LONDON | BERLIN | PARIS

TALK OF WAR GROWS LOUDER IN FAR EAST

Predicted That Japan Will Strike Russia During Maneuvers.

Yokohama Has Been Visited by Another Fire, but It Was Not Accompanied by Customary Destitution.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 28 (via steamship Idzui Maru at Victoria, B. C., March 17).—The persistency with which the Western press clings to the imminence of war between Russia and Japan is attracting much attention, where thus far there has seemed to be no foundation whatsoever for the rumor. The fact which now impresses the public is the arrival of representatives of some of the prominent New York papers, they having been sent for the express purpose of being upon the spot when the outbreak comes. This, together with the activity prevailing in the Russian squadron in eastern waters assembling in force as it is in the Korean Straits and the reports constantly coming in of extraordinary doings at Port Arthur, has at last forced the conviction that where there is so much smoke there must be some fire, and the people and press are correspondingly on the qui vive.

In official circles, however, the utmost calm is manifest, while everybody else is wondering what it all means. In the meantime one of the Chinese papers actually propounds the theory that Japan will be likely to take the opportunity furnished by the approaching naval maneuvers in the Korean Straits to strike a sudden blow at Russia.

The question as to land titles held by foreigners here under the old treaties has at last been settled by an authoritative communication from the Foreign Office to the French Minister, which is entirely satisfactory to the holders, and therefore one of the chief causes of friction under the new order of things has been removed.

Yokohama has been visited by another great fire, sweeping away some 300 houses in the native town. Comparatively little destitution has been caused by it, as the Japanese are now largely availing themselves of the resource of insurance and thoroughly appreciate its benefits.

The arrival of Prince Waldemar of Denmark will soon be the occasion of a round of festivities, when the Empress has fully recovered from her recent quite severe illness. The Emperor has wholly recovered from his attack of the influenza.

Dr. F. E. Clark, the president of the Society of Christian Endeavor, has been the recipient of numberless attentions during his brief stay. He left yesterday to continue his tour around the globe.

The Japanese Diet was prorogued on the 24th, after a session of small accomplishments.

MANY EXHIBITS ON AN OVERDUE VESSEL

Delay in the Completion of the American Section at the Paris Fair.

Special Cable to The Call and the New York Herald. Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.

PARIS, March 17.—The American section of the exhibition of 1900 is extremely anxious at the incomprehensible and excessive delay in the arrival of the steamer Pauilliac, which is bringing to Havre from New York a large number of exhibits. The Pauilliac left New York on February 3. She was spoken on February 11 by the English liner Germanic, and according to her reports, the Pauilliac was rolling daily in a heavy sea. She should have arrived at Havre on February 21 or 22, and she is now twenty-five days overdue. She probably has suffered a breakdown of machinery, which has forced her to set her sails and continue her voyage under unfavorable conditions.

In addition to numerous objects destined for the exhibition, she carries pieces of machinery destined for the moving sidewalk, which is being constructed at the Champ de Mars. This will cause delay in the work of the exhibition, in the French as well as the American section, but as no one will be ready on April 15, whatever the Government may say, the time lost by the non-arrival of the ship probably will soon be regained.

The exhibition probably will not be completed until May 15. From that date it will be worth a visit, for it will be a magnificent show.

Among the 1550 Cubans who took the census of the island were many women, and they receive the regular remuneration of $5 a day.

DUFF GORDON SHERRY

—FROM—

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Port St. Mary's, Spain.

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FRENCH CONSUL STOPS WAR TALK IN ENGLAND

Asserts Positively That There Is No Danger of a Clash.

Friction Over the Seizure of German Ships It Is Now Known Was More Serious Than General Public Believed.

