

SENATORS IN A HOT FIGHT.

AN EXCITING SCENE IN THE CAPITOL OF NEBRASKA.

Senator Stewart and the Sergeant-at-Arms... Lincoln, Neb., March 28.—In the senate chamber this evening Senator Stewart, a populist, while speaking against a bill was interrupted on a point of order by Senator Noyes. Stewart ignored the point and also the presiding officer, when he asked him repeatedly to be seated.

AN INTERESTING BOAT.

It Was Stopped by the Referee in the Fifteenth Round.

Boston, March 28.—There was a large attendance of sports at the boxing exhibition of the Suffolk Athletic club in the West Newton street rink to-night. Sam Ashe of Boston boxed Jimmy Baker of Providence eleven rounds, the decision going to Baker.

Billy Hall, "the Plockinany," and Watson of Philadelphia, faced each other for ten rounds, the contest being declared a draw.

The principal event was the go between Paddy Fenton of East Boston and Eddy Connelly of St. John, lightweights, the match being for fifteen rounds. This match went to Fenton in the fifteenth round on a foul. In the first Connelly rushed matters and tried repeatedly to swing his right on Fenton's jaw, but Fenton prevented him.

In the second round Connelly returned to cut the jaw of Fenton, but Fenton received a couple of left jabs on the mouth and nose and a right right in the jaw he was not so anxious to force matters. Connelly got a right on Fenton's ribs and the latter reached Connelly's eye with his left. In the third Connelly struck Fenton a heavy blow on the jaw with his right, sending him to the floor, and as the latter arose he got another under the chin that sent him back again.

Time saved him in the fourth Fenton did the leading, but there were no effective blows. Connelly did the work in the fifth. In the next five Fenton kept continually jabbing Connelly on his bad eye, nose and mouth with his left and he cross-countered the St. John lad a few times on the jaw with his right. Connelly tried hard to swing his right on Fenton's jaw, but Fenton received all but one blow on the top of the back of his head. In the eleventh Connelly appeared a bit tired and discouraged. Fenton did all the leading and he landed quite often. Connelly landed but once in this round.

The twelfth round developed some in-fighting in which Fenton had the better of it. In the thirteenth and fourteenth rounds the St. John man only landed three blows, while Fenton's right and left were frequent visitors to Connelly's face, ear and eye. In the fifteenth the men came to close quarters and while thus engaged Connelly accidentally hit Fenton in the groin. Referee Williams promptly stopped the bout and declared Fenton the winner.

Reservoir Gave Way.

Aspen, Col., March 28.—The reservoir of the Grass Valley Land and Irrigation company, located in Harvey's Gap, near Anther, gave way yesterday, causing a loss of \$50,000 to the reservoir company, \$4,000 to ranchmen and much damage to the Rio Grande and Colorado Midland roads. A body of water sixty feet deep and two miles square was released.

New Telegraph Company.

Woonsocket, R. I., March 28.—Frederick E. Baldwin of Brookline, Mass., representing Baldwin Brothers, brokers, and the National Telegraph company, the latter now forming, were this afternoon granted a franchise to maintain telegraph lines in this county in the same lines bought of the New England Printing Telegraph company. The aldermen in granting the franchise imposed the condition that a public office be opened here by June 1. Lines for general telegraphic purposes between Boston and New York at an early date are promised, with traffic exchange arrangements with the Postal company's lines.

Were Found Guilty.

Philadelphia, March 28.—A verdict of guilty was rendered this morning by a jury in the quarter sessions court in the cases against Charles McCarthy, Charles McKeever and Jack Fogarty, who with Horace Leeds were indicted for aiding, abetting and taking part in a prize fight. McCarthy and McKeever respectively met Leeds in four-round boxing bouts here on January 24 and 26, Fogarty being referee. Leeds has not been arrested, he being beyond the jurisdiction of the commonwealth. The jury had been out since Tuesday evening.

FREE TRADE BANQUET.

