

FRANCE ASSURES JAPAN.

NEUTRALITY RESPECTED.

M. Delcassé's Reply to Dr. Motono—No Formal Protest.

Paris, April 20.—Acting on instructions from his government, Dr. Motono, the Japanese Minister to France, called on the Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, this evening and submitted representations on behalf of Japan concerning the presence of the Russian Pacific Squadron in Kamranh Bay. An official communication issued after the meeting states that Minister Motono's action had not the character of a formal protest against an alleged violation of neutrality, but was taken to obtain assurances that France would observe strict neutrality. Notwithstanding the official version, it is evident that the intention and effect of Dr. Motono's action is in the nature of a protest.

Dr. Motono, Minister of Japan, has taken steps to call the attention of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the reported presence of Russian vessels in Kamranh Bay. At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs it is stated that Minister Motono's action does not take the character of a formal protest against alleged violation of neutrality by France relative to the Russian fleet. The Japanese Minister particularly desired to obtain from the French government, as he had done when the Baltic squadron passed Cherbourg and more recently when it sojourned off Madagascar, some formal assurances that France would continue to observe strict neutrality. These assurances evidently seemed more and more indispensable to Japan as the Russian fleet approached the coast of Indo-China and entered the theatre of war.

The French government has on frequent occasions pointedly affirmed that all precautions have been taken for the observance of neutrality. Special instructions have even been forwarded to Indo-China on the subject. The Minister of Foreign Affairs is, therefore, able to assure the Japanese Minister that France has not been justified up to the present by any specific fact.

Besides these general assurances the conference doubtless permitted the explanation of the French point of view concerning the stay of Russian warships in Kamranh Bay. It is maintained that this was at most a brief sojourn and not a prolonged stay, official information leading to the belief that the squadron left Kamranh Bay last Sunday. No Japanese ships were in the vicinity during the stay of the Russian squadron, and, therefore, it is held, France was not in the position of giving asylum to a belligerent against the attack of an enemy.

It is also maintained the size of Kamranh Bay permits ships to enter and anchor without being within French territorial waters. The bay has a triangular shape, its greatest length being sixteen and a half miles, its greatest width ten miles and the distance across the entrance about eight miles. These dimensions permit vessels to enter and moor without crossing the three-mile French shore limit.

From the French point of view it is not to be presumed that ships are within French waters until it is established that the three-mile limit has been encroached on. Furthermore, officials say, France had no previous knowledge that the Russian second Pacific squadron intended going to Kamranh Bay, and, therefore, had no opportunity to guard against the visit.

Concerning the course of the Russian warships in taking on stores, it is maintained that these were not contraband of war, but were necessary provisions, such as merchantmen may supply at their own peril. It is pointed out in this connection that the chief article of contraband—coal—had been furnished to the Russian squadron by German ships, which took on their cargoes from the British port of Cardiff, presumably for other destinations.

It remains for Tokio, to which the French reply was sent to-night, to say whether the assurances are considered sufficient. The opinion prevails here that M. Delcassé's answer is of a nature to avert serious complications. The attitude of Socialist Deputies, however, promises to bring the entire question before the Chamber. M. Pressensé, one of M. Jaures's lieutenants, has given notice of his intention to ask the government to-morrow about the presence of the Russian squadron in Indo-Chinese waters. He holds that neutrality has not been observed with sufficient vigor, and will ask the government to acquaint the Chamber with the precise instructions given the Indo-Chinese authorities, and also will ask whether Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron has or has not left Kamranh Bay.

The Socialist movement follows the general sentiment in Socialist quarters against the Franco-Russian alliance. The appearance of the question as a political issue in Parliament leads to the feeling in some quarters that Rojestvensky's presence in Indo-Chinese waters constitutes a considerable menace, and may operate to weaken the bonds between Russia and France.

JAPAN AWAITS REPLY. Officials Uncertain Regarding Location of Russian Fleet. Tokio, April 20.—The reply of France to the protest of Japan against the Russian squadron using Kamranh Bay has not been received in Tokio, but is expected soon.

French Admiral Said To Be Closely Watching the Belligerent Fleet. Saigon, April 20.—Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet is still in Kamranh Bay. Admiral Jonquieres has taken every step to insure neutrality.

RUSSIANS INDIGNANT.

Rojestvensky's Regard for Rules—Britain's Assurance.

