

THURSTON SENT HOME.
Gresham Displeased with the Hawaiian Minister.

MURUAGA LIKELY TO FOLLOW.
The Spanish Representative Surely Persona Non Grata.

The Secretary of State Accuses Mr. Thurston of Having Discussed State Papers Before They Should Have Been Made Public and of Having Talked Too Freely—Honor Muruaga's Utterances on the Alliance Incident the Trouble in His Case.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Secretary Gresham has added another sensational feature to his career as Secretary of State by demanding the recall of Lorin A. Thurston, the Hawaiian Minister to Washington. The letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hawaiian republic announcing the recall of Mr. Thurston was non-committal in the Cleveland Administration was written on Feb. 21, but its existence leaked out at the State Department only today, and then inadvertently.

The charge against the Minister is that he has been altogether too free in public discussion of the policy of the Hawaiian Government toward Hawaii and of furnishing prematurely for publication information treating Hawaiian affairs since the failure of the attempt to recall Liliuokalani and during the trial of the ex-Queen and her accomplices in the conspiracy to inaugurate a revolution.

Secretary Gresham's letter demanding Minister Thurston's recall was a lengthy one, and gave full specifications of the charges against him, including newspaper publications said to have been inspired by him, and copies from official documents of the State Department, showing that the Minister had talked too freely about matters which were not to be made public until he was regarded as State Department secrets.

Minister Thurston to-night admitted that Secretary Gresham had asked for his recall, but refused absolutely to discuss the matter, or even to say how he knows that the Secretary's letter was written. The first statement of Secretary Thurston's recall was made by the Hawaiian press on Thursday of this week, and until that time it is hardly likely that anything definite will be known as to the reception which Secretary Gresham's letter met with at the Hawaiian Government.

Minister Thurston has been very popular in Washington ever since he arrived here a little more than two years ago as one of the Commissioners to negotiate a treaty of annexation between the United States and the Hawaiian Republic. According to international law and custom, however, the demand must be granted.

The particular offense of which Minister Thurston has been guilty, in the mind of Secretary Gresham, is that of discussing in advance of their consideration by the State Department certain documents describing the court case pending during the trial of Mrs. Dominick and the other conspirators against the Hawaiian republic. In asking for his recall, however, Secretary Gresham has established a precedent that can hardly fail to follow in the case of the Spanish Minister, Señor Muruaga, who during the last week has likewise for public consumption been discussing in connection with the Alliance incident, of which he had knowledge, and also about some features of it touching which he has been particularly ignorant. Señor Muruaga has, moreover, criticized in anything but diplomatic language the action of Secretary Gresham in demanding an apology from Spain for the insult offered the United States when the Spanish gunboat fired upon the Alliance.

If any diplomat ever made himself persona non grata to the government to which he was accredited, that man is Señor Don E. D. Muruaga, Minister from Spain, and Secretary Gresham will attend to his case as soon as he has Minister Loren A. Thurston of Hawaii off his hands.

LI HUNG CHANG IN JAPAN.

He Is Met by Members of the Japanese Commission.
LONDON, March 19.—A Central News despatch from Tokio says that Li Hung Chang, with his suite, accompanied by the Hon. John W. Foster, arrived at Simonski at 8:30 A. M. to-day. Count Inozu immediately boarded the vessel, which conveyed the Chinese envoy, and at 10 o'clock returned accompanied by Li Hung Chang, Mr. Foster, and the other members and attaches of the Peace Commission. The party then visited Mr. Mutsu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and one of the Japanese officials delegated to treat with the Chinese envoy.

Simonski is a figure in the extreme western part of the largest island of Japan, on which Tokio and most of the large cities are situated. It is nearly a hundred miles west of Hiroshima, the present military headquarters in Japan, and is the temporary home of the Emperor during the operations in the field. Simonski is a small town, but it is the headquarters of the Japanese troops and the heavy transports that have carried troops to Corea and Manchuria. It is situated on a plain view of the town. It was selected as the scene of the coming peace negotiations because, within easy reach of headquarters at Hiroshima, it is at the same time on the verge of the sea, so that the feeling of the envoys might reach the place without penetrating Japanese waters.

A Central News despatch from Tientsin says that Col. von Hanneken was removed from his command in the Chinese army because the officials objected to the placing of military power in the hands of foreigners.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Official advice received to-day show that Li Hung Chang left Tientsin for Japan vested with plenary powers to negotiate peace on the basis of the independence of Corea; a war indemnity; a cession of territory, and an adjustment of the future relations between the two countries.

