

JAPAN IS FOR PEACE. Unconditional Armistice Declared by the Mikado. DUE TO THE INDIGNATION Aroused by the Assault on Envoy Li Hung Chang. CHINESE GREATLY PLEASED. But It Remains to Be Seen If the Soldiers Will Quit Fighting When Ordered.

TOKIO, JAPAN, March 29.—The Emperor of Japan has today declared an unconditional armistice. ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA, March 29.—Advices received here from Tokio say that the decision of the Emperor of Japan to declare an unconditional armistice was greatly due to the extreme indignation aroused by the attack on Li Hung Chang. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—The news that an unconditional armistice has been declared by the Emperor of the Japanese was confirmed at the Japanese legation, where it was stated that a cablegram to this effect had been received from the home Government. In thus suspending all operations in the field with their army flushed with victory almost at the gates of Peking, the Government has been doubtless influenced entirely by the wholly unjustifiable attempt to assassinate the peace envoy of his Imperial Majesty of China. An attack of this kind upon a high official protected under a flag of truce is such an unwarrantable offense against the martial law of nations that Japan has been placed in a most humiliating position, and one which no more apology could be made for the more recently by this humiliation been felt by the new "England of the Orient," in view of the splendid record the national troops and navy have made on shore and at sea. The progressive civilization of Japan which is evidenced by the splendid training of both land and naval forces in the manual of arms has simply again asserted itself in the magnanimous treatment of an already conquered foe. The armistice will probably continue pending negotiations for peace, which will undoubtedly be resumed immediately should the health of Li Hung Chang permit. If not a new envoy will be dispatched from Peking, should it not be considered politic upon the part of Japan to overcome the natural distrust of the Mongolian population by conceding the position and sending an embassy to treat directly on Chinese territory. While the amount of indemnity has never yet been officially announced, the figure has been placed in taels representing \$25,000,000, which, it is estimated, will barely cover the actual war expenses of Japan. This is considered by the foreign powers a totally inequivalent sum, and an increase in the money payment would not be termed unjustifiable, in lieu of a demand for the cession of Chinese territory. Should, however, Li Hung Chang succumb to his injuries it is now thought possible, in view of the high moral stand taken by the Japanese Government in granting the present armistice, that hostilities will end upon even more reasonable terms. China made the offer of an armistice, and the plenipotentiaries of Japan were empowered by the Emperor to accept it without condition. The armistice, Minister Kurino of the Japanese legation said, will be effective until the peace negotiations are concluded. After the meeting of the Peace Embassadors had been decided on China requested the declaration of the armistice, but Japan had, Minister Kurino said, not been inclined to stop her warlike operations except on certain conditions. These conditions are not known, but it is suggested that probably the occupation of Taku might have been one, Japan wishing something as a guarantee of the willingness and earnestness of the Chinese for an amicable settlement of the war. China evidently could not arrive at any condition to agree to the stipulations demanded by Japan, but the attempt on the life of the Chinese Peace Ambassador has solved the problem for the time being, and hostilities will be suspended. There will be, however, no withdrawal of Japanese troops from China territory for the present. The power of the Japanese Government to execute the armistice will now be put to a crucial test. The military power of Japan has almost outstripped the civil power during the war. This has caused serious concern, as it has been feared that the military element, backed by the war spirit among the people, would not submit to an armistice, even if the civil authorities ordered one. To meet this emergency a change of army commanders was recently made. There has been three army corps operating in different campaigns and each under a general of supreme authority over his particular campaign. About three weeks ago, in anticipation of the armistice, Prince Komatsu was created commander-in-chief over all the armies. The object of this step was to concentrate authority in one man in close touch with the imperial household, who could thus execute an armistice by a simultaneous cessation of hostilities by the army. It now remains to be seen whether Prince Komatsu can execute the important commission given him. The splendid discipline shown by the army during the war gives assurance that there will be immediate acquiescence by the military. And yet Prince Komatsu has to contend against a war spirit, inflamed by many victories. It has been said that an armistice would be so unpopular among the people and soldiers that it would assure the political retirement of two Japanese statesmen—Count Ito and Mr. Matsuo—who have served as peace envoys. The full text of the cable received at the Japanese legation to-day regarding the armistice, is as follows: "On the opening of the negotiations the Chinese plenipotentiary proposed an armistice, which Japan was willing to accept on certain conditions. While this negotiation was going on the untoward event happened on the person of the Chinese plenipotentiary. His Majesty, the Emperor, in view of this unhappy occurrence, commanded the Japanese plenipotentiaries to consent to temporary armistice without conditions. This was communicated to the Chinese plenipotentiaries." The declaration of an armistice was most welcome news to the Chinese legation, although it was accepted with the stolidity and passive dignity which is characteristic