St. Petersburg, April 20.—It is said here that Admiral Rojestvensky has not overstepped the French rules of neutrality at Kamranh Bay, the coaling and provisioning of his ships having been done outside territorial waters. These charges, the revival of the story that Russia intends to send the Black Sea fleet through the Dardanelles and the report that the British Mediterranean fleet has been sent to the Aegean Sea to head off the Russian fleet cause extreme irritation.

The Admiralty officials are elated over the receipt of news showing that not a single collier dispatched to the China Sea through the Straits of Sunda, for the purpose of throwing the Japanese off the scent, when Admiral Rojestvensky passed through the Straits of Malacca, fell into the hands of the Japanese. Rojestvensky reached the Straits of Malacca before the colliers arrived at the Straits of Sunda, and the Japanese then withdrew from the latter straits, having missed both the quarry and the decoy.

London, April 20.—It was said at the Admiralty this afternoon that the statement that the British Mediterranean fleet was taking steps to watch the Dardanelles is untrue. The movements of the British ships are simply in pursuance of the ordinary arrangements for the fleet. The Admiralty says that there is no reason why the British should watch the Dardanelles.

The Foreign Secretary, Lord Lansdowne, has taken occasion formally to deny to the Russian government the statement of the "Novoye Vremya" in regard to the British cruiser "Ephigenia," which, the newspaper said, had transmitted by wireless telegraphy the information that she had passed Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron 140 miles from Saigon. The denial contained the specific statement that the "Ephigenia" did not sight the Russian squadron.

BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE.

No Fear of Complications—Part of Press Greatly Excited.

London, April 21.—Notwithstanding emphatic protests of some of the newspapers and shrieks of indignation from the jingo press, government officials decline to admit that there is anything in the Far Eastern naval situation to cause excitement or to show that it approaches an acute stage. In other words the Foreign Office assumes the attitude of a much interested spectator of an intensely dramatic situation which is approaching a climax, in which only by some mischance Great Britain might be called on to play a part.

The Foreign Office stated yesterday that it was not at all likely that Great Britain would be requested by Japan to take action in support of any protest. The attitude of the Foreign Office is that there is not as yet any proof that neutrality has been violated, and it prefers to think that France is preserving neutrality according to her own interpretation and that Russia would not willfully involve her ally.

It is pointed out that similar charges were brought against Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron at Nossi Be, and that there is no reason to believe that there is any more ground for the charge of actual violation of neutrality at Kamranh Bay.

THE JULIETTE'S AGENTS PROTEST.

Port Louis, Mauritius, April 20.—The agents of the German steamer Juliette have protested to the German Consul against the local government's refusal to allow the vessel to coal.

A POWERLESS COUNCIL.

M. Shipoff's Plan for Advisory Parliament from All Russia.

St. Petersburg, April 20.—The Progressive National party, headed by M. Shipoff and Prince Troubetsky, which seceded from the Radical Liberals, has published a programme which contemplates the creation of a permanent, representative, advisory institution, not elected by direct suffrage, but by the zemstvos and domes throughout the empire, with power to propose new laws, the modification of old laws, discuss the budget and interrogate Ministers, the Ministers, however, being responsible not to the representative institution, but to the Emperor.

The president of the institution, who would be empowered to transmit recommendations to his majesty, is to be chosen by the Emperor from the nominations submitted by the institution. The programme carries a proposition for the reorganization, and extension of the zemstvo system to all provinces.

Owing to the great influence and prominence of the leaders of this party, who formerly were hand in glove with the Liberals, the middle position they have taken against the creation of a legislative body clothed with full powers on the ground that the people are not ready for a parliament based on universal suffrage seems likely to attract the support of many Moderates.

Tomek, Western Siberia, April 20.—The Jurists' Society to-day resolved to adhere to the constitutional programme, preceding its resolutions with a strong preamble, which says that all citizens of Russia without regard to nationality or religion are equal before the law and have rights to equal protection from the State. It advocates the abolition of all class privileges.

MEASURES TO SUPPRESS REVOLT.

Many Arrests in the Capital—Students Deported—Threat to Strikers.

St. Petersburg, April 20.—Governor General Trepoif is taking the most energetic measures to prevent trouble on May Day, he having discovered that the workmen's leaders are advising all the men to arm themselves in order to be prepared to resist the troops. The police have a list of 400 of the most active agitators, who will be arrested and transported to villages. About forty men were taken into custody last night.

