The Sun.

Generally fair; easterly winds.

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DEADLOCK ON THE CANAL.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL STILL IN CONFERENCE.

House Managers Insist on Striking Out the Canal Amendment—The Senate Conferees Insist on Retaining It Even to the Point of Defeating the Whole Bill—Six Appropriation Bills Not Yet Acted Upon, Though Congress Adjourns To-Morrow.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Only twenty-four hours from noon to-morrow remain to the Fifty-fifth Congress and six of the great appropriation bills are still in process of development toward the final legislative stage. The Senate has not yet considered the Army or the General Deficiency bill. The amendment of Senator Forsker to the Army bill, authorizing the President to withdraw the American troops from Cuba, will doubtless lead to some discussion.

Of the three appropriation bills in conference—Sundry Civil, River and Harbor, Naval and Fortifications—two at least are productive of bitter contests. The Nicaragua Canal amendment may cause the failure of the River and Harbor bill, while the action of the Senate in reducing the price of armor plate to $300 a ton will be combated by the House managers. Should the Senate yield to the House, an aggressive fight against the conference report will be inaugurated by Senators Tillman and Chandler. There appears to be little danger of the failure of any of these bills, with the possible exception of the River and Harbor, but the situation is such that every moment of the time of the Senate will be required to put these bills through and get the President's approval by noon of Saturday.

When the conferees on the River and Harbor bill resumed their sitting to-night, after a session which had lasted throughout the day, it was the general opinion of the Senate, and even of some of the conferees, that the River and Harbor bill would fail altogether. The managers on the part of the House refuse to permit the Nicaragua Canal amendment to remain in the bill, and the Senate managers refuse to strike it out. Later to-night Senator Frye said that he believed the House would agree to some provision which would take care of the canal, but he declined to express any opinion as to what the nature of the compromise would be. Chairman Burton of the House Committee was not so sanguine. He declared that there would be no partial report. The conferees would either agree on the whole bill or they would agree to disagree and so report to the House. At this late day, Mr. Burton said, he did not think the House would endeavor to give the conferees any instructions, but the one vote would be taken, he declared, and that would be on agreeing to the report, whatever it might be.

The House conferees offer no compromise of any sort with respect to the canal. They are against it as a rider on the River and Harbor bill in any shape, and have so said during the day in most emphatic terms. On the other hand, Senator White notified the managers on the part of the House that while his State had large interests in the River and Harbor bill and his constituents would be greatly disappointed should the bill fail, still their interests in the proposed canal were vastly greater, and he would be untrue to the people of the whole coast if he did not insist, even to the point of defeating the whole bill, upon the retention of the canal amendment. He declared point blank that he would not yield, and served notice on Chairman Burton of the House that the House must yield if it hoped to see a River and Harbor bill enacted by this Congress.

Much of the time was spent to-day in wrangling over the increases made by the Senate in the appropriations for the improvement of the harbors of New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia. The increases made by the Senate have been generally retained, but the House managers have secured concessions in the shape of changes in the phraseology and a shifting of amounts which do not interfere with the ultimate appropriations provided for.

The night session of the conferees adjourned at 10:30 with a complete deadlock on the Nicaraguan Canal amendment. The conferees were apparently not in very good humor, and those who were willing to talk expressed very serious doubts as to their ability to get together on this question. The conferees will meet again at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

BAILEY'S RESOLUTION KICKED OUT.

House Refuses to Consider the Question of Vacating Seats of Soldier Members.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The most notable action taken by the House to-day was the refusal, by a decided majority, to consider the resolution reported by the Committee on Judiciary, declaring vacant the seats of Representatives Wheeler, Robbins, Colson and Campbell, who had accepted commissions in the volunteer army for the war with Spain. There was no debate, the question of consideration being raised at once by Mr. Lacey (Rep., Ia.). The vote was 77 to 164. Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader and author of the resolution, was greatly disappointed with the result his possible rivals for the minority leadership in the next House, Richardson, Dermond and Bankhead, all voting against him.

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Ia.), Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, brought up the Bailey resolution and asked that it be adopted.

Mr. Lacey (Rep., Ia.) raised the question of consideration, and on a viva voce vote the House appeared to be equally divided, and Speaker Reed ordered a rising vote. It resulted: Ayes, 47; noes, 83.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Tex.), the author of the resolution, demanded the yeas and nays, in which he was supported by fifty-two others. While the vote was in progress there was considerable canvassing for votes on both sides. Gen. Wheeler, for the first time in months, occupied his seat and followed the voting closely. Messrs. Grosvenor, Heatwole and others made their way to the Speaker's desk and consulted Mr. Reed, who said that the matter was not one of sentiment, but of business. He wanted the House to have the courage of its convictions and settle the case. Consideration of the resolutions was refused, 77 to 164. The announcement of the vote was received with applause, and Mr. Bailey demanded the regular order.

