CONFERENCE ARBITER.

TO DECIDE ON MOROCCO.

France Breaks Off Outside Negotiations with Germany.

Paris, Feb. 20.—Notwithstanding the renewed strain in Franco-German relations, owing to Germany's rejection of France's proposal at Algeciras that the proposed Moroccan police system shall be French and Spanish, public sentiment here remains entirely calm. The journals of this city, including those in the government interest, bitterly attack Germany's course at the conference. They agree that France has reached the limit of her concessions. There is, however, no recurrence of public excitement over possibilities of war. Even the sensational newspapers make no allusion to war. "La Liberté" alone says:

While France wants peace, she does not want the government to show weakness before the inflexible and almost humiliating pretensions of Germany.

The comparative steadiness of the Bourse to-day also indicates a disposition to accept philosophically the outcome at Algeciras.

A semi-official note was issued to-day, announcing France's intention to discontinue private negotiations, and to carry the question of policing Morocco before the judgment of the world in open conference.

The note adds that Germany's reply indicates that it is evidently the desire of Germany to have the conference fail, and says that the delegates will not separate before fifteen days have passed, and after discussing all the questions on the original programme. The latter statement indicates that there is no present intention on the part of France to create a rupture by withdrawing from the conference.

The Bourse showed uneasiness as a result of the Moroccan situation, but was not panicky. Rentes went off 20 centimes at the start.

Berlin, Feb. 20.—The decision of the French government to discontinue private negotiations between the French and German delegates at Algeciras and to take the disputed questions before the conference is regarded as an indication that the last phase of the conference is beginning. The German government stands resolutely by its position not to yield the policing of Morocco to France, although fresh proposals looking toward a settlement are likely to be made by neutral powers.

The view taken of the situation by the diplomats here is that it is doubtful whether France and Germany can be satisfied to break up the conference without disposing of the main questions in dispute.

Prices on the Boerse to-day were slightly lower.

DELEGATES DOUBTFUL.

Few Hopes Expressed of Agreement on Morocco.

Algeciras, Feb. 20.—The delegates to the Moroccan Conference are pessimistic in regard to the results of the negotiations. Germany's reply rejecting the French proposals for policing Morocco adds that Germany is ready to examine any further propositions France may wish to make, but the French seem not to have any others to present. The deadlock is on the following specific points:

Germany's reply declared for the internationalisation of Morocco's police and the absolute equality of all nations in Morocco.

France absolutely refuses these principles, considering them in negation of the special rights which she has acquired as the Algerian neighbor of Morocco, and of her dominant position in Northwest Africa.

The French view is that the German reply leaves little hope for the success of the conference. Some of the principal delegates declare that the failure of the conference is now inevitable.

The deadlock, however, is confined to the private Franco-German exchanges, and it remains for the conference to consider the subject.

France's and Germany's projects for the creation of a state bank in Morocco were submitted to the conference to-day. Germany's proposal created even a worse impression on the French and British delegates than did last night's rejection of the French project relative to police. Both the French and the British delegates consider that the German proposition shows an absolute disregard of France's position as the largest and privileged creditor of Morocco by giving every power equal controlling capacity on the administrative body, without reference to preferential claims relative to existing loans.

Other points with regard to control of the finances of Morocco also roused objections. Count von Tattenbach, the junior German delegate, has repeatedly expressed the view that the settlement of the bank question was merely delayed by the necessity of first dealing with the police, and this has led the French and British delegates to the belief that Germany was willing to effect a compromise on the financial controversy in return for French moderation regarding police. They consider that France's consent to entertain Germany's demand for the admittance of a third power as the controlling element in the police amply proves her desire for the success of the conference, and therefore the uncompromising nature of the present German proposal is disappointing to them. Many of the delegates of the other powers also take a pessimistic view of the situation; but Ambassador White, the head of the American delegation, is still inclined to believe that there is a possibility of an eventual agreement.

OFFER TO THE KAISER.

Report That France Would List German Shares on Bourse.

London, Feb. 21.—The correspondent at Copenhagen of "The Daily Mail" learns that Baron de Courcel, who represented the French government at the funeral of King Christian, tried to obtain an agreement with Germany on the Moroccan question by using French financial influence. He offered on behalf of the French government, the correspondent asserts, to open the Paris Bourse to dealings in German industrial shares, thus reversing the recent refusal of France to accede to the request of the great German electrical companies to have their shares quoted in Paris.

Baron de Courcel, the dispatch continues, offered to permit dealings in these and other German industrials if Germany would agree to give France a free hand in Morocco. It is said that Emperor William at first was taken aback, but later seemed inclined to consider the offer.