"The Moscow Gazette" suggests that the only way to restore order is to divide the empire into districts, each under the supervision of an energetic man armed with dictatorial power.

A number of university students will soon be tried for lese majesty, under the new code, for publicly denouncing the Emperor and the government system. The students of the Conservatory of Music who were sentenced to a month's imprisonment for connection with the agitation in favor of Rimsky-Korsakoff have been released, the Jews among them being ordered to leave the city forthwith.

ZEMSTVO CONGRESS PROHIBITED.

Provincial Governors Warned to Prevent Departure of Delegates.

St. Petersburg, April 21.—A private circular has been addressed to the governors of the several provinces, informing them that the zemstvo congress called for May 7 has been prohibited, and instructing them to prevent the departure of delegates.

EMPEROR WASHES FEET OF POOR.

Vienna, April 20.—The yearly ceremony on Maundy Thursday of feeding and washing the feet of a list of the oldest and poorest men in Vienna was performed by Emperor Francis Joseph and his family this morning. It was witnessed by the members of the imperial family, high officials and members of the Diplomatic Corps.

KUROPATKIN'S SALARY CUT.

Government Hard Pressed for Funds, Rumor Says—Red Cross Management.

St. Petersburg, April 20.—The "Bourse Gazette" says that General Kuropatkin's request for a continuation of his salary as commander in chief, \$72,000 a year, has been refused by the War Office. He now receives \$54,000, the sum which Alexieff received as Viceroy. Alexieff's four chancelleries will continue at work until the fate of the Kwang-Tung Peninsula is determined.

The same paper prints a rumor that the government intends to take possession of the special (time?) deposits in order to prosecute the war, paying for their use interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. The report is discredited.

S. S. Alexandrovsky, former head of the Red Cross in the field, arrived here to-day. He indignantly denies the charges of misappropriation of Red Cross funds, and announces that he is preparing a complete account for the public.

DEPUTIES OPPOSE PRINCE GEORGE.

A Unanimous Vote for Union of Crete with Greece.

Crete, April 20.—The Cretan Chamber of Deputies was opened to-day by Prince George, the High Commissioner of the Powers, who in his speech blamed the revolutionists and declared his readiness to grant every reasonable request properly proposed. On the withdrawal of the prince, the Chamber of Deputies unanimously voted in favor of the union of Crete with Greece. The Deputies then went to the palace to inform the prince.

ANXIETY ABOUT THE GREGORY.

Mr. Nixon's Gasoline Launch Not Yet Reported at Gibraltar.

Gibraltar, April 20.—Anxiety is felt here regarding the failure of the gasoline launch Gregory to reach this port.

Considerable anxiety is felt in shipping circles and especially among the relatives and friends of the officers and crew in this city of Lewis Nixon's high speed motor yacht Gregory, which sailed from this port on January 8, bound for a port in the Mediterranean to meet her owner. Since that time she has had several mishaps. After a battle with a gale, lasting seventy-two hours, she limped into Greenport, Long Island, with her hatches leaking, a boat smashed and other damage. She sailed again on February 14, and made a fast run to Bermuda arriving there in forty-eight hours. Sailing from there ten days later, she was again disabled at sea, and had to put back to Bermuda on March 2. She finally sailed from that port for Gibraltar, and arrived at Punta Delgada on April 4. It was announced that she would probably start for Gibraltar a day or two later, but no announcement of her sailing has been received here. According to a special message from Punta Delgada the Gregory is still en route.

The distance from Bermuda to the Azores, about eighteen hundred miles, was covered by the Gregory in ten days. She is reported to have sailed from the Azores and Gibraltar in about five days after leaving Ponta Delgada. The Gregory is reported to be carrying a crew of nine men on board. She was commanded by Captain August W. Loose, and had, as chief engineer, Philip R. Adams.

C. M. SCHWAB AFTER CONTRACTS.

Will Confer with Russian Admiralty Tomorrow—Naval Plans Considered.

St. Petersburg, April 21.—Charles M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Works, will arrive in St. Petersburg on Saturday to confer with the Admiralty and the Ministry of Finance regarding the Russian naval programme, which, it is understood, is now practically completed, although it has not yet received final imperial approval. It is understood that some preliminary negotiations relative to the building of a ship in the United States and involving also the possible construction of big shipyards in Russia, have already taken place, and that Mr. Schwab is expected to discuss the subject in detail.