Seth J. Thomas Delivered a Foreboding and Eloquent Address.

Boston, March 28.—The banquet of the New England Free Trade League at the United States hotel to-night was well attended and much enthusiasm manifested. H. W. Lamb presided and the speakers were Mr. S. W. Mendum, Mr. Seth J. Thomas, the venerable lawyer, and William Lloyd Garrison, who was substituted for Rev. Charles G. Ames, unavoidably absent. Mr. Mendum was the first speaker. He delivered a vigorous address, embodying a very complete treatment of the subject of free trade, dealing with wool. During his speech he said:

"So long as the protective idea remains with our people so long shall we witness the spectacle of private individuals basing congress for special favors for their special interests. We have gained something in the tariff law of 1894. We should not rest until we completely remove a system which is a futile attempt to interfere with natural laws and rights of trade, and is beneficial to the few only in proportion to its injustice to the many."

Mr. Seth J. Thomas, in spite of his eighty-eight years, made a forcible, bright and witty address, full of anecdotes and arguments in favor of free trade. He proposed a resolution favoring direct taxation, which was referred to the executive committee for consideration and the matter will be brought up at some future meeting for action.

William Lloyd Garrison was next called upon and his speech was interrupted by applause. Mr. Garrison said in part: "The proudest claim of our league is its aim, not only to unchain commerce, but to drive from legislative halls and executive chambers the spirit of spoliation which everywhere corrupts and taints our republican government. It is more than the self-interest of trade that balks our movement. We may enact rigid rules for examination and curtail the power of politicians for revenue only, but leave the protective principle in force and spoliators will find means to perpetuate their powers and practices."

PROSPECTS FOR PEACE.

All Japan Feels the Outrage on Li Hung Chang.

Paris, March 28.—The European edition of the Herald will print to-morrow a dispatch from its correspondent in Simonski, who quotes Li Hung Chang as saying on his sick bed: "If my blood can aid in bringing about peace I give it cheerfully." "This sentiment has produced a good effect," says the Herald correspondent. "There certainly are better prospects of peace. All Japan feels the shock of the outrage, and the condemnation of the police is general among all classes. It is understood that Li's assault will be condemned to penal servitude for life."

To Increase the Stock.

New York, March 28.—A special meeting of the Postal Telegraph company, held this afternoon, voted to increase the stock from ten millions to fifteen millions. The money derived by the additional issue is to be used for extending the service and paying for extension already made.

The Work Postponed.

New York, March 28.—It was announced this afternoon that the state insurance department had put its men into the offices of the Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance company to make a thorough overhauling. The meeting of the directors to have been held to-day for the purpose of making changes in the officers and also making good the impairment of \$35,000 in the company's capital, was postponed until Tuesday.

Clever Forgers Discovered.

San Francisco, March 28.—A gang of clever forgers organized to flood the country with bogus Chinese registration papers, has been discovered by the federal secret service. Chinese, as well as white men, were in the gang and a contract to furnish fifteen of the bogus papers had already been secured. The organization began a year ago in this city. An ex-customs officer is said to be at the head of the gang.

Smallpox in Chicago.

Chicago, March 28.—Smallpox is breaking out in various parts of the city in alarming proportions, and every effort is being made by the board of health to check the disease before there is an epidemic. There are forty-three cases at the post-house and one death was reported to-day.

Proceedings Were Harmonious.

Columbia, S. C., March 28.—The Peace and Unity convention, called for the purpose of harmonizing the differences of the white people of the state and bringing the factions together in the matter of choosing delegates to the constitutional convention, thus presaging white supremacy, was held here yesterday. Nearly every county was represented. It was perhaps the most representative body of men that ever gathered in the state. Lieutenant Governor Zimmerman presided. The proceedings were harmonious and steps were taken to meet the purposes of the convention.

Contains a Full Dental.

