

A WAR CLOUD IN THE EAST

Anglo-Russian Dispute Over a Railway Siding at Tien-Tsin, China.

JAPAN MOBILIZES HER FLEET

General Wogack Called on the British to Vacate the Siding and Requested an Apology - General Barrow Refused Both Demands and Hurried Reinforcements to the Scene of Dispute.

London.—"General Wogack has refused to accept Count von Walderssee's arbitration at Tien-Tsin," wires the Pekin correspondent of the Daily Mail, "and demands that the British not only withdraw, but apologize for removing the Russian flag."

"General Barrow refuses to do either, and in so refusing has the support of the British Government."

"British reinforcements are being sent."

Such accounts as can be obtained here represent General Wogack, the Russian commander and General Lord Campbell, the British commander, as obeying implicit instructions from St. Petersburg and London, between which capitals negotiations are passing harmoniously.

A dispatch from Tien-Tsin states that Count von Walderssee did not offer a compromise, but on learning that both officers were under instructions from their home Governments, declared that it was useless for him to even give an opinion on the matter, which was outside of his jurisdiction.

On the other hand the serious view is somewhat supported by the sending of reinforcements. In addition to ninety British marines, sixty Austrians and two companies of native infantry have been sent to Tien-Tsin from Pekin, although their dispatch seems mainly to be a precaution against the irritated French soldiery taking a hand in the dispute.

Count von Walderssee has returned to Pekin.

JAPAN MEETS RUSSIA'S MOVE.

Gets Squadron Ready to Follow Czar's Fleet to Korea.

Shanghai, China.—The Tokio correspondent of the North China Gazette says that all the Russian warships off the Japanese coast have sailed for Korea. A Japanese squadron is being mobilized for immediate departure for Korea.

London.—"Russia's proceedings in Korea," says the Kobe correspondent of the Daily Mail, "are now openly aggressive, and it is believed that she is about to make further demands in connection with Masampo."

AMERICA MIGHT INTERVENE.

If Invited, Would Use Its Good Offices to Settle the Tien-Tsin Dispute.

Washington, D. C.—If Russia and Great Britain desire it, the United States is willing to use its good offices to settle the Tien-Tsin dispute. "We are interested in the trouble because of its possible general effect," said a high official of the Administration, "but we have nothing to do with the attitude of the British troops toward the Russian troops, or vice versa, or with the conditions which caused them to assume the stand they have taken. The United States has no right to intervene, nor will it do so, but if the disputants should intimate their willingness to have the American government exercise its good offices it will be glad to do so."

Russian Press Not Alarmed.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—The Russian press is not alarmed about the Tien-Tsin affair. The London correspondent of the Novoye Vremya characterizes the dispute as unimportant.

The situation at Tien-Tsin, China, according to reliable reports, appears to be strained, especially between the Russians and British. The Russians took possession of a railway siding, and they objected to encroachments by the British. While the difficulty may be settled amicably, it is undeniable that an indiscreet move on either side might precipitate a war in which some of the other powers would inevitably be involved.

ROMANCE OF A NAVAL DESERTER

For the Sake of a Filipino Sweetheart He Joined the Insurgents.

Washington, D. C.—For the sake of a Filipino sweetheart, Private Frederick M. Baker, of the United States Marine Corps, deserted and accepted a commission from the insurgents. To save the life of a friend, an American, and fellow deserter, he surrendered himself and received a life sentence at hard labor in San Quentin prison. Baker enlisted at Mare Island, Cal., in 1894, and until June 12, 1899, his record was excellent. Then he fell a victim to the charms of a Cebu Island girl and deserted, and became a drill master and lieutenant in the Filipino forces. He found another American deserter among his companions at arms, and a strong friendship grew up between them. The friend refused to lead an ambuscade against the Americans and was condemned to death. To prevent his execution, Baker rode to the American camp, surrendered himself and told his story. The rescue of the condemned man was attempted, but failed, and nothing is known of his fate. Baker was tried by court martial and found guilty of desertion and treason. Only the extenuating circumstances saved him from a death sentence.

KILLS HER SIX CHILDREN

Insane Mother Murders Her Little Ones and Attempts Suicide.

Eloest Child Her First Victim, and the Others Slain With Axe and Club, According to Age.