M. WITTE ADDRESSES PROFESSORS.

St. Petersburg, April 21.—M. Witte, President of the Committee of Ministers, addressed a meeting of professors of the St. Petersburg University last night, but the discussion did not drift into politics. M. Witte favored the abolition of the system of fees paid to professors by students and increase of salaries from the State in order to cheapen the cost of education to poor students. He opposed the abolition of territorial limits under which students are obliged to attend universities in their own districts, maintaining that this was necessary in order to avoid overcrowding.

RUSSIA ORDERS WAR MUNITIONS.

St. Petersburg, April 21.—The government is placing orders abroad for 400,000,000 cartridges, and is also inquiring for ironclads of from 15,000 to 20,000 tons. It is persistently and circumstantially reported that Russia has bought several South American warships through Paris intermediaries.

ASSASSIN OF SERGIUS TO BE HANGED.

Moscow, April 20.—Ivan Kaleeff, who killed Grand Duke Sergius and was sentenced to death, will be hanged next week. His brother is a member of a gendarme regiment, stationed in a noble Polish family, married a police sergeant of Warsaw, now dead.

AMERICANS BACK FROM FAR EAST.

Admiral Stirling, Colonel Havard, Captain Judson and George Ade Return. San Francisco, April 20.—The Pacific Mail steamer Korea arrived to-day from the Orient with 30 passengers and a good cargo. Among them were Admiral Stirling, his wife and daughter, Admiral Stirling, Jr. The admiral is going to his home in Baltimore, where he will be retired for age in May.

Colonel V. G. Havard and Captain William V. Judson, military observers with Kuropatkin's army, who were captured by the Japanese after they were set free, also arrived here, and will at once go to the front.

Richard H. Little, a war correspondent with the Russian army, who was made a prisoner and later released, is on the way to Chicago. He was accompanied across the Pacific by George Ade, West Point, Ohio, who will teach in just at West Point, and a Japanese baseball nine, which is to play with Stanford University to-morrow, also came on the Korea.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S BAIT RULES.

Precautions Taken to Enforce the Law Against American Fishermen.

St. John's, N. F., April 20.—The Colonial government to-day issued a series of regulations under which Newfoundland and Canadian vessels may hereafter procure bait in colonial waters, restricting the quantity and imposing severe penalties for any violations of the rules.

This action by the government is designed to prevent the native fishermen from obtaining excess stocks of bait from which they might supply American fishing vessels, excluded from these waters under the new bait law. The regulations are contained in the treaty code and Labrador and Newfoundland. They include the treaty code and Labrador and Newfoundland. They include the treaty code and Labrador and Newfoundland.

PAUL JONES'S BODY IN CHURCH.

Will Remain There Until the Arrival of the Squadron of Escort.

Paris, April 20.—The body of John Paul Jones was to-day borne from the School of Medicine to the American Church of the Holy Trinity, on the Avenue de l'Alma, and was deposited in the reception vault to await the arrival of the American frigate to take the body to America. The vessel is to carry back the remains, and the ceremony of the removal was attended by Ambassador Henry Vignaud, secretary of the Embassy; Colonel Jolly-Blandier, second secretary; Colonel Jolly-Blandier, second secretary; Colonel Jolly-Blandier, second secretary.

FIRE EXCITES 5TH-AVE.

Baroness Faints in Smoke of Burning Apartments.

Passers in 5th-ave. and members of the Knickerbocker Club, at 32d-st. and 5th-ave., were thrown into a flurry of excitement about 7 o'clock last evening by a small fire in the basement of the seven story apartment house at No. 7 East 52nd-st., causing little damage, but a great quantity of heavy black smoke.

The fire started in the storeroom and is believed to have been caused by a cigarette thrown through the basement window into the barrels of refuse, which had accumulated, owing to the failure of the contractor to take it away.

Most of the tenants were dining at the time. Although the elevator shaft and stairways were filled with thick, choking smoke, James Smith, the elevator boy, stuck to his post, and made several trips, bringing down every one.

The Baroness de Lieberg, who lives on the fifth floor, fainted, and had to be taken to the elevator, while her maid in the excitement fell down a flight of stairs, receiving bad bruises.

Several cooks and cleaners were in the kitchen at the time, and one of the women was overcome by smoke, but was revived quickly.

MOVE AGAINST AMERICAN EXPORTS.

