lose most of them will yield to the inevitable and pledge support to the majority bill. It is pointed out by the supporters of the administration's policy that the use of the word "relief" by the "insurgents" is the keynote to the whole situation. The administration's object in urging reciprocity with Cuba is not so much for the "relief" of that island as it is for the "relief" of the United States. In other words, it is not intended to extend charity to Cuba, but rather to bring Cuba into such close commercial relations with the United States as will be equally beneficial to both countries.

While of course it is true that Cuba needs this form of help, still it cannot be said that the benefit is to be all on the side of Cuba and all against the United States or to the harm of a single industry in this country. On the contrary, statistics are available which prove clearly that in the reciprocity arrangement proposed the general trade of both countries will be vastly benefited and no interest of either will be hurt in any way. As the increased importation of Cuban sugar will not decrease the price of that commodity in the United States, it is inconceivable how the beet root people figure out any sort of harm to their industry. A party of reasoning along this line is found in those beet root States—notably Michigan and Nebraska—where at one time a State bounty was paid on beet sugar. In each State the bounty amounted to about one cent a pound. The courts have held these bounties to be unconstitutional, but the withdrawal of the bounty has not affected in any way the price of sugar or the prosperity of the beet root industry. In point of fact, the beet root magnates themselves declare that their industry, both in Michigan and California, as elsewhere, was never in a more prosperous condition than it is at present, and this in face of the fact that the industry is no longer bounty fed in any community in this country.

NEW NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

DESIGNS OF THE ISSUE FOR 1902 CONSIDERED A GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

Washington, March 17.—The Controller of the Currency to-day received from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and issued the first delivery of the new national bank notes, known as the series of 1902. These notes will be issued only to new banks organized since January 1, 1902, and those extending or re-extending their charters. Only the denominations of $10 and $20 are ready for issue. Later fives, fifties and hundreds will be issued. These notes are a radical departure in design from bank notes heretofore issued, and are considered a great improvement. The backs have only one plate printing, which is an artistic vignette printed in green. The faces all bear portraits of prominent deceased officials of the government—President Harrison for the $5 note, President McKinley for the $10, Secretary McCulloch for the $20, Secretary Sherman for the $50 and Controller John J. Knox for the $100.

To facilitate the assorting of currency in the redemption agency of the Treasury Department, the charter numbers, with a system of letters in broad faced type designating the geographical division in which the bank is located, will be placed hereafter on both ends of the face of all notes printed, including the new series, as follows: Letter "N," New-England States; "E," Eastern States; "M," Middle States; "S," Southern States; "W," Western States, and "P," Pacific States. These are the geographical divisions heretofore used in the department under which statistical matter has been reported. The Controller desires to save banks, as well as the office, unnecessary correspondence by announcing that it will be impossible to change designs for banks which have already had their notes prepared, as this would disarrange the system of records kept in the division of issue.

EXAMINATION OF VOEPEL ENDED.

MAGISTRATE RESERVES DECISION—PROSECUTION ADMITS FAILURE TO SHOW MOTIVE.

The examination of John Albert Voepel, the seventeen-year-old boy who is accused of murdering his mother, was ended yesterday in Jefferson Market Police Court, Magistrate Olmsted reserving his decision. The defence called no witness to the stand, and when Assistant District Attorney Lord, who acted as the prosecuting attorney, announced that the State rested Mr. Weiss moved that the complaint against Voepel be dismissed because it lacked sufficient supporting evidence.

Mr. Lord, while he admitted that the prosecution had failed to show any well defined motive, said that there was still sufficient circumstantial evidence to warrant holding the boy for the grand jury.

A ten-year-old boy who has been employed to deliver papers for young Voepel, Attilla Fernands, of No. 7 Jones-st., testified that Voepel said to him: "If they ask you about the underclothes say you don't know anything."

Mr. Lord offered as evidence several strips of cloth which looked like underclothing fabric, and said to the court:

"I wish to call your honor's attention to this cloth. I believe them to be parts of drawers, and I desire to call your attention to the reddish stains upon them."

Detective Sergeant McCafferty testified to finding the strips in a stationary washtub with some towels which, it is declared, the murderer used to wipe blood from his hands. The police allege that Voepel killed his mother while he was dressed in his underclothing only.