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LONDON, March 17.—The mouths of the panic-mongers have been stopped and by a Frenchman. It is a curious commentary upon a certain side of the British character, which has lately been much in evidence. Several papers of fair standing have seriously been putting forward the probability of war with France and their sensations have been gulped down eagerly by a small section of the British public, though well-informed people are only amused. France, however, was not the only nation which, it is asserted, meditated an immediate invasion of England. Russia, Germany and Austria, according to the manufacturers of panics, had designs to take advantage of Great Britain's troubles in South Africa. With the cries for home defense in ascendent, Great Britain might have duplicated the scenes when the island awaited the prospective invasion of Napoleon. But M. Delcasse, the French Foreign Minister, spoke, and the bogie of European hostility and interference vanished.

The hand of the Frenchman restored calm to Great Britain. Without the bias of friendship, he disclosed the common sense with which France and the other European powers were governing their relations toward Great Britain, and bore home what has frequently been set forth in these dispatches—i. e., that no power had the slightest intention of going to war with Great Britain at present and no power was anxious to intervene in behalf of the Boers.

Trouble in Balkans.

The pacific condition which European matters assume is far more likely to be disturbed by trouble in the Balkans than by the South African war or anything in which Great Britain is chiefly concerned, though the Balkan difficulty is most unlikely to result in a Continental war. This latest trouble consists in the apparent determination of Prince Ferdinand to declare himself King of Bulgaria and renounce Turkey's suzerainty. He would scarcely contemplate this without the backing of Russia, whence come Prince Ferdinand's generals, guns, and this week, his national loan. As the Spectator points out, for the Sultan to refuse absolutely the request of Prince Ferdinand, supported by Russia and not negatived by the triple alliance, would be a very serious event indeed, "and it may occur sooner than we, who are all looking southward instead of eastward, are ready to suppose."

However, there is no reason to suppose it will not blow over, as did the friction between Great Britain and Germany over the seizure of the latter's ships in South African waters. To what extent that friction went was only known this week, when a blue book giving the correspondence of the Governments concerned was published. The tart demands of the German Embassador and Lord Salisbury's astonished comments at being thus addressed by a nation whom Mr. Chamberlain but a few weeks previous had lovingly included in the so-called "new dreibund" came as a revelation. Had not the matter been completely settled, thanks to Lord Salisbury giving way, and had not Great Britain been so completely engrossed by the progress of her arms in South Africa, it would have raised a storm of indignation against Germany fifty times greater than did Emperor William's celebrated cable message to President Kruger after the Jameson raid. The correspondence itself shows no evidence of reconciliation, but it is learned that this has been effected and also that rather curious conditions attended the negotiations.

Germany's Double Play.

Whenever the German Embassador saw Lord Salisbury "butter would not melt in his mouth," and his words were honeyed, yet when Count von Bulow, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, spoke publicly he was anti-British, and when the dispatches which would in the nature of things be published were written by the German side they were formulated in the same strain. To quote a British Foreign Office official, "Germany flaunted us in the face of the world and curried favor privately."

The will of Isaac Gordon, the notorious money lender, who died recently, cannot be found and is being advertised for. It appears this well known name in the English courts, though Gordon himself rarely appeared, was borne by a man of only 35, who is credited with leaving $5,000,000. On his body was found $20,000 and in his office $135,000 in cash. This accumulation was due to the fact that the banks finally would not have anything to do with his accounts.

VOTE NOT REACHED ON LEX HEINZE MEASURE

BERLIN, March 17.—The Reichstag sat with closed doors to-day in order to discuss an amendment to the Lex Heinze bill, dealing with contagious diseases. On the resumption of the open session Prince Alexander von Hohenlohe, son of the Chancellor, declared that the Government's representatives and the supporters of the bill failed to change his convictions that the law was objectionable. In his opinion it was only calculated to deprive those who had been contented with idealistic work of their occupation and drive them into the ranks of the Social Democrats.

There was no quorum in the Reichstag when a vote was about to be taken, and the President, Count Ballestrem, remarked on the subject. Fifty members who demanded a vote by roll call thereupon demonstratively quit the house before the decision.

Entertained by Zelaya.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 17.—President Zelaya gave United States Minister Merry an excursion by railroad and a picnic yesterday to Caterina and Jenotepe Mountain. Nicaragua's Minister of Foreign Affairs and several other high officials escorted the United States Minister and did the honors.