of the race. The first word of the armistice reached the legation through the Associated Press. Yang Yu had received no official communication from China, nor from the State Department. Under these circumstances he asked to be excused from discussing the situation. The numerous attaches of the legation were evidently glad that the tedious and discouraging struggle was at an end. There was some doubt as to the meaning of the term "unconditional" armistice, although this was accepted as meaning that recent events, including probably the shooting of Prince Li, have induced the envoys to agree to an armistice before agreeing exactly on the terms of peace. It is felt that the arrangements of these terms will still be a difficult task. The feeling in the interior of China, where the direct effects of the war have not been felt, is very strong against a cessation of territory. Moreover, the payment of a cash indemnity will necessitate the imposition of heavy taxes on the people and consequent depression. These considerations, together with the recent losses and ravages of war, make the future of China so problematical that the officers would not discuss it, beyond the probabilities of resuming commerce. STORMING THE FORTS. Japanese Capture Penghut Island and Take a Thousand Prisoners. LONDON, ENGLAND, March 29.—The Times will to-morrow publish a despatch from Peking saying that further excitement has been caused in that city by the reports of Japanese advances on Shanghai-kwan and the island of Formosa, and the attempt to assassinate Li Hung Chang at Shimonsok. The correspondent learns that Li Hung Chang is about to continue the peace negotiations, though he still remains much disturbed by the attempt upon his life. The Japanese officers are very watchful to prevent any further trouble. It is reported in Peking that the attack on Li Hung Chang was made by Koyama Rokunosuki in revenge for the execution of his brother at Tientsin at the beginning of the war. A Hongkong despatch to the Times says that the general commanding the Chinese forces on Pescador Island telegraphed on March 29 that he had sunk two Japanese vessels. Later he telegraphed that the Japanese had captured two forts on a Shanghai despatch to the Times says that nine Japanese cruisers and two gunboats, the squadron being under the command of Admiral Ito, bombarded the forts on Penghut Island on March 23. One thousand troops were landed and an attack was made on the fort which dominates the others. The Chinese evacuated the position during the night and the Japanese entered on the morning of March 24. The Japanese then turned the guns on the other forts, which made no reply. The magazine of one of the western forts exploded before the position was evacuated by its defenders. Only 1000 prisoners were taken, the other Chinese being allowed to escape in junks. The Japanese loss was one killed and twenty-seven wounded. The victors will leave 3000 men to guard Penghut Island. Provisions for four months will also be left there. The Japanese have now secured a southern basis for their operations and the fleet is about to leave in view of peace having been established on the island. The British cruisers Leander and Spartan have arrived at Takow. The British vessel Alacrity with the Admiral on board left Shanghai to-day for Formosa. Nine warships which steamed down the east coast of Formosa passed South Cape on March 27. A junk was captured by the Japanese and those on board were questioned as to the locality of warships, after which the junk and its crew were released. The British Consul has advised that all foreign women and children leave Formosa. A number have already gone to Amoy and Hongkong. The blacks in Southern Formosa are very insolent to the forty whites who compose the foreign population on that part of the island. BOMBARDING TAIWAN. Now the Japs Are at the Capital of Formosa. HONGKONG, CHINA, March 30.—The Japanese are bombarding Taiwan, the capital town of Formosa. HOME RULE ADOPTED. But It Is a Mere Shelving of the Original Irish Demand. LONDON, ENGLAND, March 29.—In the House of Commons to-day James Henry Dalsiel, advanced Liberal member, moved the adoption of a resolution to give home rule to England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. John Redmond, the well-known Parnellite who sits for Waterford City, opposed the resolution, declaring it meant the shelving of Irish home rule until the House of Lords should have been abolished. The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Conservative leader, appealed to the House not to make itself ridiculous by voting in favor of a policy that was exactly the opposite of that which had built up the greatest empire of the world. The resolution was adopted by a majority of 24, the vote standing 126 to 102. WENT THROUGH HIS HEART. Suicide of Fowler, the Noted Peruvian Assassin. NEW YORK, N. Y., March 29.—A special from Lima says: Ex-President Caceres left here for Panama to-day on board the British warship Wild Swan. The assassin Fowler was discovered in hiding on board the Chilean steamer Los. He committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. The bullet passed through his heart and wounded a sailor. The Commodore continues to publish reports of cases of torture of suspected persons by the Caceres Government. Disturbances in Samoa. AUCLAND, N. Z., March 29.—Advices from Samoa dated March 23 say that all of the Tauti rebels are still threatening disturbances. Charles Thomas Taylor has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for accusing the late Robert Louis Stevenson of supplying the rebels with guns and ammunition. Henry Ide exonerated Stevenson from all blame. Outrages in Armenia. LONDON, ENGLAND, March 29.—The Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in receiving a deputation of the Armenian Association, expressed a warm sympathy with the object of the association and said the Government was doing its best to make the inquiry into the outrages in Armenia as thorough and searching as possible. England and Venezuela. LONDON, ENGLAND, March 29.—No communications have been exchanged recently between Great Britain and Venezuela on the frontier question. Great Britain has given no assurance that there will be further trespassing on Venezuelan territory, and will recognize only the Schomburgk line as the frontier. Langley's Directory has 2304 more names than the opposition. Out Monday.