Budapest Society Urges Denunciation of Commercial Treaties.

Vienna, April 20.—The National Hungarian Economic Society of Budapest recently adopted a resolution to call on the Hungarian Minister of Commerce to request the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister Count Goluchowski, to terminate the commercial treaty of 1829 between Austria-Hungary and the United States, binding Count Goluchowski to request Germany to terminate the treaty of 1829 between the United States and Prussia.

Under both these treaties the United States received the most favored nation treatment. This movement appears to furnish evidence that the Central European Industrial League is taking steps against American agricultural exports to Europe, and also is attempting to get Germany as a market for Hungarian agricultural exports, in view of possible termination of the establishment by Hungary of an independent tariff.

"SUNDAY GAMES PROMOTE DRINKING."

Secretary of Sabbath Committee So Declares in Circular Against Baseball.

W. S. Hubbell, the general secretary of the New York Sabbath Committee, has issued a statement concerning violations of the Sunday law, particularly as regards Sunday baseball. The committee says Sunday games are invariably attended with noise and disorderly crowds, and that the prime object is the making of money through the gate receipts. Instead of keeping young men out of saloons, the statement says the Sunday games too often help the liquor business. The committee draws this picture of an "open" Sunday:

"The theatres are open and crowded to see a vaudeville show, the still theaters are open, and the afternoon games of baseball are in progress, attended by large and noisy crowds, while a thousand or more saloons are open, with their doors unguarded by the police. The direct tendency of these efforts to turn Sunday into a day devoted to the amusement of the masses is the revival of Sunday work. This can be seen on the Lexington improvements of the New York Central railroad, on the work at the Hippodrome building at 4th-ave. and 43d-st., where recently the police in vain sought to interfere with carpenters and builders, and in the increasing attempts in many places to open shops and banks for ordinary business on Sunday, in violation of law. The ultimate result would be that one-half the community must work on Sunday in order that the other half may be entertained."

FIFTY YEARS AS U. S. COMMISSIONER.

When United States Commissioner John H. Shields, who celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of his connection with the United States courts of this city yesterday arrived at his office in the morning he found there a dozen old women, the cleaners of the Federal Building, some of whom have been there almost as long as the Commissioner. The congratulatory committee, headed by Judge Wallace, and gave him a big bouquet of roses. At 11 o'clock Marshal Henkel told the Commissioner he was wanted in the court of appeals. Judge Wallace made a speech of congratulation and praise. Later Marshal Henkel headed a delegation of nearly one hundred, all of whom congratulated the Commissioner on his anniversary. A large number of floral pieces were presented to the Commissioner. Toward night Judge Townsend walked in carrying a new piquekin club bag, the anniversary gift of the clerks in the office of the United States Circuit Court.

NO FAVORITISM BY CANAL BOARD.

Washington, April 20.—The members of the Board of Trade of New-Orleans met President Shonts and Judge Magoon, of the Panama Canal Commission, here to-day, and were assured that the policy of the United States is to give every part of the country equal facilities in bidding on supplies for the construction of the canal. It was stated that the agency at New-Orleans would not be discontinued, and that if any change were made it would be to increase facilities.

INSPECTORS FIGHT SUSPENSION.

Some of the building inspectors suspended as responsible for the Harlem collapses are fighting their suspension. "One of them," said Superintendent Hopper yesterday, "I made engage counsel, and he engaged a beauty. As the result of the affair seems to be a struggle between counsel and the inspectors. He opposed the abolition of territorial limits under which students are obliged to attend universities in their own districts, maintaining that this was necessary in order to avoid overcrowding."

WILL CEASE PUBLICATION.

St. Paul, April 20.—"The St. Paul Globe," the oldest Democratic morning paper in this city, announced to-day that on May 1 it would cease publication. "The Globe" is nearly thirty years old.

PUNCTUATION MARK KILLS LAW.

Milwaukee, April 20.—A semicolon wrongly placed in the text of the "anti-cinderella" law has so changed its sense as to render the law null and void.

KAISER'S CHAUFFEURS ABSTAINERS.

Berlin, April 20.—Emperor William, who in the last three years has had some discouraging immoderate eating habits, has engaged several chauffeurs on condition that they shall be total abstainers both off and on duty. The wages of these men are higher than usual in consideration of their abstinence.

VATICAN-AUSTRIAN AGREEMENT.