SHAMROCK DAY DULY OBSERVED BY THE BRITONS

Liberal Display of the Green in Honor of the Brave Irish Soldiers.

In Dublin, However, the Lord Mayor's Carriage Was Stoned and Windows Smashed by the Excited Crowds.

LONDON, March 17.—Shamrock day promises to vie with Primrose day, judging by the enthusiasm with which, for the first time in the history of the nation, loyalists all over the United Kingdom celebrated, while everywhere the "green" was conspicuous. From Windsor Castle, where the Queen observed the day by wearing a sprig of genuine four-leaved shamrock, to the East End of the slums of London, where the ragged urchin glories in his morsel of green weed, nearly every one sported something in the shape of a green favor. A word from her Majesty has turned the emblem of semi-disloyalty into a badge of honor and has made the shamrock the most prized of all plants in the British Isles.

By the Queen's order the bells in the curfew tower of Windsor Castle honored St. Patrick this morning, Irish airs played by the Grenadiers enlivened the Queen's luncheon, and on London's Mansion House floated a new royal Irish flag, with the Union Jack in the upper corner, and a crowned harp in the center of a green field, as distinguished from the Irish flag, which bears the harp without the Union or Crown. The street venders did a roaring business with flags, moss spinach, bits of green ribbon, etc. Houses and stores lavishly displayed green flags and bunting, and Irish soldiers and sailors showed special pride in wearing the national emblem. The supply of genuine shamrock was so scarce that half a dozen leaves sold readily for half a crown.

The ancient ceremony of "trooping the colors at Dublin castle" was especially picturesque. It was performed to-day in the presence of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Cadogan; the Duke of Connaught, commander in chief of the forces in Ireland, and a brilliant assemblage. All the troops wore the shamrock.

The second day's sale of the Irish Industries Association was opened at the London Mansion House this afternoon by the Lady Mayoress, with princesses, duchesses, countesses and commoners attending the stalls, which conducted the biggest kind of a trade.

Most of the Government officials hoisted the Irish flag and the clubs were similarly decorated, the officials all wearing the green.

In the churches the preachers referred to the occasion, thanking Providence that the English had learned to love and respect their Irish fellow subjects as they never knew them or respected them before.

The Lord Chief Justice, Lord Russell of Killowen, set the example in the law courts and all the Judges followed his example of wearing the shamrock below their ermine collars.

On the Stock Exchange the enthusiasm shown in celebrating the day gave the room the appearance of a green house. The shamrock was everywhere and there was more toasting of health than work. As a result prices were better, though nobody knows why.

The scenes at Aldershot were characteristic of the celebration of St. Patrick's day and in all the other garrison towns the shamrock was worn by all the troops privileged to wear it. At reveille the Irish bands made a tour of the barracks playing "Garry Owen," "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning" and "The Boys of Wexford." In front of the officers' mess they played the national anthem and cheered the Queen.

It is understood the Queen, having approved the proposed formation of a regiment of Irish Guards, will make the announcement on the subject to-day.

St. Patrick's Church, London, was densely packed when Bishop Brindle, D. S. O. (Distinguished Service Order), late chaplain of the British forces in South Africa, officiated at a pontifical high mass in the presence of Cardinal Vaughan. All the clergy and the congregation wore the shamrock, and the scene as the Cardinal in his red and white robes slowly moved up the central aisle blessing the congregation was very impressive. It was expected that the Cardinal would deliver the St. Patrick's day address, but this devolved on Father Aidan, who remarked that both friend and foe were unstintedly "praising the Irish bravery, heroism and generalship just now so conspicuous on the battlefield," and added that the "wearing of the shamrock, emblem of Irish nationality and Catholicity, had become by the gracious act of our most revered sovereign an acknowledgment of the heroism and valor of our Irish sons in the war."

TORONTO, Ontario, March 17.—St. Patrick's day was observed here and throughout the province with unusual enthusiasm. Everybody wore the shamrock, while the Irish flag flew on all the public buildings. Services were held in the Catholic churches, where reference was made to the bravery of the Irish soldiers in South Africa, and concerts and banquets to-night by the different Irish societies wound up the day.