MEANS AN UPHEAVAL. Full Import of Canada's Demand Upon Manitoba. JUST A FEDERAL WEDGE. Ontario Will Join the Troubled Province in the Outcry. STATE AND RELIGIOUS RIGHTS. Unless the Dominion Government Is Defeated the Bond of Confederation Is Endangered.

OTTAWA, ONTARIO, March 29.—Although full particulars of the action taken by the Dominion Government regarding the Manitoba school question have been before the public for some days, it is only now learned that this action is being fully understood. The Dominion Government has done two things. It has ordered the provincial authorities to re-establish the separate schools, abolished in 1890, and failing compliance by the Province, the Dominion has stated in so many words that a Federal act will be passed for the purpose of attaining this object. And it is at this point that the danger of the situation appears. The provinces have always been jealous of their rights of self-government, and an attempt to encroach on these rights by the passage of a Federal law to accomplish a provincial object will evoke a vigorous protest from every member of the confederation outside of Quebec. This outcry will be especially vigorous in Manitoba and Ontario, because a Federal law once passed for the purpose of re-establishing separate schools cannot be repealed by any power short of that of the Imperial Parliament in England. Not only this, if the separate schools are re-established by Federal legislation in Manitoba, a precedent will be established which will permit of the Dominion interfering to prevent the Ontario Legislature from divesting the separate schools of the province of privileges conferred by the latter body. It is because of the far-reaching consequences involved that there is such hostility to the idea of only entering a wedge of Federal interference. It is probable that the re-establishing of separate schools will be done by a Federal enactment, relieving Roman Catholic taxpayers in Manitoba from local taxation for public schools and giving Roman Catholic school boards power to levy rates on their own people for the maintenance of their own schools. Further than this, it is likely that the Dominion Government will retain a portion of the subsidy payable by the Dominion to the province under the terms of union and apply this as a supplement to the funds raised by local taxation for separate school purposes. Unless the present Dominion Government is defeated before remedial legislation and another party is placed in power that will respect provincial rights, there will be an upheaval that will strain the bonds of confederation. TORONTO, ONTARIO, March 29.—The World says to-day that it has good reasons for believing that Sir Charles Tupper will resign. If this is so, it shows that the Premier has succeeded in patching up a truce for the present. The Mail, the Government organ, gives a strong denial to the whole resignation story. TAKES THE WISEST COURSE. Prompt Adjournment of the Legislature of Manitoba. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, March 29.—No amendment was offered by the opposition in the Legislature on the school question, and after Schultz had given royal assent to a number of bills passed, the House adjourned until May 9, when Premier Greenway will announce the Government's reply to the remedial order from Ottawa. Members of the opposition have all agreed with the Premier that an adjournment was the wisest course to take at this critical period. Immediately upon the adjournment of the Legislature, Premier Greenway was called to the caucus room, where he was presented with an oil painting of himself, given by the members of the Legislature as a mark of respect and esteem on their part toward the head of the Government. In reply to this the Ministers say there is no difference of opinion among them. It has been impossible to give the issues involved the attention their importance demands. During the recess the Government will be in a position to go carefully into the question, and when the House re-assembles will be ready to present their views to the members. CAPTAIN FOLGER'S CHARGE. HE FAILED TO MAKE OUT A CASE AGAINST THE YORKTOWN'S PAYMASTER. COLLAPSE OF THE COMMANDER'S SCHEME TO COERCE HIS SUBORDINATE. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—Information has reached here to the effect that Captain Folger of the United States steamship Yorktown, now at Chefoo, has failed to substantiate the charges made by him against Past Assistant Paymaster E. B. Webster, attached to his ship. The court of inquiry that was appointed by Admiral Carpenter to look into the matter reported that the evidence did not sustain the charges made by the captain against the paymaster of being decidedly under the influence of liquor, and that the conduct of the accused in other respects was not culpable. The board, however, presented an investigation of the charges made against the captain by the statement that no further proceedings were necessary or advisable. Admiral Carpenter directed that the paymaster be furnished a copy of the report of the court of inquiry and that he be fully restored to duty by the captain. Advance in the Price of Beef. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 29.—A general advance in the price of beef, both in the wholesale and retail market, was made to-day. The shipments of cattle to Philadelphia now are about one-half what they were at this time last year, and if the shipments are not greater than they have been there is no doubt that prices will go higher.