M. GLANDER'S BURGLAR TRAP.

It Missed a Thief but Caught Its Inventor, and He'll Never Use It Again.

M. Daniel J. Glander, 62 years old, is a wholesale dealer in artists' supplies at 12 Union square. He occupies bachelor apartments in the rear of the store, and, being naturally artistic, spent considerable money in furnishing them. M. Glander is also an inventor and for four years he worked over a burglar alarm that he intended would not only serve to notify him of a thief's coming, but would put the burglar out of business for the time being.

Six months ago he perfected his invention. It consisted mainly of a heavy bar of steel, weighing about eighteen pounds, so delicately poised over the door and connected with the hinges that, on the door being opened after it was adjusted, the bar would crash down on the burglar's head.

Last night at 11 o'clock M. Glander adjusted his burglar device. He gazed at it admiringly, turned out the light, jumped into bed and fell asleep. Ten minutes later he was awakened by the noise of some one trying to force the door.

"Burglars!" he whispered to himself, and forgetting all about his burglar alarm, tiptoed over to his bureau. He got his revolver, cocked it, and crept carefully to the door and stealthily unlocked it. Then he threw it wide open and started to shout surrender. But he didn't. Instead, the big bar of steel crashed down on his devoted bald head.

"Sacre!" he shouted, and he hit the floor with a bump that made the windows rattle. He managed to dress and creep to Bellevue Hospital, where twelve stitches were taken in his scalp to the accompaniment of every French ejaculation on record. The doctors told him he was lucky that he had not received a fractured skull and laughed at him, which only added to his explosive profanity.

The first thing M. Glander did when he reached his apartments again after the operation was to remove the burglar device and throw it into the street.

Mothers with Nursing Babies

and women in delicate health should drink Allsopp's English stout, bottled by its makers.—*Adv.*

THREAT TO STOP ELEVATED TRAINS.

President Murphy Limits It Now to "Certain Portions" of the Road.

Mayor Van Wyck didn't announce yesterday what he intended to do with the five-minute train Manhattan ordinance, but the opinion prevails in the City Hall that he will sign it.

President Murphy of the Health Board said yesterday that since the board had questioned the stability of the elevated structure the company had been making endeavors to repair it.

"Since the company learned of Expert Gardner's report to the effect that portions of the elevated structure showed signs of giving way beneath the strain imposed on them, there have been 1,000 men at work day and night and Sundays," he said. "Most of them are employed on the Ninth avenue line, between South Ferry and Fifty-ninth street. They are replacing missing rivets, strengthening the braces and in every way doing what they can to put the structure in condition to bear the loads which are put on it.

"The board's inspectors are now examining all parts of the structure with great care. Some portions have been completely inspected, and I have the reports on them. A considerable number of inspectors have not yet completed their work, however, and until I receive all of the reports nothing about the condition of the structures will be made public. So far the reports confirm those made earlier. In case it seems necessary from the reports to take extreme measures, I shall appeal to the Mayor to intervene. He has been a Judge and will know about the court procedure. The Board of Health's dirigible orders will be enforced, irrespective of what becomes of the ordinance which is now in the Board of Aldermen.

"These reports that the Board of Health took the action which it did in regard to the elevated railroads because of Mr. Croker's desire are absurd. Mr. Croker has spoken to me about the matter but once. That was some time after the board began its action against the roads. I went to the Democratic Club one evening. Mr. Croker was there. Seeing me, he said in joke: 'I see you have attacked the elevated railroads.' I laughed, and that was all there was to it. I have never had any communication with him on the subject, and the stories to the effect that he inspired our action are foolish."

President Murphy intimated that the reports which he has received from his inspectors show that the structure is in bad shape, and that if the reports still to be made are of the same character the board may carry out its threat to stop the running of trains over certain portions of the road.

WROUGHT IRON PIPE COMBINE.

The National Tube Company to Be Formed, with $60,000,000 Capital.

A combine of wrought iron pipe manufacturers is about to be formed. The preliminaries are completed, and a charter will be shortly taken out in New Jersey. A prospectus containing the plans as agreed upon at meetings here and Pittsburg has been forwarded to the firms who will compose the new trust.

According to the prospectus the combine will be known as the National Tube Company and will be capitalized at $60,000,000. E. C. Converse of New York, Vice-President and general manager of the National Tube Works Company of Pittsburg, will be the President of the company. Half of the capitalization will be 7 per cent. cumulative preferred, the other half common stock. A working capital of $10,000,000 is available. The headquarters will be in Pittsburg, with selling agencies in New York, Chicago and St. Louis.