DUBLIN, March 17.—The Lord Mayor's procession to-day was interrupted by many scenes of disorder caused by those who objected to his attitude toward the Queen. His carriage was stoned at various places along the route, windows were smashed and the enormous crowds were excited. The police were powerless to deal with the outbreaks. Several arrests were made. The Mayors of Sligo and Drogheda, who had at first accepted invitations, refused to participate in the procession.

BETROTHAL OF STEPHANIE.

Austrian Princess to Become the Bride of Count Lonyay.

VIENNA, March 17.—The official Wiener Zeitung to-morrow will announce the betrothal of Princess Stephanie of Austria to Count Elemer Lonyay.

Passion Play Prohibited.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 17.—There is much comment on the order of the Archbishop of Mexico prohibiting the acting of the "Passion Play," usual during Holy week, in the suburban towns. This most ancient custom is held in high esteem by the masses of the people, who resent the interference with the time honored practice. The Archbishop has been advised to take this action on account of the degeneration of the "Passion Play" into semi-burlesque and as giving occasion for rioting and drunkenness.

SOCIAL ULCERS LAID BARE IN THE REICHSTAG

Wide Range Given to the Discussion of the Lex Heinze.

Evidence of the Low State of Morality on Manorial Estates and the Abuse of Power by Employers.

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BERLIN, March 17.—Throughout the week the so-called Lex Heinze, which Government measure was originally designed against public immorality in various shapes, but into which the Centerists and Conservative parties have managed to smuggle a number of provisions curtailing the liberty of art, literature and the stage, occupied the Reichstag. The debate spread over an enormous field, laying bare many ulcers never before publicly discussed. One of these was the strong evidence of the low state of morality on the manorial estates and also the most general abuse of power by employers against female employes. This evidence was drawn from published reports about the results of an investigation made by a score of rural parsons.

When the opposition toward the most illiberal paragraphs of the bill found that the majority, consisting of Conservatives, Centerists and Nationalists, meant to squelch the speeches and argumentations against this condition an obstruction policy was adopted, under the leadership of Herren Richter and Singer, the intention apparently being to wear out the majority—particularly the Center—and render it ready for a compromise. This obstruction policy, which was skillfully carried out during the latter half of the week, being a novel feature in German parliamentary life, caused the greatest sensation and the most varied comment, the Tageblatt speaking of it as a "parliamentary breach of the constitution" because of a certain ruling of Count von Ballestrem, the president of the Reichstag; while the National Zeitung severely condemns the obstruction, although favoring its aim. Besides, the obstruction caused unusual scenes and noise and violence on both sides.

Meat Bill Shelved.

Amid the Reichstag roar the fact was almost overlooked that the meat bill, which during the fortnight before domiciled politics, has again been shelved. Nobody seems able to tell precisely for how long or why, although different statements in regard to the measure are current in political circles. The Agrarian leaders believe that the Government wishes first to have the naval bill passed, which would defer final action on the meat bill until after the Eastertide. In the meanwhile both the Emperor and the Bundesrath are being bombarded with protests and petitions pro and con.

International politics have been rather quiet this week. The South African war was not followed with the close attention it deserves because of the exciting state of internal politics. More attention was paid to the incessant and now more virulent campaign being carried on by the Paris press for the purpose, it is alleged, of embroiling Great Britain and Germany.

The Kreuz Zeitung to-day says it is good that everybody in Germany is now enlightened "that in France everybody, official and unofficial, is still dreaming of revanche regarding the Reichsland. They are alike in their intention of its recovery."

Escaped Army Service.

A sensational criminal trial has just begun in Elderfield and will last, it is thought, for some weeks. The defendants are charged with conspiracy in liberating hundreds of strong and healthy men from military service by the use of certain drugs which affected them temporarily. Cologne physicians and druggists and army surgeons are implicated. After disposing of the present case the officials will begin preparations for trying a second and larger case of a similar character, with ramifications in the Rhenish provinces and Westphalia.