Trantion, N. J., March 28.—Just within the time required by law J. Coleman Drayton, through his counsel, filed his answer to-day in the divorce suit brought by Mrs. Drayton against him on the grounds of desertion. The answer contains a full denial of Mrs. Drayton's charges of desertion.

Attempted Robbery.

John Cummings, a French Canadian, attempted to rob a passenger on the steamer Richard Peck as she was lying at Belle Deek last evening. He was detected and taken to station 2.

GILHULY'S TRIAL BEGUN.

MEMBERS OF POLICE FORCE AND EX-MAYOR SARGENT EXAMINED.

Evidence of the ex-Mayor, Sergeants Orr and Poronto and Patrolman Poronto the most important—Trial Will be Resumed Next Wednesday Night. A large number of citizens were present last evening at the commencement of the trial of Police Commissioner Gilhuly on charges preferred by Councilman Charles R. Frisbie, and apparently a great deal of interest was manifested in the proceedings. The hearing took place in the councilmanic chamber. In the right hand corner of the room were seated the witnesses, who had been subpoenaed for the hearing.

The witnesses were ex-Mayor Sargent, Superintendent of Police Treadwell Smith, Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth, Captains Winn, Brewer, O'Keefe and Woodruff, Sergeants Bradley, Trip, Driscoll, Cook, McBride, Tierney, McGrath, McGann and Patrolman Jeremiah McGrath, and a number of other patrolmen. The case for the prosecution was conducted by Corporation Counsel William H. Ely, assisted by Attorney Herbert E. Benton, while Attorney J. P. Goodhart ably took care of the interests of the accused commissioner.

Promptly at 7:30 o'clock the members of the board of aldermen met in the aldermanic chamber, and after a brief discussion, during which the rules to govern the hearing were adopted, adjourned to the councilmanic chamber, where, at 8:10 o'clock, the trial proper commenced. The roll call showed four absentees, Alderman Skiff, Murray, Leary and Moore. The oath was administered to Alderman Shanley, who was not present at the last meeting of the board. The charges against the accused were next read, to which Attorney Goodhart replied that Commissioner Gilhuly denied in toto the allegations contained in each and every one of the complaints. After this the witnesses were sworn, and ex-Mayor Sargent called to the stand.

The ex-mayor testified substantially as follows: "I was mayor of the city from January, 1890, to January, 1895. I do not know of my own knowledge of any instance where he interfered with the work of the police board, or discouraged or prevented them from the discharge of their duty in the enforcement of the law relating to the sale of spirituous liquors, or in any other way. My impression is that in an ordinary conversation I asked him why he wanted to become an alderman and subsequently to become a police commissioner, and gave as his reason that his competitor, Mr. Clancy, who was a member of the police board, was getting away much of his business, and he thought that it was because of his official position. The ex-mayor was excused without cross-examination. J. C. Seovill was next called, but was not present, and Superintendent Smith was called to the stand. He testified that he did not know of any case where the accused commissioner had discouraged or prevented the officers in the discharge of their duty, but that he had heard that he had done so. Two years ago it was reported to him by one of the officers making a raid that two of the commissioners called upon him at his house on the night of the raid. The officer who told that was Benjamin S. Jackson.

Captain James Wrinn testified that he had been connected with the department for over twenty-eight years, and that he knew of no case where the commissioner had interfered or attempted to interfere with the officers, and that no such case had ever been reported to him. Captain William O'Keefe of the Grand avenue precinct testified to the same effect, but had heard that the commissioner had seen some of the officers after the raids had been made on Sundays. The only officer he could recollect was Benjamin Jackson, who made the report. That is all I know about it, he said, as he left the witness stand. Captain Woodruff—I do not know of any instance where the accused has interfered, discouraged or prevented the officers from the discharge of their duties and have had no such reports made to me. Testimony of a like nature was given by Captain James Brower at station 4.