TO-DAY'S GREAT SPECIALS! We close the month with an offering of specials in NEW SPRING GOODS that are bound to attract the attention of every careful buyer in the city, for EACH ITEM IS AN UNMISTAKABLE BARGAIN!

LACE DEPARTMENT! At 50 Cents Each. ISIGNY POINT DE VENISE VANDYKE LACE COLLARS, regular value \$1. At \$1.00 Each. ISIGNY POINT DE VENISE VANDYKE LACE COLLARS, regular value \$1.75. At 30 Cents a Yard. DOUBLE-WIDTH TUXEDO CHEMILLETTE DOTTED VELLING, in black, brown, navy and cream. At 50 Cents a Yard. DOUBLE-WIDTH CHEMILLETTE DOTTED TUXEDO VELLING, in black, navy, brown, cream and beige. At 25 Cents Each. LADIES' CHEMISSETTES, in plain and tucked white linen, striped and solid colored chambray, with rolling, standing and Piccadilly collars. At 50 Cents a Yard. BLACK AND CREAM CHANTILLY LACE DEMI-FLOUNCING, all silk, 13 inches wide, regular value \$1. At 25 Cents a Yard. BUTTER IMITATION POINT DE VENISE VANDYKE LACE, 7 inches wide. At 25 Cents Each. LADIES' SHEER WHITE SCALLOPED EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, regular value 50c.