The deal was arranged by J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., and Sullivan & Cromwell of New York are the attorneys. Two weeks ago the papers were forwarded to Mr. Morgan, who was then in London. The appraisement of the various plants was begun last Monday.

The following firms will belong to the trust: National Tube Works Company, Pittsburg, capacity, 250,000 tons; American Tube and Iron Company, Middletown, Pa., and Youngstown, O., 150,000; Pennsylvania Tube Works, Pittsburg, 150,000 tons; Riverside Iron Works, Wheeling, W. Va., 90,000 tons; Reading Iron Company, Reading, Pa., 75,000 tons; Morris Tasker Company (Delaware Iron Company), Newcastle, Del., headquarters at Philadelphia, 55,000 tons; Chester Pipe and Tube Company, Chester, Pa., 70,000 tons; Oil Well Supply Company, Pittsburg, 50,000 tons; A. M. Byers & Co., Pittsburg, 50,000 tons; Oil City Tube Company, Oil City, Pa., 50,000 tons; Ohio Tube Company, Warren, O., 40,000 tons; Syracuse Tube Company, Syracuse, N. Y., 22,500 tons; Etna Tube and Iron Company, Pittsburg, Pa. (Spang, Chalfant & Co.), 22,500; Cohoes Tube Company, Cohoes, N. Y., 12,000; Conshohocken Tube Company (Longmead Iron Company), Philadelphia, 9,000 tons; Allison Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, 5,000 tons.

Close trade alliances will be formed with the following concerns: With the Western Tube Company (Haxtum Steam Heater Company), Kewanee, Ill.; New Jersey Steel Tube Company, Kearny, N. J.; Crane Company, Chicago, and Cumberland Nail Company, Bridgeton, N. J. Last year's production of pipe in the United States was 1,197,200 tons, of which the companies in the West produced 1,131,000 tons. The Standard Oil Company is said to be largely interested in the combine.

COMBINES ON ALL SIDES.

In Havana Tobacco, Salmon, Whiskey, Vinegar, Chewing Gum, and Coffins.

H. B. Hollins & Co. are in charge of the formation of the Havana Commercial Company, with a capital stock of $20,000,000. The company will acquire the factories and tobacco lands of various cigar and cigarette manufacturers in and near the city of Havana, Cuba. Arrangements have been made to acquire the following factories: Pedro Murias, La Flor de Yncian, L'Africana, Antiguedad, Cruz Rosa, Manuel Garcia, Por l'Arranaga, Juan Lopez, La Vencedora, La Diligencia, La Carolina, El Siboney, Rosa Aromatica and Villar y Villar. In addition the company will acquire the business of Francisco Garcia, Brother & Co., engaged in the purchase and sale of tobacco. The present yearly output of the concerns taken over is 65,000,000 cigars and the capacity of the factories is more than $100,000,000 cigars annually.

The charter of the Pacific American Fisheries Company has been filed at Trenton. This company has acquired by purchase all the salmon fishing and canning industries on Puget Sound, and it is reported that it may also acquire the vast fishing and canning industries in Alaskan waters. It starts with a preliminary capitalization of $5,000,000. Levy Mayer of Chicago is its general counsel, and it was reported in Wall street yesterday that John Cudahy, Charles Counselman and other Chicago men and a few New York financial institutions are interested.

Negotiations, it was stated in Wall street yesterday, have been reopened for a combination of the manufacturers of chewing gum, and representatives of the various interests are now meeting in this city.

Another combination, of which little is definitely stated yet, proposes to assume control of the milk trade of this city and has been getting options upon the businesses of the local milk dealers. The consolidators are also reported to be after the makers of coffins, of rye whiskey, of New York beer and of vinegar.

Tin Plate Trust Advances Wages.

CINCINNATI, O., March 2.—Manager S. M. Goodman of the Cincinnati plant of the American Tin Plate Company at Riverside, near here, received word this afternoon that the wages of nearly all the employees of the so-called Tin Plate Trust had been advanced from 5 to 10 per cent. from March 1. The only wages not advanced are those of the men working under the regular scale prices. The notice was read to the men at the works and received with cheers. This plant was formerly that of the Cincinnati Rolling Mill and Tin Plate Company.

Increased Wages in Catasauqua.

CATASAUQUA, Pa., March 2.—The Crane Iron Company yesterday put in blast the third of its four furnaces at this place, and also increased the wages of its 400 employees 10 per cent.

Wife-Murderer Benham's Second Book.

BATAVIA, N. Y., March 2.—Howard C. Benham, who is under death sentence for wife murder, has just completed the writing of his second book since his confinement in Auburn prison. The title is "Helen; or, Who Loved Him Best." The proceeds from its sale will be used to carry his case to the Court of Appeals.