The district around Frankfort-on-the-Main is now invaded by a criminal of the "Jack the Ripper" class. After several previous cases had been brought to light, the 15-year-old son of an architect named Winter, in Pechlau, was horribly mutilated, the body being partially dissected. The indications pointed to the same murderer in all cases, but the identity of the criminal has not yet been discovered.

Andrew D. White, the United States Embassador here, and Mrs. White gave a luncheon and musicale to-day, at which Adele Aus der Ohe played. A number of diplomats were present.

There will be private theatricals on Wednesday at the Lessing Theater, under the patronage of Princess Carl Anton Hohenzollern, for the benefit of discharged prisoners. The Empress has purchased a hundred tickets for the performance. Both the players and the audience will belong to the highest court circles. Enormous prices are being paid for tickets.

Eulogies in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Members of the House to-day pronounced eulogies upon the late Monroe L. Hayward, a Senator-elect from Nebraska, who died before taking the oath of office. No other business of importance was transacted.

"Saying and Doing Are Two Things."

It is not what we say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story of its merit. Its great record of cures of all forms of blood diseases, including scrofula, rheumatism, dyspepsia, catarrh, prove its power to cure you also. You may be sure Hood's Sarsaparilla will do you good.

The Blood—*"A grand blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla. This and Hood's Pills have greatly benefited me." Mrs. F. G. Smith, Cleburne, Tex.*

Impure Blood—*"I am pleased to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as a tonic and blood medicine." Miss Nellie Hillenbrant, Rochester, N. Y.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

ATTITUDE OF THIS COUNTRY PLEASES FRANCE

Praise for President McKinley's Offer to Great Britain.

American Government's Movement to End the South African War Came as a Surprise to Europe.

PARIS, March 17.—"The United States has shown selfish Europe an example," said a responsible official to a representative of the Associated Press, when asked what was the feeling of the French Government regarding President McKinley's offer of his good offices to England.

"We felt," continued the official in question, "that our own position with respect to England, in view of the present state of public feeling there, was too delicate to admit of ever acceding to Mr. Kruger's appeal, and as this reluctance appeared to be shared by every other power the action of the American Government in taking the initiative came as an agreeable surprise. That it did not succeed does not detract from its merit."

The Associated Press representative here called the interlocutor's attention to the complaints of a portion of the French press that President McKinley refrained from backing up his offer, which was necessary to its success, some papers having openly stated that his action was a mere electoral maneuver and not intended to be successful.

"In our view," replied the official, "these criticisms are utterly unjustified. President McKinley did even more than up to the last moment was expected over here. Only the members of chancelleries, who realize the delicate nature of such a step, can appreciate America's effort at its proper value. The French Government, while not prepared to take the initiative, would in conjunction with Russia readily have supported America, but the promptitude of England's refusal cut the ground from under them."

Still Hope for Intervention.

The Associated Press informant added that although there appeared to be little likelihood of intervention in the immediate future, yet hopes were still entertained that an offer of good offices from the powers might eventually prove acceptable.

"At any rate," said he, "it is not unlikely that it will be made if foreign interests are endangered by the threatened destruction of the Rand mines."

This question of destruction of the gold mines, as predicted by Montagu White, is regarded as a serious matter here and as not merely possible, but probable. The French Government has received information to the same effect from another source, and it considers the descendants of the Dutchmen who flooded their own country in order to repel an invader quite capable of following this historic precedent in the case of foreign-owned gold mines. The French press has taken up the matter and points out the enormous amount of French savings sunk in the Rand goldfields. It is stated that if the Boers carry out their threats it would take at least three years to reconstruct the surface machinery and other plants, while immense destruction could be wrought by dynamiting the underground workings.

France owns a third of the shares in the Transvaal mines and these alarmist predictions have already had their effect on the quotations of the stocks of those mines in which French holdings are large. Thus, since Tuesday, Robinson has dropped from 210 to 200; Ferreria from 493 to 465, and Geldenhuis from 148 to 140.