GLOVES! GLOVES! At 65 Cents. 100 dozen LADIES' 8-BUTTON LENGTH MOUTSQUETAIRE UN DRESSED KID GLOVES, in red, green, navy, heliotrope, purple, pearly, pink and copper, regular value \$1, will be placed on sale at 65c a pair. At \$1.00. 50 dozen LADIES' 4-BUTTON DERBY KID GLOVES (large buttons), in English red and brown shades, regular value \$1.50, will be placed on sale at \$1 a pair. At \$1.00. 50 dozen LADIES' 4-BUTTON UN-KID GLOVES, in tan and mode shades, also black, extra value for \$1.50, will be placed on sale at \$1 a pair. RIBBONS! RIBBONS! At 25 Cents. FANCY HAT RIBBONS, in stripes, shaded and Gebran patterns, in all new colors, will be offered at 25c a yard. At 35 Cents. FANCY HAT RIBBONS, in stripes, shaded and figured, in all the newest patterns, will be offered at 35c a yard. At 50 Cents. FANCY RIBBONS, in ombre, crepon, stripes and checks, in all new colors, will be offered at 50c a yard. PARASOLS! PARASOLS! At 90 Cents. CARRIAGE PARASOLS, in Gloria Silk (in silk lined), will be offered at 90c. SUN SHADES. At \$1.75. BLACK 24-INCH GLORIA SILK PARASOLS, in Dresden balls and in silver hooks and crooks, will be offered at \$1.75 each.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS! At 5 Cents. 250 dozen MEN'S FANCY BORDERED HEMSTITCHED HANDEKERCHIEFS, large size and with fancy color borders, regular price \$1.20 a dozen, will be offered at 5c each. At 12 1/2 Cents. MEN'S LADIES' AND BOYS' INDIA SILK WINDSOR SCARVES, with neat fancy figures, will be offered at 12 1/2c each. At 50 Cents. 45 dozen BOYS' PERCALE SHIRT WAISTS, the celebrated "Mother's Friend" make, with patent removable waist bands, will be offered at 50c each. At 8 1/2 Cents. MEN'S SEAMLESS COTTON SOCKS, in mixed browns, drabs and slates, with double heels and toes, will be offered at 8 1/2c a pair. At 15 Cents. 115 dozen MEN'S EXTRA HEAVY MERINO SOCKS, in brown and vicuna shades, good value for 25c, will be offered at 15c a pair. At 75 Cents. 75 dozen MEN'S UNDYED LAMB'S WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, medium weight, warranted thoroughly shrunken, will be offered at 75c each. LADIES' WAISTS! At 50 Cents. LADIES' WAISTS, made of fancy striped percale, yoke back, laundried collar and cuffs, full sleeves, will be offered at 50c each. At 75 Cents. LADIES' WAISTS, made of fancy percale, in blue, pink, buff and fancy stripes, laundried collar and cuffs, will be offered at 75c each.

LADIES' HOSIERY & UNDERWEAR! At 25 Cents a Pair. MISSES' BLACK COTTON HOSE, fine ribbed, double knees, heels and toes, Hermsdorf black, sizes 5 to 9 inches, regular value 40c and 50c. At 15 Cents a Pair. LADIES' BLACK COTTON HOSE, double heels and toes, Hermsdorf black, regular value 35c. At 25 Cents a Pair. LADIES' COTTON HOSE, high spliced heels and toes, black and tan shades, regular price \$4.20 a dozen. At 3 1/2 Cents a Pair. LADIES' LISLE-THREAD HOSE, high spliced heels and toes, black and fancy colors, regular price 50c. At 50 Cents. LADIES' BLACK PLAITED SILK HOSE, extra high spliced heels and toes, onyx fast black, regular price 75c. At 25 Cents. LADIES' JERSEY RIBBED EGYPTIAN COTTON VESTS, high neck, long sleeves, regular price 35c. At 50 Cents. LADIES' HEAVY MERINO VESTS, high neck, long and short sleeves; drawers to match; regular value 75c. CORSETS! CORSETS! At 75 Cents. LADIES' BLACK SATEN CORSETS, extra long waist, high bust, well boned, silk flossing, regular price \$1.



'TIS ONLY A COINCIDENCE. ADMIRAL MEADE'S SQUADRON SOON TO ARRIVE AT NICARAGUA. THE CONNECTION WITH THE ULTIMATUM OF GREAT BRITAIN. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—It is expected at the Navy Department that Admiral Meade will sail with his squadron to-morrow from Kingston, Jamaica, for Carthage, Colombia, for coal. It will be April 3 before they sail for Colon. After leaving Colon Admiral Meade will work along the east coast of Central America. It is probable that either the Atlanta or the Raleigh will be left on guard at Colon for a few weeks longer. Coming northward the squadron will touch at Port Limon, Costa Rica, and then at Greytown. The fact that Admiral Meade is due at Bluefields on April 14, in some quarters has been construed to mean that the United States is about to make a demonstration in force to restrain Great Britain from intimidating Nicaragua. But it is said at the Navy Department that no orders bearing on this diplomatic question have been sent Admiral Meade, and the fact that his visit to Nicaragua at this time is nothing more than coincidence is borne out completely by the itinerary arranged months ago. After leaving Greytown the squadron will visit Little Corn Island and then Old Providence, where the Kearsarge relics were collected. Havana is the next place set down, but it may be that this stop will be omitted for the same reason that caused the abandonment of the plan of touching at Santiago de Cuba, namely, a desire to avoid any show of naval demonstration in Cuban waters while conditions are disturbed. The squadron, therefore, may go directly from Old Providence to Key West, and so on to Hampton Roads. Future movements of ships are under contemplation in the Navy Department. Within a few months a number of vessels will go out of commission, and some of the new vessels will receive the men who have been doing duty on the older ships. One of the important changes to be made is the sending of the Olympia from the Mare Island Naval Station to Honolulu to relieve the Philadelphia. The Philadelphia will be docked and scraped at Mare Island and will then go to the Asiatic squadron, relieving the flagship Baltimore. Minister Willis, it is possible, may conclude to return to the United States on the Philadelphia. It is expected that within a short time the Chicago, now at New York, will go out of commission and her men will be transferred to the Amphitrite, now at the Norfolk Navy-yard. NOT UNDER CONTRACT. Hearing of the Case of One of the Deceased Diamond-Cutters. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—Assistant Secretary Hamlin, sitting with Superintendent Stump of the Immigration Bureau, gave a hearing to-day to Francis James of Cincinnati on behalf of Franz Van Reet of Antwerp, one of the diamond-cutters refused landing some days ago by Dr. Senner, the Immigration Commissioner. Van Reet is one of the finest diamond-cutters in the world. He came to this country to confer with Herrmann Keck of Cincinnati, with a view to establishing a