What is meant by the term "cession of territory," it is said, does not apply to any part of China proper, but to the island of Formosa, and the occupation of Port Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wei. "The adjustment of future relations" means extra territorial jurisdiction in China, restriction of Chinese immigration to the coast of Japan, and a readjustment of the customs duties of both countries.

This understanding has been reached through the United States Ministers at Peking and Tokio, who have acted as a medium of communication between the foreign offices of China and Japan.

They have, it is said, discharged their duty by turning the matter over to the United States, but to the other two powers as well. It is said that the plenipotentiaries on both sides will not be long in reaching an understanding of some sort, either an acceptance of Japan's terms or their rejection in whole or in part. In other words, the war is over, and within a fortnight or it may continue indefinitely, according as the plenipotentiaries find some middle ground upon which to meet.

THREW HIMSELF FROM A ROOF.

Henry S. Taylor Kills Himself by Jumping from a Five-story Building.

Henry S. Taylor, a member of the firm of Taylor & Morell, who has made barrel organs and street pianos for New York for the last thirty-five years, and whose place of business was at 229 Park row, committed suicide yesterday by jumping from the roof of the five-story building in which their factory was. The building stands at the apex of the triangle formed at the junction of Park row and New Bower.

It was about 2 o'clock when Policeman John McNeill, who was standing on the east side of New Bower, saw a man walking on the roof of the building across the street. A moment afterward several bystanders who had been looking at the man yelled:

"He's jumped! He's jumped!"

THE REINA REGENTE SUNK.

More Than 400 Men Went Down With the Spanish War Ship.

She Is Found Lying in Shoal Water Off the Coast of Spain About Thirty-seven Miles Northwest of the Entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar—The Cruiser Alfonso XII. Found the Tips of Her Masts Above Water—Will Take Divers Out to Her.

CADIZ, March 19.—The missing war ship Reina Regente has been found near the Straits of Gibraltar. The ship had sunk in shoal water. The Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII, which has been cruising in the Mediterranean in search of the missing war ship, arrived at Cadiz this morning. She found the Reina Regente at Hajo Acetunon, near Cull, on the coast of Spain, about thirty-seven miles northwest of Tarifa, at the entrance to the Straits of Gibraltar. She had sunk at that point.

Only about eighteen inches of her masts were visible above the surface of the water. The Alfonso XII, with a company of divers, the wreck with a return of divers. The news brought by the Alfonso XII has created a profound feeling of sorrow here, and the fact that the Alfonso XII is regarded as probable that all on board the Reina Regente were lost. Not a single survivor has been reported as having arrived at any port, nor has a single body been found that could be identified as that of one of the officers or crew of the lost ship. The Alfonso XII is taking divers and diving appliances for the purpose of removing the bodies from the sunken ship and examining the condition of the vessel, with a view of ascertaining the possibility of raising her. Until something further is heard from the Alfonso XII, nothing can be definitely known, but all hands are undoubtedly lost. It is said that they numbered 420 men.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS DOUBTS.

MADRID, March 19.—The Government has not received official information regarding the report of the finding of the cruiser Reina Regente, and the statement that she had been found sunk in shallow water near the Straits of Gibraltar is generally discredited by the authorities. All of the Madrid newspapers, however, publish the statement that the Alfonso XII discovered the cruiser sunk at Hajo Acetunon, with only a small portion of her masts above water.

A despatch from the agent of the Lloyds at Gibraltar received news yesterday evening that the Reina Regente had been found sunk near Cull, but that the fate of those on board is not known. The salvage steamer Hermes, the despatch also said, had been placed at the disposal of the Lloyds agents, who proceeded with the vessel to offer assistance in ascertaining the fate of those on board. At the present time it is very difficult to get news of any sort from the Government authorities at Madrid.

CUBA'S REVOLUTION.

Impressions of a New York Man Who Has Just Returned from the Island.

H. J. Kiley, a New York business man who has just returned from a seven-week trip to that island on Monday, he found business in Cuba very much demoralized by the revolution.

"I left here on the Cienfuegos," he said yesterday, "and was detained at Nassau two weeks by the wreck. From Nassau I went on to Santiago, where there was some rumor of the disturbance, but nothing very definite. At Manzanillo, which is in the seat of the trouble, I stayed for some time on an estate belonging to a friend.