Policeman Enright, of the Mercer-st. station, told of seeing a shirt hanging over the stove in the Voepel kitchen. He identified a shirt offered as evidence by Mr. Lord.

"The body of the shirt was dry," said the policeman, "but around the cuffs it was wet. I said to John that night, 'Who does the washing for you?' He said, 'Mrs. Pfloegel does it when she gets the chance.' I asked him, 'Did your mother wash yesterday?' He said 'No.' Then I asked him, 'How do you account for that shirt?' and he replied, 'Oh, she might have washed yesterday.'"

CASTRO TO TAKE THE FIELD.

VENEZUELAN INSURGENTS CAPTURE THE PORT OF GUANTA AND MARGARITA ISLAND.

Willemstad, Island of Curacoa, March 17.—General Alaya, Vice-President of the Venezuelan Republic, who has been at Coro for more than two months, endeavoring to suppress the insurrection in that part of the country, left here yesterday for Caracas, where, it is said, he will take the place of President Castro, who intends to take command of the troops which will engage the insurgents.

Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad, March 17.—The Venezuelan insurgents commanded by General Monages captured the port of Guanta (about one hundred and fifty miles, as the crow flies, east of Caracas) March 13. Six custom house officers were wounded. A Dutch steamer arrived off Guanta shortly after the insurgents had taken possession of that place and transferred to the revolutionists several bags of mail matter, the steamer's officers thinking they were dealing with the legal authorities.

Government troops commanded by General Velutini recaptured Guanta yesterday.

The insurgents have taken possession of Cariaco (a town forty miles east of Cumana, near the Gulf of Cariaco), and are marching on Cumana. The insurgents also continue to threaten Carupano (a seaport town, in the State of Bermudez, fifty-seven miles northeast of Cumana, and within a few miles of Cariaco), which place, it is said, they will most likely capture shortly.

The revolutionary steamer Bolivar landed a force of insurgents, March 13, on the shore near Puenta Piedras, north of the island of Margarita (thirty miles north of Cumana), and March 15 the steamer landed war munitions and insurgent forces near Cumarebo (opposite the island of Curacoa), to reinforce the revolutionary troops under General Riera, who was preparing to attack Coro (about fifty miles to the west of Cumarebo).

The Venezuelan insurgents are very active at present, and the situation appears to be grave for the government of Venezuela.

It is reported here that the insurgents have captured Ciudad de Cura, near Valencia (the capital of the State of Carabobo).

The Bolivar is at present off the coast of the island of Margarita, which the Venezuelan insurgents are attempting to capture. It is said that the island of Coche, which commands the Margarita channel, is in possession of the insurgents.

Margarita (or Nueva Esparta) is an island in the Caribbean Sea belonging to Venezuela, and is thirty miles north of Cumana. Its length is forty-five miles and its breadth from five to twenty miles. It forms the State of Nueva Esparta, and consists of two elevated portions united by a low isthmus. The coasts are arid, but the interior is fertile. Much poultry and live stock are raised, and the island has salt works and an active fishery, its name being derived from the pearls (in Latin, margarita), which were formerly procured there in considerable quantities. Margarita was discovered by Columbus in 1498. It has a population of about thirty thousand persons.

STRENGTHENING PANAMA DEFENCES.

Panama, Colombia, March 17.—Active measures are being taken for the defence of this city, and the iron intrenchments are being strengthened. Extreme vigilance is exercised day and night.

A dispatch announcing the death of the revolutionary General Sergio Perez during the fighting at David last month has been received here from Guayaquil, Ecuador.

A dispatch has been received here from Dr. Jose V. Concha, the Colombian Minister at Washington, in which he says he is actively engaged on matters pertaining to the Panama Canal.

FRICTION IN PHILIPPINES.

REPORTS OF A CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY CONFIRMED BY AN ORDER FROM CHAFFEE.

Washington, March 17.—Rumors of cases of conflict of authority between the civil and military officials in the Philippines find substantial confirmation in an order recently issued by General Chaffee, the division commander at Manila, to the commanding officer of the Fifth Separate Brigade, operating in Iloilo. The order is as follows:

There appears to be some misunderstanding as to the extent and under what circumstances the military may act of its own motion in provinces where civil government has been put in operation by the Philippine Commission. The division commander desires to avoid friction with the civil authorities, and you are informed that the civil government entertains a strong suspicion that the army in many instances wilfully and for ulterior motives unnecessarily interferes with the civil officials in their prescribed duties, making arrests when they should not do so, usually on suspicion rather than for just cause; if not for cause, then unwarranted arrests because of the fact that civil authority, not military, should act.