Somatose Biscuit are composed of nutritive substances instantly absorbed by the system. The most nourishing food known to science. At all druggists.—*Adv.*

THE POPE MUCH BETTER.

HIS PHYSICIANS REPORT RAPID PROGRESS TOWARD RECOVERY.

He Passed a Quiet Night—His Energy Is Unquenchable and He Is Anxious to Rise—A Slight Rise in Temperature at Night—Thanksgiving Te Deum at St. Peter's.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

ROME, March 2.—The Pope passed a quiet night and his fever is almost entirely gone. The doctors announce that they will be obliged to wait two days before they will be able to prophesy his complete recovery. His Holiness fell asleep about midnight after partaking of some light soup and a small quantity of brandy. Dr. Mazzoni called this morning to dress the wound caused by yesterday's operation. Following is the official bulletin issued at 10 o'clock this forenoon:

"The Pope passed a quiet night, not experiencing any pain in consequence of yesterday's operation. He enjoyed his usual amount of sleep and has taken nutrition several times. His respiration and circulation are regular. The seat of yesterday's operation has been redressed. His temperature is 37.5° (centigrade), pulse 72 and respiration 22."

At 2:50 P. M. it was announced that the Pope's condition continued to be satisfactory. Cicatrization of the wound in the thigh has already begun. In the evening it was reported that the Pope was progressing rapidly toward recovery. His physicians say that all of his bodily functions are marvellously regular.

Late to-night the physicians were disappointed to note a slight rise in the Pope's temperature. This was possibly due to the action of the food he had taken, but it is likely that it was aided by his impatience of restraint. He insisted on reading several telegrams, and actually proposed to leave his bed. It was learned from a trustworthy source at midnight, however, that his temperature had fallen again. Dr. Lapponi, who is in sole charge at night, did not summon Dr. Mazzoni, who had left the Vatican with the understanding that he should be called if the patient became worse.

Dr. Mazzoni told an inquirer that if the Pope recovered as fully as was expected there was no reason why he should not live ten years longer. The patient's energy is unquenchable. He finds lying in bed irksome, and to-day asked Dr. Mazzoni to allow him to rise in two days and hold his anniversary ceremonies. Dr. Mazzoni replied:

"If your Holiness performed a miracle, everybody would believe it. If I attempted to perform one, everybody would call me crazy."

The Pope was allowed to receive a visit from his nephew to-day. He has requested the doctors to preserve the cyst removed from his thigh. He intends to dissect it when he recovers.

Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, will conduct a solemn thanksgiving Te Deum in St. Peter's on Sunday.

Another account of the Pope's condition says that his Holiness slept from 10 o'clock last evening until 4 o'clock this morning, dozing thereafter until daybreak. His feverish state has been followed by great depression. Owing to his prostration, some anxiety is caused by the rapid fall of his temperature. The incision made in yesterday's operation is in the form of a cross, six inches each way, and is very painful. This account is obtained from an outside source.

The *Messaggero* says that, although the Pope's illness does not now present any phases of gravity, Cardinal Ledochowski, the senior Cardinal Priest, yesterday visited Cardinal Oreglia, the Cardinal Camerlengo, and Cardinal Mertel, the senior Cardinal Deacon, in conjunction with whom he would be called upon, in accordance with the Apostolic Constitution, to assume the spiritual government of the Church in case of the Pope's death.

Among the messages received at the Vatican yesterday inquiring as to the condition of the Pope were telegrams from Queen Victoria and President McKinley.

PARIS, March 2.—A despatch to the *Figaro* from Rome says that before yielding himself to the surgeon yesterday the Pope had strength to kneel and offer up a short prayer. His Holiness suffered severely during the operation, his cries being distinctly heard in an adjacent room. After the operation he turned to Dr. Lapponi and said in a tone of paternal reproach:

"What a hard heart you must have to make an old man of 90 suffer like this."

KIPLING IS MUCH BETTER.

The Kipling Children, Too, Are Both Getting Well.

The condition of Rudyard Kipling, the author, who is ill of pneumonia at the Hotel Grenoble, had improved in a marked degree last evening. The two Kipling children, who are sick also, were doing well. F. N. Doubleday said to the reporters:

"Mr. Kipling is getting better every minute. The improvement is slow, but sure. Miss Josephine is now through the worst of her illness, and, we believe, is on the road to recovery. Miss Elsie will have only a slight touch of pneumonia, and we have no grave fears as to the outcome in her case. She is a child, and pneumonia is never so serious with children as with adults."