"The trouble is chiefly in the mountainous country between Manzanillo and Guantanamo, on the southeastern coast, where the rebels are in the most active. There are many Haytian negroes and San Domingans, who stole horses and burned cane, but did nothing very serious. The planters are naturally in sympathy with the established order of things, and they are attacked and plundered by the revolutionists.

HE SHOWED NO BRITISH FLAG.

That's a Flag, Capt. Crossman Says, that No Spaniard Fires On.

Capt. Crossman of the Alliance is very angry over the statement of the commander of the Spanish cruiser Conde di Venadito that the steamship fired upon her had raised the British ensign. After reading the statement yesterday, Capt. Crossman dictated the following affidavit, which, if Gen. Newton of the Columbian line approves, will be forwarded to Washington:

"Capt. Crossman of the steamship Alliance of the Columbian line says that he has read in the newspapers of Tuesday, March 19, that it is the statement of the commander of the Conde di Venadito that the steamship fired upon her on March 8 off Cape Mavel used the British ensign in saluting. In view of this statement he does most solemnly swear and declare that he never saw the ensign, and that when he saluted the gunboat off Cape Mavel on March 8 the flag raised on the Alliance was the flag of the United States, and in his presence the matter will be amicably settled, and that no demonstration by a British squadron will be necessary to enforce the demands of Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—At the State Department, as well as in the Cabinet meeting, the Nicaraguan and Venezuelan matters have excited the keenest interest. The British Government demanding reparation for the expulsion from Bluefields of Mr. Hatch, the British Consul agent, a copy of the document was called to the British Minister Resident at Nicaragua. Lord Kimberley emphatically demanded adequate satisfaction from Nicaragua.

The report that a British war ship is on its way to Bluefields to enforce British demands may call for some further action on the part of the United States. It is regarded as particularly fortunate for the interests of both Nicaragua and Venezuela that the British Government has been so far from making any such stipulation.

THE DONAU BURNED AT SEA.

Her Crew Took to Their Boats and Are Picked Up by the Delaware.

LONDON, March 19.—The British tank steamer Delaware, from New York March 6, has arrived, bringing the crew of the steamer Donau, which was wrecked on the coast of Delaware. The Delaware was a freight steamship of the North Atlantic Coastwise line, and was commanded by Capt. Siegel. She was wrecked on the coast of Delaware on March 12 in latitude 31° north, longitude 76° west.

FIGHTING IN CUBA.

The Spanish Navy They Are Dispersing the Insurgents Everywhere.

HAVANA, March 19.—Gen. Luchambes, commanding the Spanish forces in Cuba, reports that the loss of Col. Santosol's forces in the engagement with a band of insurgents at Guantanamo on the 10th inst. was five severely wounded. The revolutionists lost seven killed and fifteen wounded, among the latter being one of the leaders of the band, Major Vaquez.

ENGLAND'S ULTIMATUM.

Nicaragua Must Make Reparation to John Bull.

Great Britain Won't Submit in Silence to the Expulsion of Consul Agent Hatch from Bluefields—Imposing Demonstration of Foreign War Ships Likely to Be Made in American Waters—Admiral Meade Will Be on Hand With His Fleet.

LONDON, March 19.—Lord Kimberley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to-day personally handed to the Nicaraguan Minister at the Altamira of the British Government demanding reparation for the expulsion from Bluefields of Mr. Hatch, the British Consul agent, a copy of the document was called to the British Minister Resident at Nicaragua. Lord Kimberley emphatically demanded adequate satisfaction from Nicaragua.

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WANTS CUBA ANNEXED.

Gov. Atkinson of Georgia Is For a Vigorous Foreign Policy.

ATLANTA, March 19.—Gov. Atkinson had this to say to-day about the pending troubles with Spain:

"We need a foreign policy which would preserve the dignity of the United States as a great nation. For many years we have had no such policy, but our affairs abroad have been managed in a haphazard sort of way. I would not presume to pass final judgment on the merits of the Alliance case, but enough has developed to show that it is not a matter of which we should no longer permit a foreign nation to hold people down almost on our very shores as slaves, not allowing them to retain enough of their own products for decent food.

A HORSE ON THE SIDEWALK.

This Unwary Monster's School Children and Sunshades Windows in Williamsburgh.