You are advised also that the Vice-Civil Governor has been informed by the constabulary and others that the presence of the army is no longer necessary or advisable at a very large majority of the stations now occupied by it in what are known as pacified provinces. The division commander desires that a strict interpretation be put upon Paragraphs 1 and 2, General Orders No. 172, Series 1901, these headquarters, and Act No. 172 of the Philippine Commission, published in same order, which, properly construed, embraces the idea of non-interference by the military in civil affairs, as stated by the division commander in Paragraph 1 of the general order referred to above.

Provinces passing to civil control since the publication of General Orders No. 172 have been announced from time to time in orders from these headquarters.

Attention is also invited to Act No. 272 of the Philippine Commission specifying cases when writs of habeas corpus shall not apply. In all other cases they may apply. Therefore arrests and holding of prisoners by the military in cases not mentioned are questionable and are to be avoided when practicable to do so. The military will be upheld in attacking all armed bodies which officers believe are intended to disturb the orderly and peaceful authority of the United States in the islands. It will be well, however, to determine in advance whether it is United States authority aimed at or whether a mere local disorderly band is out for robbing, the suppression of which the civil authorities may prefer to deal with single handed, unaided by the army of the United States. You are advised, also, that many complaints are received by the Civil Governor to the effect that soldiers are disorderly in the communities where stationed; that they are harsh and ill treat the inhabitants. No excuse can be accepted for complaints of this sort, if true, from any station of our troops in the pacified provinces. It is the duty of every officer to maintain good discipline of his troops and to redress at once every disorderly act committed by soldiers on the inhabitants. Military necessity is one thing—lawlessness is another and quite a different matter.

The division commander directs that a copy of this letter be furnished at once to the commanding officer of every station, and enjoins action in strict accordance with its spirit.

MARINES OFF FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

A battalion of marines, under the command of Major Shudnaggles and four other officers, left the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday for the Philippines. It was the first large detachment that has left Brooklyn for many months. The departure of so many of the marines lessens the chances of the navy yard detachment to win the first prize at the military show again this year.

THE TRIAL TRIP OF THE NORTH BEACH.

The new double deck ferryboat North Beach, built by the Townsend & Downey Company at Shooters Island for the New-York and College Point Ferry Company, to ply on its route, taking in the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, North Beach and College Point, had its trial trip yesterday, and realized all the expectations of the officials of the company. The North Beach was designed by Henry J. Glelow. She is 175 feet in length, 60 feet 6 inches over all in width, has a draught of 7 feet 9 inches, and is equipped with a vertical beam engine of 80 horsepower. The seating capacity is 1,000. The North Beach will be put in commission in the near future.

RIOT IN RUSSIAN CAPITAL.

A SMALL ARMY OF POLICE AND CAVALRY KEPT BUSY SUPPRESSING STUDENTS.

St. Petersburg, March 17.—Students' riots here yesterday, in which over ten thousand people participated, kept a small army of police and cavalry busy throughout the day. Probably one hundred arrests were made, but the repressive measures were not so strict as on the corresponding Sunday of 1901. While many persons were injured no fatalities were reported.

The students placarded the city Saturday night, announcing that they intended to hold a grievance meeting, and the authorities, taking the hint, made extensive preparations. The whole police reserve was called out, and the entire military force was held ready for mobilization, cavalry patrols supplementing the mounted police. Additional squadrons of cavalry, light batteries of artillery and detachments of infantry were packed in the side streets. The crowds increased in the main thoroughfares until noon, when the cavalry officer in command of a squad in front of the Hotel d'Europe begged the crowd there to disperse and go home. The demonstrators refused and the mounted troops began slowly clearing the streets.