Cold Brook, Mass.—Mrs. Lizzie Narramore, while in a fit of insanity, killed her entire family of six children at her home, a farmhouse half a mile from this village, and then tried to take her own life. The children ranged from ten years to a babe of ten months, and their lives were taken by the mother with an axe and a club. Then she left the blood drenched bodies on the beds, two on one bed and the other four on a bed in another room. The terrible sight met the eyes of the husband and father, Frank Narramore, when he returned home some hours later. Mrs. Narramore then attempted to take her own life by cutting her throat with a razor, and when discovered she was in the bed on which the bodies of four children were lying. Although she cut a deep gash in her throat and suffered the loss of much blood, it is believed she will recover.

Mrs. Narramore, when asked how she did the deed, said that she took the lives in four different rooms, and as she killed each child the body was placed in a bed. She first murdered Ethel, the eldest child, and then followed with the five others. She appeared rational in the evening and displayed signs of sorrow for the deed she had committed, although she is unable to give any reason why she killed the children.

Father Kills His Three Children.

Clinton, Me.—Jacob Dearborn Marr, a farmer living eight miles from this village, killed his three children—Alice M., aged thirteen; Edwin, aged nine, and Helen, aged seven, with an axe shortly after the family in happy mood had risen from the dinner table. Marr had been despondent for some time, but his actions were not such as to make his wife believe that he had any serious trouble on his mind to brood over. Later he was taken to Waterville under arrest.

Mad Mother Drowns Daughter.

Milford, N. H.—While mentally deranged Mrs. William H. Wilkins drowned her daughter, Maud, eleven years old, in the Souhegan River.

TROUBLE ENDS AT TIEN-TSIN.

Russian and British Troops Withdraw From Disputed Point.

Pekin, China.—Count von Walderssee, General Barrow and General Wogack were in consultation and General Wogack agreed to withdraw the Russian troops from the disputed ground at Tien-Tsin provided the British also withdraw.

He insisted also upon a guarantee that work on the railway siding should not proceed until the matter had been diplomatically adjusted. This proposal and stipulation were satisfactory to General Barrow and were accepted by him. Consequently the British and Russian troops were withdrawn, thereby avoiding all trouble at present.

Will Be Settled by Diplomacy.

London.—Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, announced in the House of Lords, that by agreement between the British and Russian Governments, the danger of bloodshed at Tien-Tsin had been averted by each side agreeing to withdraw the troops from the disputed territory, leaving the merits of the controversy to be settled by the two Governments.

APPEAL TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Parents of a Texas Bride Want Her Marriage Annulled.

Austin, Texas.—The Texas Legislature has been called upon for the first time in the history of that body to perform the functions of a divorce court. Several months ago Frank Williams and Bettie Green, both belonging to prominent families of Brown County, eloped and were married. They were both under marriageable age, and the parents of the bride took her away from her young husband.

Although the couple are anxious to carry out their marriage vows and to live together as man and wife, the parents of the young woman are firm in their stand against the proposition, and at their request a bill was introduced in the State Senate by Mr. Grinnan to annul and set aside the marriage and to restore to Mrs. Williams her maiden name. Her young husband and his friends will oppose the passage of the bill.

Swedes Making Steel by Electricity.

Consul Nelson, at Bergen, Sweden, in a report to the State Department, at Washington, says that a successful attempt has been made to produce steel by electricity in that country. Experiments are being carried on in a factory there, and already about 25,000 pounds have been produced, in six drafts daily. This steel is of an excellent quality, and meets with ready sale at high prices. On account of the cheap method of production, the profits are declared to be large.

Mrs. Blaine Gives Away \$1,000,000.

Mrs. Emmons Blaine, according to an announcement by President William R. Harper, at the University of Chicago convocation, has given \$1,000,000 to the University of Chicago School of Education, lately organized by the affiliation of the Chicago Institute and the university.

TOWN IN A SEA OF FIRE

A Flood of Blazing Oil Pours Down on Glen Gardner, N. J.

TANKS BURST IN TRAIN SMASH

The Town is Almost Wiped Out by a Rushing Stream of Living Fire - Awakened by the Noise the Inhabitants Flee to the Hills—Destruction of Property Estimated at \$75,000.

Glen Gardner, N. J.—Fire borne on a river of oil rushing down the mountain at the foot of which this village is located almost engulfed the town and destroyed a large section of it. The catastrophe was the direct result of a freight train wreck on the Central Railroad, near the town.