Dr. Janeway arrived at the hotel at 9:30 o'clock and spent thirty-five minutes in the Kipling apartments. It was announced shortly after his departure that he was so well satisfied with the progress of all the patients that he would not call again until to-day and that no more bulletins would be given until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The improvement manifest on Wednesday in the patient's condition was continued through yesterday. The public appeared to have been satisfied by the published news of the good chances of recovery, as there was a great falling off in the number of callers. In a conversation with H. H. McClure said:

"Mr. Kipling is improving. The doctors cannot yet give him additional nourishment—that is, beyond the beef extract. The progress of the disease has been so slow that I should say there had been no crisis."

Mr. Doubleday said:

"Mr. Kipling slept some last night. It was natural sleep, and not the unconsciousness of a fever patient. I do not think there has been any crisis. He is improving steadily."

It developed yesterday that Mrs. Kipling's occasional drives, taken, it was supposed, for fresh air, were in reality merely trips from one sick room to another. Josephine, the Kiplings' 6-year-old daughter, was taken ill the day after her father, and her illness has developed into pneumonia. She is now about as her father was on Wednesday. She is away from the hotel, being cared for at the home of one of Mrs. Kipling's friends, Miss De Forest, of 121 East Thirty-fifth street. Dr. Janeway is the consulting physician. Elsie, 4 years old, developed bronchitis after her outing last Tuesday and now has pneumonia. She is being cared for on a different floor of the hotel from that upon which her father is. Dr. Conland and a nurse are devoting their attention to her. Dr. Janeway is the consulting physician. It was said by a friend of Mr. Kipling yesterday that the children have had whooping-cough ever since they landed in this country.

At 11 o'clock Dr. Dunham came downstairs yesterday morning he was asked if the crisis were over.

"Well, I would hardly be willing to say that," answered he, "but Mr. Kipling is improving; in fact, he is much better. He passed a comfortable night."

At 10 o'clock Dr. Dunham and Mrs. Kipling took breakfast together in the general dining room. It was the first time since her husband's illness that Mrs. Kipling had appeared there. There was no morning bulletin. In its place this statement was sent to the office:

"10:15 A. M.—As no rapid change is expected in Mr. Kipling's condition, a bulletin will not be issued until 2:30 P. M. to-day, after Dr. Janeway has been in consultation."

Dr. Janeway, who had left the hotel at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, did not reappear at the Grenoble until the afternoon, when the promised bulletin was issued. It read:

"2:00 P. M.—Mr. Kipling has made satisfactory progress. He has but a slight fever, is comfortable, though weak, and resolution is taking place in the affected portions of the lungs."

As the danger has practically passed only one bulletin a day will be issued hereafter, and that about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Dr. Janeway will visit the hotel at that time.

QUIET AT MANILA.

Women Kept on Board the Transport Morgan City—A Newspaper Suppressed.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MANILA, March 2—4:30 P. M.—The situation at the front has been unusually quiet during the past twenty-four hours.

The transport Morgan City has arrived here from San Francisco. Gen. Otis refuses to allow the women on board of her, most of whom are the wives of officers, to land.

The Spanish newspaper *Union Iberica* has been suppressed on account of its objectionable utterances, among which was the statement that the Filipinos hold more than 1,000 Americans as prisoners.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Gen. Otis, in a cable message to the War Department dated Manila, March 2, 2 A. M., reports the arrival of the transport Morgan City. This vessel sailed from San Francisco on Jan. 26, accompanied by the transport Scandia. The Scandia carried the bulk of the Twentieth Infantry, 41 officers and 1,318 enlisted men, and the Morgan City a few officers and the rest of the regiment. The Scandia arrived at Manila on Feb. 23. In his despatch Gen. Otis said that 200 mules carried by the Morgan City arrived in good condition. Not a mule was lost on the voyage.

Secretary Alger to-day sent a telegram to Gen. Otis telling him that a report was published here that 600 United States troops had been captured by the insurgents, and asking if the report were true. No credence is given to the report at the War Department.

LUNA, THE FILIPINO, IN ENGLAND.

He Says the Fight in the Philippines Against the Americans Will Go On.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 2.—Señor Luna, the Filipino representative, who has arrived in England, keeps the purpose of his visit here a secret. He declares that the campaign against the Americans in the Philippines will continue until they leave the archipelago.

DEWEY MAY BE ADMIRAL TO-DAY.

The Bill Signed by the President and the Commission Made Out.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The bill reviving the grade of Admiral of the Navy was received at the White House at about 6 o'clock this evening and signed by the President to-night. The nomination of Rear Admiral George Dewey to fill the place will be sent to the Senate to-morrow and it is expected that it will be confirmed immediately. His commission as Admiral has been made out at the Navy Department and will be signed by the President and Secretary Long just as soon as notification of the confirmation of the nomination has been received at the White House.

HURRY ORDERS FOR MANILA.