At 12:30 p. m. the students attempted to organize a procession in front of the hotel mentioned, singing revolutionary songs and shouting "Free Russia!" "Down with the autocracy!" The police and cavalry then charged, but used only their Cossack whips and the flat of their sabres. Many persons were hurt, but only a few were seriously injured. The fighting continued during the remainder of the afternoon, breaking out in fresh places continually. One of the most severe fights of the day was concluded only a few minutes before the Czarina passed the spot where it occurred in an open sleigh. Carriages of the nobility and members of the imperial household were several times mixed up in the mêlées. The authorities made evident efforts to prevent bloodshed, and in this they were remarkably successful, considering the magnitude of the demonstration.

The students of St. Petersburg on Sunday, March 17, 1901, organized what was intended to be an imposing demonstration in front of the Cathedral of Our Lady of Kazan, the occasion being the anniversary of the death of Vetrora, a girl who committed suicide, some years ago, in a dungeon of the political prison in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, in order to escape infamous persecution. Serious plotting ensued, the students were attacked by Cossacks and police and about eight hundred arrests were made.

PLOT TO BLOW UP WARSHIPS.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN VESSELS STATIONED AT POLA IN PERIL.

Vienna, March 17.—A sensation has been caused here by the discovery of a plot to destroy the Austro-Hungarian warships Habsburg and Arpad, which are stationed at Pola. A large quantity of dynamite was recently stolen at Trieste, and the government has been informed by an anonymous letter that the Habsburg and the Arpad were imperilled. These vessels have since been rigidly guarded.

BULGARIANS AND TURKS FIGHT.

TWO MEN KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED—SENTENCES AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Constantinople, March 17.—A band of Bulgarian revolutionists recently attacked the Turkish guards at Nerua, in the district of Djumabala, but were repulsed with the loss of two men killed and a number wounded. The Turks sustained no losses.

Arrests and deportations of military and civil officials continue to be daily occurrences.

The trial of fourteen persons arrested in connection with the case of Fuad Pacha began to-day. The Sultan has commuted the sentences of Fuad Pacha and General Nazim Pacha from degradation and imprisonment to simple exile.

It was announced last night, in a dispatch from Constantinople, that Fuad Pacha, who was recently arrested by order of the Sultan, had been sentenced by the court martial held at the Yildiz Palace to five years' detention in a fortress. The formal judgment of the court, it was added, was to be officially published, and would set forth the details of Fuad Pacha's seditious designs.

MARCONI AT WORK IN CANADA.

EXPECTS HIS SYSTEM TO BE WORKING ACROSS THE ATLANTIC IN JUNE.

Ottawa, Ont., March 17.—Since his arival here Mr. Marconi has been the guest of honor at a series of social functions, including a dinner at Government House. The primary object of his visit is to conclude and ratify his agreement with the Dominion Government for the building of the wireless station at Cape Breton. Mr. Marconi's chief engineer in Canada, R. M. Vyvyan, has placed all the orders for the plant in use for the high power station at Cape Breton with different contractors in Montreal, and expects to have wireless communication established between the Dominion and the mother country by the beginning of June.

Mr. Marconi, according to present arrangements, will leave Ottawa for Cape Breton on Tuesday, for the purpose of selecting a site for the erection of the high power station. On Friday he had a conference with W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, and subsequently with the Minister of Justice. The various clauses of the agreement were discussed and brought to a satisfactory issue and the contract itself will be signed in a few days.

ALL HOPE FOR CONDOR ABANDONED.

London, March 17.—The Admiralty to-night officially announced that all hope of finding the British sloop Condor had been given up, and ordered that her books be closed and that the money due her officers and crew to March 17 should be paid.

The British warship Condor left Victoria, B. C., December 2, for Honolulu. She has not been heard from since her departure. She was of 980 tons and carried a complement of 120 men.

THE SULTAN OF WADAI DEPOSED.

Tripoli, March 17.—As a result of the revolution in Wadai, which was followed by fierce fighting, the Sultan, Ahmed, has been deposed, and Mohamed Dudu, son of the former Sultan, Jusef, has been proclaimed Sultan in his stead.

The semi-civilized State of Wadai is under the protectorate of France. With its dependencies it covers about 170,000 square miles, and has a population of two million persons. It is situated in the interior of Africa, south of the Great Desert and west of Darfoor.

ADVISED TO PAY JAPANESE TAX.

Yokohama, March 17.—The United States Minister, Alfred E. Buck, has advised the Americans to pay the house tax, under protest. The government has officially announced that it will submit the question to arbitration, but that in the mean time it is determined to collect the tax.