Berlin, Feb. 20.—Baron de Courcel arrived in Berlin to-day on his way to Paris. The baron, who has many acquaintances here, may remain two or three days, but whether he will be received in audience again by Emperor William is not known. His majesty will return here to-morrow from Kiel.

REPRESSION IN HUNGARY.

Coalition Changes Plans—Austria Remains Firm.

Budapest, Feb. 20.—The members of the Coalition decided this evening not to go to the Parliament buildings to-morrow. While not necessarily admitting the legality and constitutionality of yesterday's dissolution of the Parliament, the fact that the houses were dissolved yesterday must be recognized, otherwise the members of the lower house cannot take part in the next elections, or in meetings throughout the country beginning at the end of this week, to inform their constituents regarding the occurrences of yesterday. The members of the Coalition will not purposely invite violence from the government, but will proceed with their individual political activities as circumstances permit.

Rumors are current to-night to the effect that Hungary may start a boycott movement against Austrian products, relying on the possibility that the country can obtain articles as cheaply elsewhere, while Austria will have to pay much higher prices for agricultural products obtained in countries other than Hungary.

The scene of the conflict between the Coalition party and the Crown will now be transferred from Budapest to the country districts, where disorders are expected within a week. The Deputies expect to assemble their constituents and protest against yesterday's alleged illegal dissolution. These meetings will be prevented and broken up by the government, with the assistance of gendarmes, on the ground that the Crown cannot tolerate such criticism of an act on its part which it considers legal and constitutional. The Supreme Court of Hungary this morning handed down a decision in two cases dealing with contested elections of Deputies to the effect that yesterday's dissolution of Parliament was lawful. The government is determined also to dissolve, by force if necessary, all political clubs as soon as they embark on a course which the government considers treasonable.

It appears to-day as if the Crown had determined to terminate the right of free meeting, free press and even free speech in Hungary whenever reflections are made on the legality of the Crown's actions.

The Liberal party here recognizes yesterday's dissolution of Parliament as lawful.

JAPAN WARNS CHINA.

Measures Urged to Prevent an Anti-Foreign Outbreak.

Tokio, Feb. 20.—The Japanese government, although asserting that it has at present no serious apprehensions of an anti-foreign rising in China, has called the attention of the Chinese government to the advisability of adopting measures to prevent the present feeling of unrest from developing into an anti-foreign movement.

Peking, Feb. 20.—Foreigners here are receiving telegrams from relatives indicating that there is a feeling of alarm abroad over the possibility of an outbreak. No disquiet is felt at Peking. All the foreign ministers agree that the Chinese here, both officials and people, were never more friendly toward foreigners personally, although following an independent line politically. There is no anti-foreign movement in North China likely to lead to hostilities. The troubles at Canton and Shanghai are not felt here.

It is reported from Ho-Nan that members of the Big Knife Society have killed a number of Chinese Catholics as the result of a local quarrel.

AGITATION IN SOUTH CHINA.

Governor General Assassinated—Attacks on French Priests.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 20.—The steamer Athenian, from the Orient, brings advices of the increase of anti-foreign feeling in China to which some officials are giving encouragement. In South China the hostility is marked. Arrivals from Hong Kong and Canton say visits to the native cities now involve risk of the traveller's life. The situation in Canton and vicinity is intensified because of popular dislike of the new Chinese taxation law, which resulted in the assassination on January 21 of the Governor General of Kwan-Tung Province.

That the feeling is widespread is shown by risings against the French priests in Yun-Nan, far to the westward, and Sze-Chuen. The Kolao-Aue Society is planning anti-foreign risings. The Viceroy of Yun-Nan says the French priests at Li-Kiang-Fu have shot and killed several Chinese.

MORE TROOPS OFF FOR THE ORIENT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Four companies of the 8th Regiment, forming the 3d Battalion, passed through here to-day on the way to San Francisco, where they will board ship for the Philippines. Their special train was made up of six coaches, a sleeper and a mess coach. Troops from Fort Ontario reached Fort Niagara to-night and will occupy that post.

MIKADO A KNIGHT OF THE GARTER.

Emperor Thanks Prince Arthur for Britain's Friendship—The Ceremony.

Tokio, Feb. 20.—The impressive ceremony of the investiture of the Emperor of Japan with the Order of the Garter took place this morning in the presence of about eighty high personages, including Crown Prince Yoshihito, the imperial princes, Premier Saionji, Foreign Minister Kato, the household ministers, Field Marshals Yamagata and Oyama, the party headed by Prince Arthur of Connaught, which brought the order, and the British Ambassador, Sir Claude H. MacDonald, and the members of the embassy.