The Gunboat Wheeling, Just Back from Alaska, to Join Dewey's Squadron.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 2.—Capt. Burwell of the United States gunboat Wheeling, which has just arrived from Alaska, to-day received hurry orders for Manila. The vessel will be used for cruising around the small islands. It is said that Admiral Dewey asked to have the Wheeling sent him.

MORE TROOPS FOR MANILA.

Five Regiments of Infantry and Part of a Regiment of Artillery Under Orders.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Five regiments of infantry and part of a regiment of artillery, all of the regular service, were ordered to-day to proceed to Manila. The regiments affected are the Sixth, Ninth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth and Twenty-first Infantry, and the remaining batteries of the Sixth Artillery on duty in the United States. Part of the Sixth Artillery is now at Manila. This movement is not intended to reinforce Gen. Otis's present command, but to permit the withdrawal of volunteers now serving in the Philippines, whose muster out will be necessary when the peace treaty is promulgated. All these troops will go from San Francisco, the President and Cabinet having decided that the Pacific route is more practicable than that from New York by way of the Mediterranean Sea and Suez Canal. The regiments designated will proceed to San Francisco as transportation is provided, but it will be some time before the requisite number of steamers can be secured. It is probable that the transports Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, now on their way to Manila from New York, will be sent to San Francisco from Manila as soon as possible after they arrive there. This movement was made possible by the passage of the Army Reorganization bill. The assignment of these regiments to foreign service will leave few of the twenty-five regiments of infantry authorized by existing law in this country.

The Sixth Artillery, with the exception of two batteries at Manila, is distributed at St. Francis Barracks, Fla.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort Caswell, N. C.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., and Fort Hancock, N. J., four batteries being at Fort Monroe and one battery at each of the other posts. The Sixth Infantry is at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; the Ninth at Madison Barracks, N. Y.; the Thirteenth at Fort Porter, Fort Columbus and Fort Niagara, N. Y.; the Sixteenth at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and Huntsville, Ala., and the Twenty-first at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. The Ninth was already under orders to take station at posts in and near San Francisco and at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and will leave Madison Barracks on March 7. The various companies of the Ninth will remain at the places to which they have been assigned until transportation can be provided for taking them to Manila.

MORE SMALL BOATS FOR DEWEY.

The Vixen Ordered to Be Fitted Out and the Mayflower May Be Sent.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—About a week ago Admiral Dewey cabled to the Navy Department that it was necessary to have more light-draught gunboats than those that have reached him, or are now on their way to Manila in response to his first urgent request received just two months ago. These vessels are needed for police work in the Philippines, where shipments of arms and other munitions of war for the insurgents are being received, according to report.

The Navy Department was embarrassed at the repetition of the request, although realizing the necessity that caused it. No light-draught vessels, except a few of the converted yachts, were available, all the other gunboats of the kind desired by Dewey having been sent to him. It was the opinion of the many naval officers that these auxiliaries should not be sent on account of the dangers to such small craft on the long voyage to Manila, but after considering the matter fully the Navy Department to-day directed that the auxiliary gunboat Vixen, formerly the yacht Josephine of Philadelphia, be fitted out at Norfolk for a voyage to the Philippines. It is probable, also, that the auxiliary gunboat Mayflower, formerly Ogden Goelet's yacht of that name, will be assigned to Dewey's command. Some other light-draught vessels may go, but the opinion of the department is opposed to sending them for the reasons mentioned.

CARL BROWN'S NEW MISSION.

Dressed in Skins of Animals, He Is Forming Coming Nation Clubs in Oklahoma.

PERRY, Oklahoma, March 2.—Carl Brown, Coxey's son-in-law, is going through Oklahoma organizing what he calls "Coming Nation Clubs," the object of which is to put into effect the principle of the initiative and the referendum. The Populists in all parts of Oklahoma are flocking to hear him lecture and are joining his clubs. He is travelling in a prairie schooner. The body of the wagon is painted to resemble an old-fashioned log cabin. Brown eats, sleeps and really lives in this wagon and delivers his lectures from its door. He is dressed in skins of animals.

Cleveland, Benedict and Evans Go Hunting.

RICHMOND, Va., March 2.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland, E. C. Benedict and Fighting Bob Evans passed through here to-night in a private car, bound for South Carolina, on a hunting expedition. The party was busily engaged in a game of cards when the train pulled into the station.

CUBAN ASSEMBLY IN A ROW

GEN. GOMEZ ACCUSED AT A STORMY SESSION OF TAKING A BRIBE.

Attacks Based on His Attitude as to the Payment of the Army—Cuban Generals Put Out of the Meeting Place—Assembly Proposes to Raise a Loan—Gomez Calms.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, March 2.—The Cuban Assembly, as foretold in last night's despatches to THE SUN, had a stormy session at Marianao to-day. The matter under discussion was the payment of the Cuban Army.