A dispatch from Shanghai, March 7, announced that the foreign residents of Kobe, Japan, at a mass meeting then recently held, had decided to refuse to pay the new taxation on property, claiming that it was a violation of treaties, until the question was definitely settled between the powers and Japan.

THE SUEZ CANAL REOPENED.

Port Said, Egypt, March 17.—The canal has been reopened. The British petroleum steamer Nerite (from Marseilles, February 24, which was reported yesterday to be on fire in the canal) is still burning.

The British steamer Bulysses (from Constantinople, February 24, for Port Said) was reported ashore and abandoned in the Suez Canal, which was blocked by the Nerite and the Bulysses. Both vessels belong to the Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited, of London.

EIGHT HOUR WORKDAY IN SPAIN.

Madrid, March 17.—The "Gazette" to-day published a decree establishing an eight hour day for all working people on the State domains and in the State mines, workshops, etc., and providing that each hour of overtime is to be paid for at the rate of one-eighth of the daily wage.

DEATH OF ELLEN TERRY'S BROTHER.

London, March 17.—"The St. James's Gazette" to-day says that T. W. Terry, a brother of Ellen Terry, the English actress, died at Mandalay, capital of Burmah, on Saturday last.

GERMAN LINES ATTACKED.

CRITICISED AT HOME FOR THEIR NEW SERVICE TO THE LEVANT.

Berlin, March 17.—The recent establishment of a line of steamships to run between New-York and the Orient has aroused considerable adverse comment concerning the Hamburg-American Steam Packet Company's Levant lines of steamers. The newspapers which represent German industries complain that the German lines are thus assisting American goods to compete with German goods in the Orient.

The Hamburg-American Steam Packet Company replies to these attacks by a communication to the newspapers in which the company says that if German ships refuse to carry American goods the ships of other countries will carry them, the German lines thus losing the carrying trade without helping German industries.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" learns that the agreement made in New-York by Herren Ballin and Wiegand, general directors of the Hamburg-American and the North German Lloyd lines respectively, embraces a pledge by J. Pierpont Morgan to refrain from buying stock in the German lines while the agreement lasts, or otherwise acquiring influence over them. Herren Ballin and Wiegand similarly pledged themselves regarding the English lines controlled by Mr. Morgan.

It was announced in New-York last December that the Hamburg-American Steam Packet Company had completed plans for a line of steamers between New-York and the Levant, and that beginning in February, 1902, the company would start this service with four ships.

THE COUNT DE MORNY IN TROUBLE.

Paris, March 17.—The Count de Morny, a son of Napoleon III's great Premier, surrendered himself to the authorities here this morning on hearing that a warrant had been issued for his arrest. The count was chairman of an insolvent company, and the warrant was issued in connection therewith. He protested that he was in no way to blame for the company's insolvency.

The Count de Morny was subsequently liberated on his promise to appear when wanted.

PNEUMONIA

Unless Promptly Treated, Will Result Fatally—It Can be

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Duffy's Malt Whiskey.

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CURED OF PNEUMONIA AT 67.

Gentlemen: It is with great pleasure that I write to inform you that I have used eight bottles of your Pure Malt Whiskey. I would not have been here to-day only for your wonderful medicine. I have used all kinds of cough syrups and been under the care of doctors. I have had three severe attacks of grip and pneumonia, which left me with a bad cough and weak heart. I am 67 years old. It has toned up my system and stopped the hemorrhages, and I cough but very little. I only regret I did not know of your whiskey before. I cannot express what it has done for me. I beg to remain, yours respectfully, MRS. H. C. ALLINGTON.
Nov. 11, 1901. Nashua City, N. H.

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It builds up and nourishes the body. It invigorates the brain, tones up the heart and prolongs life.

A leading New York doctor said, "Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is a form of food already digested."

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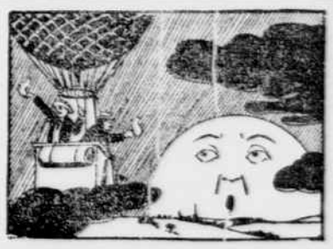

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The *new* Spring style is pointed lapels and small cuffs; other shapes are likely last year's garments.

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