Franco-Russian Alliance.

The discussion of mediation in the Senate on Thursday gave M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, an opportunity to emphasize the fact that the Franco-Russian alliance is as close as it ever was and that unity of action prevails between the two powers. His allusion to Russia was prompted by a report that Count Muravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, during his visit to Paris, suggested intervention, but the French Government held back. M. Delcasse's statement shows that no such proposition was ever made.

The tension of feeling between France and England certainly has undergone abatement this week, for which the conciliatory article of the London Times is largely responsible, and the fact that it was so well received by the French press demonstrates that the Francophobe attitude of many of the English papers is, to a great extent, accountable for the strained relations between the two peoples.

These nationalist organs, whose Anglophobism is a part of their studied party policies, have not abated their attacks, but the moderate journals have responded to the advances of the London press in the same spirit.

The Government's bill, proposing amnesty in all criminal prosecutions which have arisen out of the Dreyfus affair meets with vigorous opposition from the Dreyfusards, whose reputations have been besmirched by the vile accusations of their adversaries, and to whom amnesty means the deprivation of the means of redress. Dreyfus himself wrote protesting against the bill, which will, if passed, kill his hopes of rehabilitation. The Senate committee this week heard M. Reinach, Colonel Picquart and M. Zola, all of whom warmly condemned the measure. Colonel Picquart declared that on no account did he wish to be included in the same list with General Mercier and his accomplices. M. Zola submitted that the amnesty was in violation of the constitution.

The irrepressible Esterhazy has bobbed up again and has written to the committee of the Senate announcing that he had made four depositions before the French Consul General in London, M. Le Queux, which would prevent the Government stifling the inquiry he demands. According to an inspired statement his depositions are valueless, as he has only produced copies, instead of originals of the documents he professes to possess.

Zeigler Defeats Burns.

CHICAGO, March 17.—The bouts at the Chicago Athletic Association resulted as follows: Jack Bonner, champion heavyweight of Pennsylvania, and Frank Childs fought a slow six rounds to a draw; Buddy Ryan won from Clarence Forbes in one round on a foul; Lewis Mansfield defeated Jack Robinson in six rounds; Owen Zeigler, Philadelphia, defeated Charlie Burns in six rounds at catch weights. This was one of the fastest contests ever seen at the Chicago Athletic Association.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EX-PRIME MINISTER OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Commends Peruna to His Friends as a Positive Catarrh Remedy.

Hon. Celso Cæsar Moreno, Ex-Prime Minister of Hawaii.

The Hon. Celso Caesar Moreno, ex-Prime Minister of Hawaii and projector of the Trans-Pacific cable, 1876, is a distinguished statesman and the best known Italian in the country. In a letter from Washington, D. C., to The Peruna Medicine Co., he says:

"I can commend your great national catarrh cure, Peruna, to my friends throughout the country as a safe, reliable medicine. I know of no other tonic that will build a person up as well as Peruna. It is a positive cure for the universal disease, catarrh, and those who will try this remarkable medicine will find a sure cure. Very respectfully,
Celso Caesar Moreno."

Charles B. Royer, 909 W. Washington street, Morristown, Pa., writes: "My oldest daughter, Malinda Royer, is cured of deafness by Peruna. When she began to take Peruna we had to go up close to her and talk very loud to make her hear.

"After taking one-half dozen bottles of Peruna she can hear you in any part of the room. She can hear an ordinary conversation."

Malinda Royer.

Thousands of people have catarrh who would be surprised to know it, because it has been called some other name than catarrh. The fact is, catarrh is catarrh wherever located; and another fact which is of equally great importance, that Peruna cures catarrh wherever located.

Catarrh is an American disease. Fully one-half of the people are afflicted more or less with it in some form. Previous to the discovery of Peruna catarrh was considered well nigh incurable. Since the introduction of Peruna to the medical profession thousands of cases are cured annually.