Shortly after the debate opened several of the representatives began using harsh language concerning Gen. Gomez, whereupon the President of the Assembly, Freyre Andrade, declared that the session would be conducted in secret, and gave orders for the expulsion of the Cuban officers, reporters and others who were present. Several Cuban Generals protested vigorously against this order, declaring that they had a right to be present, but their protests availed nothing, and a guard cleared the house. Sentries were then posted at the entrance.

The Generals who were forced to leave subsequently drafted an indignant protest, which Gen. Leyte Vidal presented to the Assembly. The signers of the protest hold that as they belonged to the army they had a right to be present at a debate affecting their personal interests. They declared that they had no confidence in the representatives. This statement the members of the Assembly look upon as an insult, and they are consequently highly indignant.

During the secret session the bell of the President could frequently be heard outside, and many demands were made for order. Señores Manuel Sanguily and Rafael Portuondo made violent speeches against Gen. Gomez, charging that he had been bribed by the Americans. Their speeches were frequently interrupted by an uproar which could be heard for a long distance. It was finally decided by a unanimous vote not to accept the $3,000,000 offered by President McKinley as the total payment for the army. It was estimated that the amount required for this purpose was $15,000,000, and it was decided to raise a loan of $12,000,000, which, with the $3,000,000 offered by the Americans, would suffice to pay the troops the amount due them. A commission was appointed to propose the terms of the loan, and the Assembly, which had met at noon, adjourned after having sat for seven hours.

The question is now asked if the Assembly can raise a loan without the authority of the American Government. Opinion is greatly divided on this point. The next session of the Assembly will be held at Cerro. It will be secret.

Gen. Gomez announces through *La Lucha* that he is very tired and cannot attend any more demonstrations in his honor. He says he will devote himself to the serious business of the country. He had a conference with Governor-General Brooke at El Vedado to-day. He is confident that the opposition of the Assembly is not serious, and that it will not prevent a peaceful solution of the question of the disbandment of the army.

The Board of Secretaries appointed by Gen. Brooke as his advisers held a meeting to-day to arrange for the preparation of statistics concerning the population of the island. The Cubans are confident that when these statistics are ready elections will be held to decide upon the form of government to be established. The American officials, however, believe that elections will not be held for some time, and that the hopes of the Cubans in that direction are premature.

DISCONTENT AT SANTIAGO.

Several Thousand Men About to Be Thrown Out of Work.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, March 2.—Work on all public improvements in this province will practically cease to-morrow in consequence of the absorption policy adopted by the authorities in Havana regarding provincial revenues. Gen. Wood, the Military Governor here, will be allowed to spend only $10,000 during the month of March for the prosecution of work in the province which requires $70,000. The real significance of this action on the part of Governor-General Brooke can be realized only by those who are familiar with the condition of the people here. Many of them are wholly dependent upon public employment for a livelihood. With the present state of agriculture the lack of ready money among the owners of estates and the growing distrust of the Americans among the Cubans, Gen. Brooke's order means the discharge of several thousand men who have no other means of support than that furnished by the Provincial Government. To-morrow 700 men in the city of Santiago will be discharged.

Property owners and business men of the city believe that the situation is grave in the extreme. A prominent planter in the Guantanamo district says that within a week the roving bands of brigands will have the strength of small armies, making life and property in the country unsafe. Army men say that the situation will require additional regiments and an increased police force and rural gendarmerie if any semblance of order is to be maintained.

The average monthly expenditure in the province has been $93,000. Gen. Wood asked for $70,000 for March, but was informed that that amount would not be granted. He received an appropriation of $30,000, which leaves the department short $40,000, with the pay of public servants for two weeks, amounting to $20,000, still due. Gen. Wood finds that in order to get any money from Havana he is required to make exact estimates to be submitted to officials in Havana, who know nothing of the necessities of this province.

The general discontent that has been growing during the last two months, or since the centralization order was issued, is finding open expression at the Cuban Club, where heretofore Americans have been welcomed. Now the desire is expressed that they shall cease to frequent the clubhouse. Many Cubans say that the conditions under the Americans are no better than they were under the Spaniards. They fought Spain for exactly the same abuses that are being perpetrated by a stronger nation. The seriousness of the situation cannot be exaggerated.

The cruiser Reina Mercedes, which was sunk by Admiral Cervera close to the entrance to the harbor, was floated to-day.

TORAL SENTENCED TO PRISON.

His Punishment for Surrendering Santiago Regarded as a Sham, However.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MADRID, March 2.—A court-martial has sentenced Gen. Toral, who surrendered Santiago to the Americans, to a term in a military prison. It is believed that the sentence is a sham and that it is not likely to be carried into effect.