Sergeant Albert Bradley of the Grand avenue precinct testified substantially as follows: "I know of my own knowledge nothing against the commissioner, but I recollect hearing Officer Poronto say something discouraging about the accused. That is the only instance I know of." Sergeants John Driscoll, William E. McBride, Thomas J. Dunn, Theodore A. Tripp, James Cook, John McGrath, Bart. Tierney, Stephen F. McGann, Frederick H. Bissell, all testified that they knew nothing against Gilhuly. Patrolman Henry M. Poronto testified that he knew of but one case where the commissioner had interfered with an officer in the discharge of his duty. That case occurred in March, 1893, he said, when I was doing duty on Chapel street. The commissioner came to me and spoke about two saloons on Grand avenue. This was in front of the Pickett Place. He said to me why don't you keep away from that place or around there. I answered that complaints had come from that court and my orders were very stiff in regard to it. I told him I did not want to be brought before the board on complaint of other officers for neglecting duty. He replied: "What in the hell is the matter with them, don't they get theirs?" The officer on that beat ahead of me was Officer Clyne. The commissioner then gave me three cigars and drove away. The saloons in question were kept by John Doonan and a man named Donahue. The commissioner did not tell me directly not to watch the saloons. He did say something about "he getting his and John getting his."

Officer Jeremiah McGrath—I know of but one instance where the accused interfered with an officer. He spoke to me once about Herrman's saloon at Church and Crown streets. He said that it was a bad place and ought to be broken up. I told him I knew it, but couldn't see any evidence to convict the proprietor. He replied that complaints had been made to the office about it and said that he himself did not care anything about Herrman's trade and didn't believe Commissioner Clancy did either, so that needn't make any difference. On our way up the street we met Officer Wisner and the commissioner asked me who he was. After that he asked me who was on the beat days and I told him I didn't know. Mr. Gilhuly then said that the man who was on that beat days was bothering one of his friends or customers. I don't remember that he said the place was a saloon."

On cross examination the officer admitted that practically the only time the accused had spoken to him in reference to the police work was when he called his attention to the character of the saloon at the corner of Church and Crown streets. The officer then related how subsequently he had raided the place and the proprietor being acquitted in the common pleas court; Attorney Goodhart defending him. This sally caused considerable merriment among the aldermen, which caused Attorney Goodhart to say: "Thanks, officer, for the advertisement." Officer George L. Hyde—I know nothing of my own knowledge of the charges against the accused commissioner. I have heard indirectly from Officer Poronto that he got a hint from Commissioner Gilhuly not to interfere with the saloons. There were no other reports when the officer made that remark to me. Officer William L. Williams—I know nothing of my own knowledge of the charges against the accused and have never heard of any instance where he is reputed to have interfered with an officer in the discharge of his duty. Officer Poronto was recalled and in reply to a question by Alderman Macdonald stated that he had not reported the conversation with the commissioner to the sergeant in charge of the office. In reply to a question by Attorney Goodhart, he stated that he did his whole duty as a member of the police force without fear or favor of any man. Sergeant Jonathan H. Orr said of his own knowledge he knew nothing of the charges against the commissioner, but he had heard officers of the station talking with the commissioner, officers which tended to discourage the officers from doing their duty. These conversations occurred several times, but the witness said he could not give the details of the conversations or the names of the officers. Alderman Bromley—Officer, you don't care to tell us you know about this matter, do you? Sergeant Orr—I would be perfectly willing to do so if I knew anything of my own knowledge, whether it was against the commissioner or not. Alderman Bromley—Then you mean to tell us that you don't remember anything about it. In reply to a question from Alderman Keyes Sergeant Orr replied that he had heard that an officer was standing in front of a saloon and had been ordered off by a commissioner, but did not think enough of the matter to take any special note of it. He said further that while not certain, he thought the officer in question was John Doran, and that the saloon in question was in the territory of the Third police precinct. As he understood it the officer was in front of a saloon and Mr. Gilhuly came out of the saloon and told the officer to move on, or at least that was the report that he had heard. There were also other officers and other instances of conversation. They happened six months or more ago. Officers John H. Gilligan, Thomas Powers, John H. Coonan, William M. Collett, William G. Doherty, John A. Ryan, John Roche, Richard T. Moore, Adolph Klamber, Patrick McGovern, John Grant, Bart. Daily, Thomas H. Colwell, Daniel M. Kiernan, Charles B. Bowers, Michael Lanigan, William H. Tighe, Henry J. Donnelly, Thomas E. Doughan, John J. Flynn, Terrance Clancy, all testified that they knew nothing against the commissioner, and that he had never interfered with them in any manner. Sergeant Patrick Bergin testified that an officer came into the station some five or six months ago and told him that he was standing in front of a saloon and that Commissioner Gilhuly had ordered him to move on. The officer in question was John F. Doran. The witness further said that he did not know whether or not the act in question was an interference with the duties of the officer. As far as any direct knowledge of the truth of the charges was concerned the witness knew nothing. He also testified that no commissioner had ever come to him on the street in any such manner. In reply to a question from Alderman Keyes the witness stated that he had never heard of the commissioner ordering an officer away from any place other than a saloon. Patrolman John J. Lohrgrah testified that the morning the Coxey army went down on the boat Gilhuly went on to the boat and came back and asked where the officer was. I was about twenty feet behind him. I said, "here I am." He said, "Your place is over here; come over to it." I told him I knew where my place was, and that if he had anything to say to me he could do so before the board, but he didn't do so. A few minutes later we met again and made up. All the people on the dock could hear us. At first he was apparently angry, but later everything was all right. That was the only time he interfered with me, and I never heard of him interfering with anyone else. He did not discourage me from attending to and doing my full duty, but in fact he was apparently very vigilant that I should do my full duty. I never received any orders before or since from a police commissioner. This concluded the testimony for last night, and an adjournment was taken to Wednesday evening of next week at 7:30 o'clock.