A horse attached to a light wagon got frightened at the clanging of a trolley car going in Broadway, near Ellery street, Williamsburgh, yesterday morning while the street was crowded with children going to school. It ran from the roadway to the sidewalk, and two men who were standing there were thrown down.

SPAIN'S GRAVE CRISIS.

Campos Threatens Army Officers with Discipline and Journalists with Death.

MADRID, March 19.—Gen. Martinez de Campos, Captain-General of Madrid, summoned the officers of the Madrid garrison to him last evening and said to them: "If there is any further trouble in the part of the officers of this garrison they will have to meet me as an opponent."

Later he received a deputation of journalists, to whom he said: "If you make any further attacks upon the army which incite a renewal of the recent rioting you will undoubtedly be shot."

Gen. Campos had another visit to Queen Regent Christina this afternoon. Later it was said that Premier Sagasta and his colleagues in the Cabinet, who had tendered their resignations, would probably resume their Ministerial functions.

TORTURED BY MASKED MEN.

Five Robbers Waited Two Hours for McMillan to Come Home.

NEWCASTLE, Pa., March 19.—Five masked robbers entered the house of John McMillan, near Warts Mills, last night, bound and gagged the three men, and then waited nearly two hours for the return of McMillan. When he came he was bound to a chair, and the robbers threatened his life unless he revealed the hiding place of his money. McMillan had deposited \$1,000 in a bank the day before. After burning McMillan's feet with hot coals and whipping him, the men finally released him and placed him in an upright position. Mrs. McMillan and daughter, who were compelled to witness the torture, are in a very serious condition from fright.

HIRE THE REBELS TO OUI.

The Sultan of Muscat Gives His Enemies \$10,000 to Clear Out.

LONDON, March 19.—Advices from Calcutta say that the latest news from Muscat is to the effect that peace has been restored, and the rebels, who had captured Muscat, have agreed to accept the \$10,000 offered by the Sultan upon condition that they abandon their positions. These were accordingly vacated after the palace and the houses and shops had been sacked. The Sultan, the reports say, now occupies the town.

A. P. A. ON TOP IN BRIDGEPORT.

Not One Catholic Delegate to the Republican City Convention.

BRIDGEPORT, March 18.—The Republican organization in this city was surprised at the primaries last night for the selection of delegates to the city convention which will nominate a candidate for Mayor. In every ward the tickets of the A. P. A. appeared as soon as the polls were opened, and those that voted them came to the polls almost in a body. They were well organized to control the selection of candidates for city officers in the convention. Not a delegate was selected in any ward connected or in sympathy with the Catholic Church.

POLICE IN THE BAR.

Nine of the Eleven Indicted Give Bail.

TRIALS TO BE EXPEDITED.

Must Plead To-morrow and Face Juries Early in April.

The eleven police officials against whom twenty indictments were found by the Extraordinary Grand Jury all marched into the Court of Oyer and Terminer at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and for the first time the names of all of them became publicly known. Some of the men had been arrested at all by Inspectors McAvoy and Williams, into whose hands the bench warrants were given for service. They were notified by the Inspectors that the warrants were out, and they were requested to be at Police Headquarters at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. All responded promptly save ex-Capt. Stephenson, Carpenter, and Ward. Max James Burns, Burns is a fugitive from justice, having jumped his bail on a former indictment charging him with extortion and blackmail. No warrant was issued for ex-Capt. Stephenson, who is now out on \$300,000 bail, and who is expected to be for bail to-morrow, but Inspector Williams notified him that he would be wanted. When court adjourned Capt. Stephenson had not yet appeared. Ex-Capt. Carpenter came in late and explained his tardiness by saying that he had had to come from Nyack, where he is now living. Following is the complete list of the officials who have been indicted, with the names of the charges against them, the amount of bail demanded by Justice Ingraham, and the names of their bondsmen:

WILLIAM W. McLAUGHLIN, Inspector and Chief of Detectives, five indictments, charging him with bribery and with extorting money from builders while in command of the First precinct station house in 1893. The first indictment is for \$10,000, and the second is for \$10,000. The third is for \$10,000, and the fourth is for \$10,000. The fifth is for \$10,000, and the sixth is for \$10,000. The seventh is for \$10,000, and the eighth is for \$10,000. The ninth is for \$10,000, and the tenth is for \$10,000.

THE WEATHER PREDICTION.

For New York and its Vicinity: Fair; rain at night; northeast winds; slightly cooler.

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