Hospital Ship Relief Sails for Manila.

The hospital ship Relief, with 200 hospital stewards and nurses and a cargo of medical supplies, sailed hence yesterday for Manila. She will be used to carry sick and wounded soldiers from and to places in the Philippines.

$300,000 Cotton Fire in Charlotte, N. C.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 2.—Four thousand bales of cotton, the old Southern Railway freight station and the cotton compress were destroyed by fire here early this morning. The loss is $300,000; covered by insurance.

JOINT ACTION AT BLUEFIELDS.

American and British Marines Put an End to the Nicaraguan Revolution.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

COLON, Colombia, March 2.—The United States warship Detroit has arrived here from Bluefields, Nicaragua. She confirms the reports that the British cruiser Intrepid and the American gunboat Marietta landed marines at Bluefields.

The landing parties disarmed all the native forces there and took possession of the town. The custom house was placed in charge of a civil commission. The commanders of the warships arranged for the cessation of hostilities and obtained guarantees from the Nicaraguan Government that the lives of the rebels would be spared.

After the British and Americans had restored peace the marines reembarked.

ESTERHAZY'S TALE TO BE PRINTED.

It Is Supported by an Affidavit Which May Send Him to Jail if It Is Not True.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 3.—The *Chronicle* announces that it is about to print ex-Major Esterhazy's account of his relations with the staff of the French Army, his notes in reference to the late Col. Henry, and his own complete deposition as made to the Court of Cassation. Esterhazy has sworn to the truth of his statements and documents in a statutory declaration in London, which will render him liable to seven years' imprisonment for perjury in Great Britain if they prove to be false.

LEAGUE OF PATRIOTS MUST CEASE.

The French Government to Take Steps in the Courts to Dissolve It.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 2.—The Government has announced that the recent domiciliary visits of the police were preliminary to the dissolution of the League of Patriots, application for which would be made to the courts. It is declared that the existence of the League contravenes the Penal Code.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

France to Establish an Experiment Station on the Coast for Signor Marconi.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 2.—In the course of a lecture delivered here to-night Signor Guglielmo Marconi, the inventor, announced that the French Government had acceded to his request for the establishment of a station on the coast for the purpose of experimenting with wireless telegraphy.

BREMEN LINE MEETS THE CUT?

Saloon Rates on Express Steamers Said to Have Been Reduced to $50.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 2.—It is stated that the North German Lloyd Steamship Company has reduced its saloon rates even on its express steamers to £10.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.—Nearly all the transatlantic steamship companies whose vessels sail from this port have made reductions in their saloon and second cabin rates ranging from £5 to £1 10s. No reduction has been made in steerage rates.

CUNARD MEETS WHITE STAR CUT.

Lower Minimum Cabin Rates on All Its Steamships This Summer.

The Cunard line announced yesterday that there had been no change in the winter maximum price of passage on the big steamships Lucania and Campania, but that "the summer minimum for these boats has been reduced from $100 to $90. The summer minimum for the Umbria and the Etruria has been reduced from $100 to $75, and the winter minimum from $75 to $60."

The Cunard line has also made a change in the "winter" season, which was formerly from Nov. 1 to April 1. It will now be from July 1 to April 22. The second cabin minimum rate on the Lucania and Campania, formerly $45, is now $40; second cabin on Etruria and Umbria, from $42.50 to $37.50.

This change of the Cunard line practically meets the cut of the White Star and American lines.

SMALLPOX ON A PRIVATE CAR.

A Negro Porter Taken Ill While Travelling with President J. J. Hill's Party.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 2.—Four days ago a negro porter on the private car of J. J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, was taken ill, and after remaining on the car for seventy hours on the way to the Pacific coast was taken back to St. Paul, where he was found to be suffering with smallpox and was removed to the pest house.

On the special car were President Hill, Vice-President Miller, General Traffic Manager Clark, General Superintendent Ward, General Passenger Agent Whitney, and Western Agent Blabon. These officials reached the Pacific coast and are now returning to St. Paul, but all efforts to communicate with them in regard to their health have failed.

To-day the City Board of Health telegraphed to President Hill to have his party vaccinated at once.

During the return trip of the porter he was brought in contact with the passengers on the overland train.

WAILA TONKA WAS SHOT.

The Reprieve Came Too Late in Spite of Contrary Reports.

WICHITA, Kan., March 2.—Waila Tonka was shot to death on Monday, despite the report that the reprieve arrived just in time to save his life. A reprieve was granted, but the courier failed to arrive at Alikehi Court House, Choctaw Nation, in time to save his life. The statement sent out from Antlers, I. T., saying that Tonka was not