REBEL FORCES INCREASE.

HAVANA REPORTED AS IN STATE OF GREAT EXCITEMENT.

On Saturday a battle was fought in which the Cubans defeated the Spaniards—Two Engagements Have Occurred This Week in Which There Were Great Spanish Losses. Tampa, Fla., March 28.—Passengera on this evening's steamer from Havana report that city at last in a state of excitement over the revolutionary movements. Port au Prince is declared in a state of rebellion by the Spanish government, which makes four out of the five provinces of the island in revolution.

General Paga, General Esteban, Tamayo, Tanager, Colonel Lora and many other chiefs of the Spanish forces in the last revolution have joined the Cuban forces and are fighting for Cuban liberty. On Saturday a battle was fought at Guanabano and the Cubans defeated the Spaniards with heavy losses. Robi is at the head of over 1,000 men. He was at Baira four days last week and went from there to Las Neros. Two engagements occurred at Manzanillo this week. The Spanish force was defeated with heavy losses, including two officers. When the 2,000 Spanish troops arrived Monday at Havana a portion of them hurried off to Santiago inside of two hours. Two of the soldiers died on board ship and many more are sick. The negroes of the island are with the patriots, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

Saw a Launch. London, March 28.—The Morning Post learns from Madrid that part of a wrecked launch from the lost cruiser Reina Regente was seen off the south Spanish coast near Convil to-day. Arms Shipped to Cuba. Washington, March 28.—The state department has been recently advised that three shipments of arms have been made within the past few weeks from the United States to the insurgents in Cuba. In one case the arms were sent from Philadelphia to Savannah. They were transferred at that point to a small fishing smack of ten or fifteen tons burden and carried to the east coast of Cuba, in the province of Santiago de Cuba, which is the hotbed of the rebellion. These fishing vessels are so small that they can hover about the shores until the coast is clear and then make a landing at any one of a score of safe points. The administration, it is said, is doing all in its power to prevent the shipment of these contrabands of war, but it is claimed they are being made constantly.