large diamond-cutting establishment. He was not under contract. For a few days after his arrival Van Reet was treated as a common immigrant, but was finally placed in the custody of the Belgian Minister, who was present at to-day's hearing. EX-CONSUL WALLER'S CASE. France to Be Asked to Explain His Imprisonment at Madagascar. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—Although it is said at the White House that the telegram from Governor Morrill, urging the President to extend protection to ex-United States Consul Waller, a citizen of Kansas, reported to be imprisoned in Madagascar by order of a French court-martial, has not been received, the President, after a consultation with his Cabinet, has decided to act in the matter and call for a report. If the facts are as originally reported in the cablegram from Mauritius, and in this point the United States Consul, Mr. Campbell of St. Louis, will be looked to for a report, then it is expected that Mrs. Eustis, our Ambassador to France, will be instructed to lay the matter before the French Foreign Office and ask for an explanation of the course pursued by the officials in Madagascar. AFTER THE YANKTON LANDS SOUTH DAKOTA SCHEMING TO ENCROACH UPON THE INDIANS. SECRETARY SMITH SAYS THAT LAW AND ORDER WILL BE ENFORCED AT THE RESERVATION. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—Agent J. A. Smith of the Yankton reservation in South Dakota, telegraphed the Interior Department to-day that a large number of settlers have squatted on the reservation and that they have been ordered off, but the order has not been enforced. Later he sent the following dispatch: "The State of South Dakota is taking steps to appropriate a large part of this land for school purposes, in violation of the treaty between the Government and the Indians. This the Indians protest against, and I concur." No action has yet been taken on either of these dispatches. Secretary Smith said to-night that law and order must be enforced at the reservation at all hazards, and that all assistance found necessary for the protection of the agency and the Indians would be given by the department. The land which the State is seeking to legislate to its own use is the most desirable on the reservation, and the department will take prompt steps to secure the defeat of the State's plan. The reservation will soon be opened to settlement, and a proclamation declaring it subject to entry is now pending the action of the President. An Insane Incendiary. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—The hearing in the case of Mary Delaney of Milwaukee, accused of setting fire to two Catholic churches, was concluded to-day and Judge Miller decided that the defendant was not responsible. It was concluded to certify her to the Secretary of the Interior for commitment for treatment for insanity. Fred Douglas' Will Filled. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—The will of the late Fred Douglas was filed to-day. It is dated August 30, 1886, and gives the widow a house and fifteen acres of land in Anacosta, D. C.; also \$10,000 in United States bonds.