Senor Quesada, Secretary of the Cuban Legation in Washington, in a letter to the Peruna Medicine Co., written from Washington, D. C., says:

"Peruna I can recommend as a very good medicine. It is an excellent strengthening tonic, and it is also an efficacious cure for the almost universal complaint of catarrh." Prominent men and women all over the United States use and praise Peruna for catarrhal diseases. Governors, Senators and Congressmen give Peruna their commendation.

Senor Quesada, Secretary of the Cuban Legation in Washington, D. C.

Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O., for free catarrh book.

MEXICO'S DRAINAGE CANAL FORMALLY OPENED

President Diaz and Cabinet and Other Notables Present at the Ceremony.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 17.—The Grand canal, part of the Valley of Mexico drainage system, was inaugurated today with much ceremony. The invited guests included President Diaz and his Cabinet, the Supreme Court Judges and members of the diplomatic corps.

The party went early in the morning to San Lazario, on the outskirts of the city, where the ceremony of opening the gates of the canal connecting with the sewer system of the city was performed by President Diaz, who declared the canal open. The entire party was then taken in a steam train to the terminus of the canal, thirty miles away, to the mouth of the great tunnel connecting with the canal. At that point a banquet was served and speeches were made congratulatory to President Diaz for the successful carrying out of his idea and to Sir Weetman Pearson, the contractor. There was a large display of troops, and military bands played along the line taken by the Presidential party. The work has occupied nearly eleven years, during which time the Government has given the project its constant and liberal aid. The work of draining the Valley of Mexico is now completed and it remains merely to construct the sewers of the city.

LIPTON'S NEW YACHT.

George L. Watson to Design the Cup Challenger.

Special Cable to The Call and the New York Herald. Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.

GREENOCK, Scotland, March 17.—George L. Watson will design Sir Thomas Lipton's new yacht, with which he will challenge for the next America's cup match. Captain Edward Sycamore has been asked to be her skipper.

Movements of the Hartford.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, March 17.—The United States training ship Hartford, Commodore Farragut's old flagship, which left San Francisco on January 10 for New York with 540 men on board under Commander Hawley, and which recently arrived at Valparaiso, has sailed from that port for Montevideo.

Stricken With Apoplexy.

PETALUMA, March 17.—Mrs. James B. Morris of Agua Caliente, who has been on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Madison of this city, while at breakfast this morning suddenly fell back in her chair in a fit of apoplexy. Medical aid was summoned, but Mrs. Morris died in a short time.

Sloane's Removal Sale!

THE TIME IS LIMITED! Until we move into our new building—114-122 Post street—we give you the opportunity to take advantage of the splendid values we are offering throughout our large establishment.

... LACE CURTAINS ...

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Close Two and Three Pair Lots.

WE MENTION FOR EXAMPLE:

3 pairs BRUSSELS LACE CURTAINS	$20.00.	Formerly	$30.00 per pair
3 pairs ARABIAN LACE CURTAINS	14.00.	Formerly	17.25 per pair
2 pairs ARABIAN LACE CURTAINS	15.00.	Formerly	22.50 per pair
3 pairs ARABIAN LACE CURTAINS	19.00.	Formerly	24.00 per pair
3 pairs BATTENBERG LACE CURTAINS	7.50.	Formerly	10.50 per pair
3 pairs BATTENBERG LACE CURTAINS	10.00.	Formerly	$14.00 per pair
3 pairs BATTENBERG LACE CURTAINS	16.00.	Formerly	21.00 per pair
3 pairs BATTENBERG LACE CURTAINS	21.00.	Formerly	26.50 per pair
3 pairs IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS	8.00.	Formerly	11.50 per pair
2 pairs IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS	8.50.	Formerly	12.75 per pair
3 pairs IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS	14.00.	Formerly	18.25 per pair
3 pairs NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS	2.00.	Formerly	3.25 per pair
2 pairs NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS	3.50.	Formerly	5.50 per pair

We respectfully invite those who contemplate purchasing CARPETS, RUGS, FURNITURE, DRAPERY MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS, etc., to visit our warerooms and personally inspect the Large Selections and LOW PRICES we are prepared to submit. Largest and Best Assorted Stock on the coast from which to select.

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