Death of Edwin Ballou. Boston, March 28.—A cablegram from Cairo, Egypt, to-day announces the death there of Maturin M. Ballou, the well known editor, publisher and writer. Mr. Ballou was born in Boston in 1829 and was editor and publisher of the first illustrated weekly paper in this country, which was known as "Ballou's Monthly."

O'Brien is a Fugitive. New York, March 28.—It is believed at police headquarters here that the man who shot bookmaker Adam Read Waddell in the railway station in Paris yesterday is "Tom" O'Brien, the notorious bunco stealer, who escaped from the authorities in Utica, N. Y., on April 21, 1894, and has since been a fugitive.

Petty Work Done. Richmond, Va., March 28.—The Giants played here this afternoon with the Richmond college team, which was strengthened by the loan of Russle, Meekin, Wilson and Murphy. Some very pretty work was done by both teams. Russle led in the stick work, sending the sphere over left field fence for a home run.

An Orphan Missing. Woonsocket, R. I., March 28.—Joseph Ware, aged fifteen, an orphan, has been missing from the home of his half brother, Charles Ware, in Blackstone, Mass., for four weeks, and his relatives have apprehensions for his safety.

Employees Returned to Work. Sandy Hook, March 28.—The employees of the New York Belting and Packing company to the number of three hundred returned to work to-day. By compromise satisfactory to both sides the strike was ended.

Assaulted by His Brother. New York, March 28.—Scott Foster, president of the People's bank, this city, was assaulted by his brother, William H. Foster, at the corner of Grand street and South Fifth avenue this morning with a cane. Scott Foster's arm was broken, his shoulder dislocated and his skull fractured. The assault was witnessed by a policeman, who arrested W. H. Foster. The latter was arraigned before Police Justice Simms and was remanded. The injured man was taken to a hospital.

Have No Concern. Washington, March 28.—Treasury officials express no concern whatever about their ability to collect the income tax should the supreme court declare the law constitutional. Assessment of the tax by the commissioner empowers collectors of internal revenue to distrain property, sell the same under public constraint for taxes due, penalties, interest and costs attached. The assessment is equivalent to an execution issued on a judgment in court.

Blue Sky Won. Nice, March 28.—The races for the James Gordon Bennett prize for small ratters were called to-day. The first was for five-ratters. Blue Sky finished first, securing the first prize of \$30,000.

THE STUDENT-SAILORS SAFE.

Two of the Missing Party Come to New Haven Via New London.

New London, March 28.—Two Yale students arrived in this city this afternoon at 4 o'clock on the steamer Manhattan from Greenport, L. I. They were members of the party of four Yale men who left New Haven last Saturday in Austin's catboat, Frolic, and whose absence has caused considerable anxiety in that city. The young men stated that the Frolic is safe and sound at Orient. The party numbered five and three of the students are with the boat and will make for New Haven at the earliest possible moment. When the party sailed from New Haven it was with the intention of going to Port Jefferson, but southwest winds compelled them to make Greenport harbor. All attempts to get out through Plum Gut homeward bound were rendered futile by the heavy winds and high seas. It was finally decided to wait in Gardner's Bay until the conditions were more favorable. Accordingly two were sent on to New London. The couple left for New Haven this evening.

HON. GEORGE M. LANDERS. Death of a Connecticut Prominent Manufacturer and Ex-Congressman. New Britain, March 28.—The Hon. George M. Landers, ex-member of congress and vice president of the Landers, Friz & Clark Manufacturing company, died at 10 o'clock last night of heart failure superinduced by a few days' illness with kidney trouble. Mr. Landers was born in Lenox, Mass., February 22, 1813. As a young man he learned the carpenter's trade, but in 1840 he went into manufacture of window sashes and furniture casters. The business grew until in 1882 the present firm was organized with a capital of \$50,000 and became extensive manufacturers of specialties, including cutlery and table ware.