NO INVITATION AS YET. ATTITUDE OF THIS COUNTRY ON THE MONETARY CONFERENCE. IF THE CALL IS ISSUED THE PROPER DELEGATES WILL BE APPOINTED. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—The United States has not yet given any assurance, other than that contained in the passage of the Wolcott resolution by Congress, of its readiness to participate in another monetary conference, the chief reason perhaps being that as yet it has not been invited to such a gathering. There has been considerable discussion as to the attitude of the administration in the matter of the conference, and assertions have been made that the President was not at all anxious to have one held. This, there is good authority for saying, is not the policy of the administration. On the contrary, there is declared to be a desire to have the conference if there is any prospect of obtaining results. It is probable that some expression of fear that there was not at present much prospect of anything being done by a conference has been construed that the administration was not in favor of such a gathering. It is impossible to secure confirmation here of the report from London that the United States has consented to enter the proposed international conference, but the best information obtainable is to the effect that in case the call is issued the President will, by authority of the law enacted during the last session, appoint the three delegates necessary to complete the commission on behalf of this country. Many of his best friends express the opinion that he will not forego any opportunity that promises substantial progress to promote an international agreement on this question, but add that he will, in all probability, prefer to see the terms of the call before taking action. Senator Daniel, one of the delegates appointed on behalf of the Senate, was in the city to-day, and expressed himself as pleased to hear the report that England was favorably considering the question of representation at the conference, and said he had been fearful that that country would take a position which would render the conference, if held, incapable of accomplishing results. He said also that while he had no information of which the public was not in possession he was of the opinion the conference would be called, and that the United States would be represented. CARL BROWNE'S LATEST. He Will Wed if He Can Get a Woman to So Degrade Herself. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—Carl Browne, the California crank and sensationist, will make another bid for notoriety by getting married on the steps of the Capitol building May 1, and the police of Washington are considering whether or not to allow the ceremony to take place. He has not as yet selected the lady, but is said to be considering several offers in answer to his advertisement for sealed proposals, in which it is stipulated that she must be beautiful and accomplished. "Oklahoma Sam," who was one of Coxe's lieutenants in the march from Massillon to Washington last spring, will be Carl Browne's "best man." General Coxe will "give the bride away." Browne says he will try and have the ceremony

performed by Major Moore, Chief of Police, and that some of the policemen who pummeled him on the head with their clubs in front of the Capitol last April will act as ushers, merely to show that he does not harbor any hard feelings. CAUSES GRATIFICATION. Spain's Action in Reference to the Alliance Affair Satisfactory. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—The report of the Spanish Government taking steps to meet the requests of the United States in the Alliance affair, that the commander of the offending Spanish cruiser has been relieved and orders sent to the other Spanish commanders in Cuban waters to observe the requirements of international law and refrain from improper interference with ships of the United States or other foreign nations, has caused much gratification in official circles. Although the State Department declines to admit the fact, there is reason to believe that these matters have been communicated to it either through United States Minister Taylor at Madrid or Senator Maragua, the Spanish Minister. MADRID, SPAIN, March 29.—Senator Dupuy Delome, the new Minister to the United States, will accompany Marshal Martinez Campos to Cuba sailing on April 4, visiting Cuba to investigate the story of the firing upon the American steamship Alliance. MINISTER WILLIS' VACATION. INDICATIONS THAT HE IS GETTING READY TO LEAVE HAWAII. DIPLOMATS WOULD NOT BE SURPRISED IF HE CAME OVER ON THE PHILADELPHIA. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—There are indications that Mr. Willis, United States Minister to Hawaii, is preparing to take a leave of absence from his post. One story is that he will go to Japan for a time, and another is that he will return to the United States. The State Department officials will not say anything about the matter, but content themselves with pointing to the fact that the Minister has now been at his post for more than a year, and according to the usual practice of the department, is entitled to a leave of absence if he desires it and the conditions in the country to which he is accredited admit of his leaving. It would not be surprising, therefore, if the Minister was found to be a passenger on the United States steamer Philadelphia when she returns to Mare Island, as she must do shortly, to be cleaned and docked, if, indeed, he does not turn up before that time. During his absence the United States Legation in Honolulu will be left in charge of Mr. Ellis Mills, the secretary of the legation, which will exactly correspond in official status with the Hawaiian Legation at Washington. In this case the conditions will be precisely parallel to those at Rome some years ago, when Baron Pava went home and Minister Foster spent nine months roaming through Switzerland and other European countries on full pay, leaving the legation in Rome in the hands of Charge Whitehouse, and the Italian Legation in Washington in care of the Marquis Rostini. Condition of the Treasury. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury was: Available cash balance, \$187,126,620; gold reserve, \$90,633,634.