An hour after the ceremony the Emperor visited Prince Arthur of Connaught and expressed to him his grateful appreciation of Great Britain's friendship. A dinner was given at the palace to-night, at which ancient court dances, in vogue a thousand years ago were given by the court's artists.

MRS. FITZGERALD LOSES CASE.

London, Feb. 20.—The application for the divorce of Mrs. Fitzgerald from Gerald Purcell Fitzgerald, formerly a ranch owner near Los Angeles, Cal., and a large land owner in Ireland, has failed. The Divorce Court to-day ruled that Mr. Fitzgerald was domiciled in Ireland, and that, therefore, the English court had no jurisdiction. Mrs. Fitzgerald, who is a daughter of John Nicholls, of Uniontown, Penn., testified that she met her husband on a trip from Chicago to Los Angeles in 1888. Soon afterward she married Mr. Fitzgerald. Mr. Fitzgerald is a descendant of Edward Fitzgerald, the translator of Omar Khayyam. The couple have been separated for some time.

JAPANESE TARIFF IN COREA.

London, Feb. 21.—According to the correspondent of "The London Tribune," in Peking, the Japanese have determined to establish a Japanese tariff in Corea.

STEAMER'S STEWARD A SUICIDE.

Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 20.—Charles Hansen, steward of the United Fruit Company's steamer Hippolyte Dumois, from Philadelphia February 14, for Kingston, jumped overboard on February 17. The body was not found. Hansen had acted in a peculiar manner for some days previous to taking his life.

RUSSIA'S GRIP ON CHINA

Influence Extended in Mongolia—Question of Evacuation.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 20.—Chinese relations and the negotiations of Minister Pokotiloff with the Peking government are engrossing the attention of Russian diplomacy even to the exclusion of the Algeciras conference, though an unfavorable conclusion of the latter, with a prejudicial effect on Russia's situation, is now considered here well within the bounds of probability. Foreign Office officials make a mystery of the subjects of the negotiations, but The Associated Press learns that Minister Pokotiloff is busy with the preservation of Russia's special rights in Manchuria. Apprehensions of an indefinite result are expressed in dispatches from Peking. The negotiations are also directed to securing Russia in her favored position in Mongolia.

Though it is not generally known, two of the easterly provinces of Mongolia, Tset-Sen-Chan and Tuchetuchan, between Peking and the Trans-Baikal frontier, eastward of a line running from the southern end of Baikal to Peking, were long since given over to Russo-Chinese Bank development, and are thus part of Russia's sphere of influence under an agreement the existence of which, because it was made by the bank and not by the government, the Foreign Office affects to ignore. Russian troops, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery, have been introduced at various important centres "for the protection of Russian consuls." These military "outposts of the empire" have been pushed forward into Chinese territory along the whole Siberian and Central Asian frontier, extending from Kerulen, in Eastern Mongolia, through Urga, Uliassutai, Tarbagatai, Urumptsi, Kuldja, Kashgar and Yarkand to Khotan, on the border of Tibet. The presence of a considerable force at Urga, including infantry and Cossacks and several guns, became known by the incautious publication in an obscure provincial paper of an account of a celebration of the departure of one company of the garrison and the arrival of another.

The two provinces given over to the Russo-Chinese Bank cover the route of the proposed railroad from Baikal to Peking, for which a concession was obtained, but the money was wanting. The Russo-Chinese Bank also has valuable mining rights, including gold.

The Manchurian situation has given rise to a sharp difference of opinion in the government, one side urging a speedy realization of the provisions of the Treaty of Portsmouth for evacuation and the complete abandonment of Manchurian adventure, and the other side working for delay, pleading that the decision of China to send several corps to Manchuria is directed against Russia. A special session of the Council for National Defence has been called to consider the question.

BATTLE IN CAUCASUS.

Action Fought Between Mutineers and Punitive Force.

Ekaterinodar, Caucasia, Feb. 20.—An engagement is going on at the village of Geaginskaia, forty miles from Ustlabinsk, between six hundred mutinous Kuban Cossacks and the punitive expedition, with five machine guns, which left here last week to crush the insurgents.

The Cossacks comprised the garrison of Ekaterinodar who, in the uprising of November, joined the revolutionists. When order was restored the Cossacks retired to their native villages in the mountains, where they have since held out, refusing to surrender their arms or the colors of the regiment. The region is remote and inaccessible, and the authorities hitherto have been unable to assemble a sufficient force to attempt the subjugation of the insurgents, who have contemptuously rejected the demands for their surrender. They are well armed and disciplined, and heavy losses on both sides are anticipated.