In 1833, and again in 1869 and 1873, he was sent to the state senate from the First senatorial district. He was elected to the Forty-fourth congress in 1875, and was re-elected in 1877 on the democratic ticket. Of that delegation only John T. Waite of New London survives. He married in 1839 Catherine Pearl of New Britain, who died in 1884. Their only child was C. S. Landers, who survives. While not a member, he was a constant attendant at the South church. His loss will be keenly felt in this city and in the state.

A COMING FAIR.

By the Governor's Foot Guard Band. The Governor's Foot Guard band are to give a fair in old Union armory from March 30 to April 6. The hall will be handsomely decorated and the band will furnish music for dancing. The band, it is hoped, will be ably supported by the members of the Foot Guard as well as by the public in general. It is a new band and they hope in this way to get a good start. It is expected that the company will attend one of the nights in a body. There are a number of prizes for the season ticket holders and there will also be several articles to be voted for.

ORDER OF SCOTTISH CLANS. The Office of the Head of the Order in This City For a Time—The Order's Great Property. The royal chief of the Order of Scottish Clans, Walter Scott, jr., sailed for a European tour yesterday on the steamship Majestic. During his absence from this country the royal chief's office will be located in New Haven. Royal Trustee John Brown acting as head of the order during his absence. The order has been making rapid progress all over the country lately and it is expected that at the Royal Clan convention to be held in Providence next June, the executive will be able to show a substantial gain. There is a likelihood of both Waterbury and Ansonia having clans at no distant date. So far the prospects are that this will be the most successful year that the local lodge, Clan McLeod, has had since its institution eight years ago.

ELECTRICIAN STEVENS DEAD. Went to Florida in a Van Search For Health. Word was received in this city yesterday of the death of Winslow Stevens, aged forty-five years, of West Haven, chief electrician of the Consolidated railroad. He died at Jacksonville, Fla., where he had gone for his health.

A NEW INVENTION. Adopted by One of Our Largest Manufacturers. The L. Candee & Co. has secured the patent spring heel clamp for rubber shoes. This clamp is the ingenious invention of Isaac D. Wright of Sedalia, Mo., and is specially intended to keep rubbers from being pulled off the feet by suction when traveling in muddy districts. It consists of a light but very durable steel wire spring attached to the sides of the rubber at the heel, projecting upward and catching in the leather shoe right above the back heel piece. The clamp or socket also protects the pants during rainy weather from mud, as the spring is also intended to keep the bottom of the trousers up, thus making it unnecessary to roll them up at the bottom. It also serves as a loop to hang rubbers and above all very materially assists in the rapidly putting on and taking off of rubbers.

FOR BENEFIT OF CITY MISSIONS. Interesting Entertainment at English Hall Last Evening. A very interesting entertainment was given at English hall by the Fairbank Mission Circle of the Dwight Place church last evening for the benefit of the City Missions. There was a large attendance present, all of whom enjoyed the entertainment. It consisted of Madame Jarley's amusing wax works and also several musical selections. The entertainment was given under the direction of Mr. James F. Parsons. Mr. George F. Fifield was chairman of the committee on arrangements for the evening. The part of Madame Jarley and exhibited the figures. The figures were as follows: Senor De Sisle, Napoleon XV., Topsy Turvy, Don Giovanni, De Kackyard, Tutti Frutti, Old Mother Hubbard, Baby Jinks, Maud Muller, Jocko. There was also a vocal solo by Miss Hodgkinson.

AIMED AT UNITED STATES.

THAT IS THE OPINION REGARDING ENGLAND'S URMATUM.