Vienna, April 20.—A report was received here to-night from Trieste that the Vatican has decided to withdraw its long standing opposition to any member of the House of Hapsburg paying official visits to the Italian royal family at Rome without first adopting a resolution in Austria. It is reported that the Vatican will receive certain concessions from Austria.

A SPANISH GUNBOAT OVERDUE.

Madrid, April 20.—The Ministry of Marine is anxious about the gunboat Dona Maria de Molina, which left Tenerife on April 15 and should have reached Cadiz April 18.

PRESIDENT'S DESIRE FOR PEACE.

Washington, April 20.—Official correspondence made public at the State Department to-day discloses the fact that at the time of a hostile encounter between Peru and Chile, Secretary of State Root directed the American Minister at Lima to inquire as to the facts and express "officially the earnest desire of the President that peace be preserved."

LAW SUSPENDED BY PERU.

Washington, April 20.—Because the American government refused to permit its diplomatic and consular agents in Peru to issue certificates of celibacy to American citizens, required by Peruvian law for adoption in that country, the Peruvian government has suspended the law.

PHILADELPHIA WANTS ADMIRAL'S BODY.

Philadelphia, April 20.—The upper branch of City Councils by a unanimous vote, to-day adopted a resolution that the United States government be requested to designate the city of Philadelphia as the place for the burial of the body of Admiral John Paul Jones. The resolution bases itself on the fact that the body of the admiral was buried in Philadelphia in Revolutionary times, and that the American navy and his flag were given to him by the city of Philadelphia.

Hunyadi János. Oldest and Only Reliable. Natural Mineral Laxative Water. THIS famous water is the only one which has been constantly used by the public all over the world for nearly half a century. Its real quality and merit have established its reputation, above all others, as a certain cure for CONSTIPATION. It is the only Natural Laxative Water that is always absolutely pure and uniform in quality, and insures the gentlest action and best results from its use. The best physicians of every country recommend and prescribe it. Only Mineral Laxative Water awarded the Grand Prize, St. Louis Exposition, 1904.

\$5650. Portland Cement. AND RETURN. From Chicago, via the Chicago & North-Western Railway. Choice of routes via Omaha, Cheyenne and Granger, via St. Paul and Minneapolis, through the wonderful mountain scenery of Colorado, via the Yellowstone National Park, through the Lake McDonald Country or the Canadian Rockies. Correspondingly low rates from other points, account LEWIS AND CLARK CENTENNIAL. A great opportunity to visit one of the greatest grain and fruit raising countries, the largest logging and lumbering industries, and some of the most aggressive, rich and growing cities in the world. These low rates are in effect on certain days in May, June, July, August and September. Full particulars in regard to the exposition and description of the Fair, Northwest coast in any address on receipt of two-cent stamps. D. W. ALDRIDGE, Gen'l Agt., 461 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

BOY HELD FOR THEFT. Police Charge That He Was a Walking Department Store.

Allen Lusk, the eighteen-year-old son of a teacher of writing, was arrested yesterday afternoon and locked up in the West 47th-st. station on the technical charge of being a "suspicious person." The police say they have captured an "all around bad boy." Patrolman Quilty, a bicycle policeman, was riding up 8th-ave., when, he declares, he saw the boy enter a pawnshop. Quilty entered and alleges that Lusk produced a sealskin coat from a large box which he carried under his arm and told the pawnbroker that his mother had sent him to pawn it for \$25.

The pawnbroker induced Lusk to accept \$10, and the boy was about to get the money when Quilty took him to the police station. When searched the boy, according to Quilty, had in his possession two gold watches and chains (the watches were suspended down the boy's trousers' legs by the chains), two gold lead pencils, one silver lead pencil, five pawn tickets calling for watches and rings; one diamond pin, one brooch, which was fastened on the rear of the boy's trousers; one new necktie, half a dozen linen handkerchiefs, one gold, heart shaped locket, with the initial "E" on it; several pairs of kid gloves, one pair of pearl and gold opera glasses, two ladies' pocketbooks, one of which contained \$4.20, and a large "Jimmy," which was also fastened in the boy's trousers. In addition to this plunder, the police say the boy had several Egyptian coins and two mohair watch chains.

Lusk denied that he had stolen the articles found in his possession.

FEWER DEATHS IN WEEK. Seventy-seven Die from Meningitis in Whole City—Rate Daily, 15.