PREMIER'S HARD TASK.

Efforts to Drive Out Count Witte Frustrated by Czar.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 20.—The survival of both Count Witte and M. Durnovo in the Cabinet is causing clouds to gather more ominously over the head of the Premier, who, his enemies say, can no longer disclaim responsibility for the repressive measures. An inspired statement asserts that Count Witte has thrice handed in his resignation, that each time the Emperor has refused to accept it, and that, therefore, he is bound as a patriot to obey the will of the Emperor and remain at the helm.

The withdrawal of M. Filossofoff from the Cabinet was announced under a misapprehension. M. Filossofoff retires from the office of Controller of the Empire, but is slated for transfer to the place vacated by M. Timiriaseff, in case the later does not reconsider his resignation.

A TROOP TRAIN BLOWN UP.

Loss of Life Placed at Three Thousand—Soldiers Fight Among Themselves.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 20.—Telegrams from Vladivostok to Japanese papers tell of the destruction of a train carrying soldiers which was blown up and thrown into a river. The loss of life is given as three thousand, but this report is considered exaggerated. On January 25 another collision occurred between Cossacks and prisoners from Japan, the latter unarmed, and 1,500 were reported killed or wounded. About one-third of the wounded were taken to hospitals, the others being left lying on the snow.

TRIAL OF SEBASTOPOL MUTINEERS.

Otchakoff, Feb. 20.—The trial of Lieutenant Schmidt and thirty-seven sailors of the cruiser Otchakoff and two students of the University of Odessa began to-day before a military and naval court. The trial is expected to last ten days. The charge against all of the accused is participation in a movement to overthrow the government and of active armed resistance, the punishment for which is death. Schmidt's defence is insanity.

FREE TRADE RESOLUTION.

Liberal Motion in Parliament—An Irish Amendment.

London, Feb. 20.—The House of Commons devoted the entire day and night sessions to a desultory debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne. Among the motions of which notice was given, the following will be moved from the government benches:

The House of Commons, recognizing the general decision of the people of the United Kingdom in demonstrating unqualified fidelity to the principles of free trade, deems it right to record its determination to resist any proposals, whether for the taxation of foreign corn or by the erection of a general tariff on foreign goods which will create a system of protection.

This resolution will be moved after the adoption of the address. It is understood that the Duke of Devonshire will move a similar resolution in the House of Lords.

Irish Unionists will move an amendment to the address condemning the proposed changes in the government of Ireland as tending in the direction of Home Rule. This is intended to draw from the government a declaration of its policy with regard to Ireland.

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THE POPE AND FRANCE.

An Interview with the Pontiff—Message to Catholics.

London, Feb. 21.—"The Daily Express" this morning prints an interview with Pope Pius by its Rome correspondent on the policy of the Vatican on the church question in France. After remarking that the abrogation of the Concordat had not yet been officially notified to him, and that it was permissible for him to wonder to whom France would intrust the notification now that she no longer had a representative at the Vatican, the Pope commented reproachfully on the impatience displayed by French Catholics. "Oh, those Frenchmen!" he said. "Always in a hurry, always restless, always excitable!"

The single word "wait," his Holiness remarked, would suffice to indicate his policy. "Certainly I shall speak in my own good time, and that time is not yet," he added. "It is a treacherous law, full of snares and pitfalls. Its passing is not everything; it has yet to be applied. When we are able to ascertain the exact position of our adversaries we will in turn disclose ours. We are ready."

In a further conversation the Pope, according to the correspondent, said he was willing to be called "inert," but inert in the hand of God, who upheld him and for whom he would be strongly active when the day came for action.

"Catholics are about to suffer persecution for their faith," he continued; "but let them not fear. France will never finally separate herself from that Church to which she has always remained faithful in spite of so many attempts to estrange her."

Pope Pius then briefly mentioned what may be expected in the future. He alluded to the coming convocation of the Council of Bishops in France, and to the creation, if necessary, of a sort of state council of the Church, which will be joined by the most distinguished of former judges and presidents or leaders of judicial orders, often repeating gently the expression, "I promise you it will all be done little by little."

MESSAGE OF M. FALLIERES.

Army an Assurance of the Maintenance of Peace—France's Friendship.

Paris, Feb. 20.—President Fallières in his inaugural message, which was presented to Parliament to-day, paid a tribute to the strength of the republic and to the army, not as a menace to peace, but as an assurance of its maintenance. The only allusion to foreign conditions was in a statement to the effect that France's moderation, firmness and fidelity to her alliances showed what a price she put upon preserving cordial relations with all the foreign powers.