One Statement in It is Looked Upon as an Affront to the United States and as a Direct Assault Upon the Monroe Doctrine and Also as a Menace to the Canal. Washington, March 28.—The full text of Great Britain's ultimatum to Nicaragua as published this morning was read with intense interest by such senators and representatives as are especially familiar with foreign affairs and who still remain in this city. The prevailing tone of all the comments made was one of indignation and resentment. It was asserted that the ultimatum, though nominally addressed to Nicaragua, was evidently intended for every American state, and most directly for the United States. No mere technical denials of an intended affront to the United States by the clause excluding any American state from the arbitration committee, was claimed, could stand in view of the language of the ultimatum itself. That stipulation was construed as a studied threat to this government; a direct assault upon the doctrine of President Monroe and a menace to the construction of the Nicaragua canal. The injuries complained of by Great Britain, it was pointed out, occurred, if at all, before the withdrawal of Great Britain from any further interference in the matter of the Mosquito territory affair, when she thereby acquiesced in the tender mercies of Nicaragua and repudiated any attempt to exercise suzerainty over that territory.

If the government, said one senator, ever had any claim against the Nicaragua people for damage of this sort that claim should have been brought forward at the time the question was settled by Mr. Bayard through the negotiations pursued under the administration of Secretary Gresham. It is clear to me that Great Britain only surrendered her claim in this matter because she imagined she saw a better opportunity to grasp a partial control of the Pacific by her proposed cable between Vancouver and Australia via the Hawaiian Islands by the occupation of Necker Island. In this, however, the consent of the United States was not obtained and England was balked. "Now England comes back upon Nicaragua to secure a judgment that will give her a foothold in the Pacific. Her claim is clearly one that cannot be endorsed by the United States, still less her proposed method of enforcing it. Should England send a warship to Greytown for the purpose of collecting the revenues of the Nicaraguan government, in liquidation of the \$75,000 fine assessed against that republic, and the United States were to acquiesce in this procedure, it would be within the power of England to so arrange matters as to prohibit the trade and commerce of the United States from entering that country entirely, and what is of vastly more importance, to practically stop all operations with regard to the canal."

One fear prominently expressed to-day was that the administration in the negotiations that this matter is bound to bring about might be pleased the Clayton-Bulwer treaty estoppel against the claims of Great Britain, who expressed this fear asserted that Great Britain had violated this treaty and that when the time arrived so to do the United States would be justified in repudiating it altogether. This treaty, it was said, was a virtual abolition of the Monroe doctrine so far as it related to that territory. The hope was expressed that vigorous steps would be taken to preserve the rights of Americans in Nicaragua independent of that treaty. A remedy it was suggested was at hand which would render it impossible for England to carry out its present assumed policy without the commission of an overt act unfriendly to this country. The last congress passed an appropriation of \$20,000 for a survey of the Nicaraguan canal. The survey was authorized under treaty provisions with the Nicaraguan government. If Great Britain attempted to occupy any of the ports of Nicaragua to collect its fine Greytown, which controls the mouth of the San Juan river, would probably be the one selected. The canal company holds a concession from the Nicaraguan government giving it absolute control of the commerce from the San Juan river and any attempt on the part of Great Britain to collect the revenues of that port would interfere with the revenues of this American company. It was proposed, therefore, that the administration should at once send the engineers authorizing congress to Nicaragua for the purpose of making this survey; that these engineers should be conveyed to Greytown on a United States man-of-war and that the vessel should remain at the mouth of the river. Some of the propositions to this effect, it is understood, were subsequently made by officers of the canal company, who are the president and some of his cabinet advisers to-day.

FOR BENEFIT OF CITY MISSIONS. Interesting Entertainment at English Hall Last Evening. A very interesting entertainment was given at English hall by the Fairbank Mission Circle of the Dwight Place church last evening for the benefit of the City Missions. There was a large attendance present, all of whom enjoyed the entertainment. It consisted of Madame Jarley's amusing wax works and also several musical selections. The entertainment was given under the direction of Mr. James F. Parsons. Mr. George F. Fifield was chairman of the committee on arrangements for the evening. The part of Madame Jarley and exhibited the figures. The figures were as follows: Senor De Sisle, Napoleon XV., Topsy Turvy, Don Giovanni, De Kackyard, Tutti Frutti, Old Mother Hubbard, Baby Jinks, Maud Muller, Jocko. There was also a vocal solo by Miss Hodgkinson.