Seventy-seven persons have died in this city from cerebro-spinal meningitis in the five days ended with noon yesterday. This is at the rate of fifteen deaths a day, and if continued will bring the total number for this week to 105. The number of deaths from this disease from January 1 to date is 1,096, while for the whole of last year only 441 people died from this cause.

Last week 77 persons died from cerebro-spinal meningitis in Manhattan, 3 in the Bronx, 35 in Brooklyn, none in Queens and 1 in Richmond. This week the number has been: Fifty-two in Manhattan, 2 in the Bronx, 2 in Brooklyn, 2 in Queens and none in Richmond. With the exception of meningitis cases, the city was unusually healthy last week. The percentage of deaths a thousand was 15.2, as opposed to 24.25, the percentage for the corresponding week of 1904.

Five of the principal hospitals of the city were represented last night in a discussion at the meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine, at Hosack Hall, No. 41 West 84th-st., upon the treatment of cerebro-spinal meningitis with injections of diphtheria antitoxin. The discussion followed a paper on the topic which was read by Dr. George L. Peabody, of the Roosevelt and New-York hospitals.

The paper was emphatic in its announcement that the treatment was absolutely good for nothing. The opinion of Dr. Peabody was warmly seconded by Drs. F. P. Kinsault, of the Presbyterian Hospital; W. K. Draper, of Bellevue; H. P. Lumsden, of the New-York Hospital; Richard Van Santvoort, of the Harlem Hospital, and W. M. Leszynsky, of the Lehanon Hospital. Gouverneur Hospital is said to be the only institution of importance that is in favor of its continuance.

CRUISE OF THE ST. MARY'S.

The committee of commissioners of the Board of Education, which has charge of the schoollship St. Mary's, has planned the itinerary for the coming cruise, which will begin on April 26 this year, and will consist of a cruise to the coast of Long Island, for practice, Cherbourg and Panchin, in the Madeira Islands, and will reach home, it is expected, August 15, and will arrive in Long Island Sound next September. The schoollship St. Mary's carries about 125 boys and costs the city about \$60,000 a year for current expenses.

The Latest Book on THE EASTERN WAR Following the Sun-Flag. A Vain Pursuit Through Manchuria by JOHN FOX, Jr. Picturesque and entertaining experiences in Tokio and Manchuria. A new view of the Japanese. \$1.25 net (postage 12 cents) Charles Scribner's Sons.

CARPET CLEANSING. By compressed Air vacuum on the floor. Works done promptly and when promised. 326 Seventh Ave. Tel. 633 & 634 Chelsea. Est. 1868. Send for Circular. T. M. STEWART.

OSWALD STOLL MAY COME HERE. Owner of London Amusement Houses Seeks Building Site in This City.

H. Cadie, the London theatrical agent, who arrived in this city a few days ago from London, said last night that Oswald Stoll is threatening to invade this country. Mr. Stoll is the owner of the London Coliseum, which was recently opened. The London Hippodrome and some forty other places of amusement in England. Said Mr. Cadie last night:

Yes, Mr. Stoll has his eyes turned toward this country. For some time his representatives here have been looking about this city for the purpose of securing for him a site on which to build a structure of the style of the London Coliseum. Owing to the asking price of parcels here deemed suitable for such a structure, which Mr. Stoll considers much too high, this enterprise has been abandoned for the time being. Later, when a parcel may be had at the right sum, and then the project is likely to be carried out.

Mr. Cadie further said that the new American theatre in London, the Waldorf, would be opened this month, so Americans in London would have cause to feel more at home here. The people of England, he said, are still opposed to the protection, but eventually a new era of awakening will take place and sweep the country as a plague for the Chamberlain principle.

HOCH WANTS GERMAN JURY.

Chicago, April 20.—Johann Hoch, on trial for the murder of one of his wives, Marie Walker-Hoch, expressed a desire to-day for a German jury. The accused bigamist already had secured a change of venue to get before a German judge. With a German jury Hoch professes to believe that he will succeed in getting a "liberty."

CARNEGIE'S GIFT TO GUILFORD.

Charlotte, N. C., April 20.—Andrew Carnegie has agreed to give Guilford College, the institution of the North Carolina Friends, in Guilford County, \$65,000, provided that sum is duplicated by friends of the institution. It is thought the sum will soon be available.

MEYERSDALE STRIKE BROKEN.

Cumberland, Md., April