TAFF VALE DECISION REJECTED.

Royal Commission's Report on Legality of Trade Unions and Strikes.

London, Feb. 20.—A Blue Book was issued today, giving the voluminous report of the Royal Commission on Trade Disputes and Combinations. The commission recommends the passing of an act making trade unions to be legal associations and strikes legal, unless accompanied by violence or breach of contract, and also declaring that persuasion to strike, apart from procuring a breach of contract, is not illegal.

WEST INDIES AGAIN SHAKEN.

Slight Earthquakes in Chain from Grenada to Guadeloupe.

Kingstown, St. Vincent, Feb. 18.—The earthquake on February 16 was followed by slight shocks, occuring at intervals until Saturday morning, February 17, almost simultaneously through the chain of islands from Grenada to Guadeloupe. Dispatches from Grenada and St. Lucia say that frequent detonations were heard in the night. Nothing was observed here indicating a seismic disturbance. La Souffrière and Mont Pelée also are reported quiet.

TERMS OF JAPAN'S INTERNAL LOAN.

Tokio, Feb. 20.—Subscriptions are officially invited to-day to the new internal 5 per cent loan of $100,000,000 at the issue price of 95. It will not be redeemable until five years have elapsed, after which redemption will be extended over twenty-five years.

GREAT DAMAGE BY FLOODS IN JAVA.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 20.—Rains in Java have caused great floods, many natives being drowned. The destruction of growing paddy and other crops will cause great distress.

ANOTHER COREAN SUICIDE.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 20.—Another patriotic suicide in Corea is reported. Chong, considered the most prominent of Confucian scholars in Corea, announced that he would kill himself in protest against the convention with Japan. The Chinese police prevented him from doing so, and sent him home. His wife refused to admit him, saying he would be disgraced if he abandoned his determination. He then went to a temple and swallowed opium.

RUMANIA EXPELS GREEK CONSUL.

Bucharest, Feb. 20.—The Greek-Rumanian differences due to the alleged ill-treatment of Greeks in Rumania have been further complicated by a demand of the Foreign Office that M. Kapsambelis, the Greek Consul at Constantza, leave Rumania immediately. It appears that while accompanying a compatriot who was embarking on a steamer under order of expulsion M. Karsambelis publicly expressed his resentment in a manner so insulting to the Rumanian government that the latter felt forced to demand his departure from the country.

THIRTY-TWO OPERATIONS IN 14 YEARS.

Charles Roralr, a pedler, of Newark, is in the German Hospital, that city, recovering from the effects of the thirty-second operation which has been performed on his right leg in the last fourteen years. The leg has been cut off in small pieces, and only a short stump remains. He was injured in an elevator.

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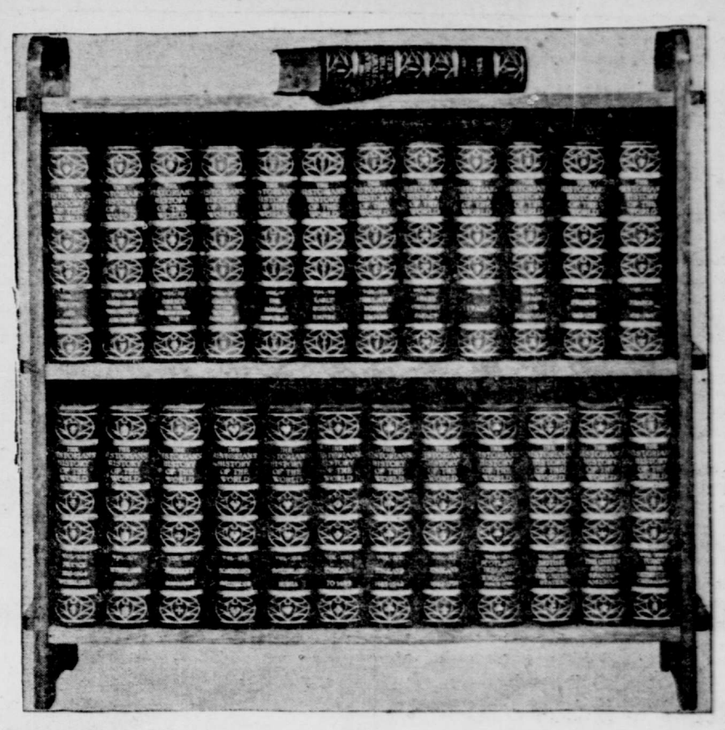

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