In the wrecked train were thirteen oil laden cars, and the concussion of the two sections coming together caused two of the tanks to explode. The escaping oil took fire immediately, and formed a river of burning oil, which ran down the grade into the town, setting fire to everything in its path. The fire was under control at noon, and the firemen continued to battle with the burning oil tanks the rest of the day. The loss of oil is estimated at \$0,000 gallons. Before the flames were extinguished property valued at about \$75,000 was destroyed.

The wreck occurred shortly after 6 o'clock, before many of the residents were astir, and before they realized what the matter was the Masonic Hall, the finest building in the town; a big storehouse belonging to William Carling, containing a lot of new agricultural machinery, and eleven dwelling houses were the prey of the flames. The occupants of the dwellings barely escaped with their lives. Most of those who escaped from the burned district fled to the big hill north of the town. The 500 inhabitants of the place made hurried preparations to flee to the hills, but the burning oil ran down the hillside into a mountain stream which carried it away from the town.

Appeals for aid to fire companies in Washington and Somerville were made and were responded to, the apparatus being brought here on a special train, and after a hard fight the flames were checked.

The fire extended to the other eleven cars, and before they could be drawn away from the wreck one after another burst, until the contents of all of them aided in increasing the sea of flame that for a time threatened to engulf the town.

FOLLOWED HER LEPER HUSBAND.

Devoted Hawaiian Wife Joins Him in Exile on Molokai Island.

San Francisco, Cal.—From Honolulu comes a story of a wife's devotion which led her to simulate leprosy in order that she might be sent to exile on Molokai Island with her leprosy husband. She was a beautiful native girl, Lulia, the daughter of a chief. She married Lui Helupala, a young native, who two years after the marriage developed signs of leprosy. Secretly he made all preparations to go to Molokai island and left a letter for his wife, bidding her an eternal farewell.

The young woman was inconsolable and after vainly trying to be allowed to go to Molokai she enlisted the service of a kahuna, or witch doctor. He gave her a preparation that when rubbed on the skin for several weeks made it silvery white, as though she were in the last stages of leprosy. Then she applied to the health board to be sent to Molokai.

The doctors suspected her, as her face showed no traces of the disease and when pressed she admitted her deceit. The doctors were so much impressed with her devotion that they set aside the rule and permitted her to join her husband.

PROPHET DIED PRAYING.

Pronounced an Impostor, He Vowed Not to Stay on the Earth.

London.—Advises from Momo, Uganda, are to the effect that Muluzi, the new Mohammedan Madh, who recently proclaimed himself in Uganda, appeared before the court of the Sultan of Mbogo, who is the nominal head of Mohammedanism in that country and sought to establish his claim as the successor of the Prophet. Mbogo did not appreciate a rival and denounced him as an impostor before the assembled chiefs.

Muluzi tried to effect of eloquence, but this was received with ridicule, whereupon he indignantly declared that he would no longer remain in a world which was unfit to receive him. He ascended a small hill outside Mbogo camp and knelt and called aloud on Mohd, and after which he instantly expired.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN SECT MAY COME

50,000 Molokans of Trans-Caucasia Wish to Seek Homes in North America.

Washington, D. C.—United States Consul-General Guenther writes from Frankfurt to the Department of State: "It is reported from St. Petersburg that the people belonging to the religious sect called Doukhobors having left the Caucasus and found a new home in Canada, the Molokans, another Russian sect residing in Trans-Caucasia, also wish to emigrate to North America. They number about 50,000, and are located at Tiflis, Jelsavetpol, Bakou and Kars. They are known as industrious agriculturists and they desire to emigrate on account of lack of land and increased taxation."

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Germany is declared by a diplomat in Washington to have inspired England's rejection of the canal treaty.

Director Merriam caused the arrest of a Washington policeman on account of the alleged census frauds in Maryland.

Contracts for furnishing the United States army with nearly a million pounds of meat, for use in the Philippines, were awarded to Chicago backers.

Secretary of War Root assumed full responsibility for General Wood's course in Cuba and commended it.

The first steps were taken in a scheme to provide a park system costing many millions of dollars for Washington.

The old Corcoran Art Gallery, at Penn Avenue and Seventeenth street, is to be bought by the Government for \$200,000.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

A large number of insurgent officers and men were captured by American troops in Cavite Province, Luzon, P. I. Congressmen returning from Havana declare that Cuba must wait until Congress meets again, and that the wealthier classes favor annexation.

Governor-General Wood appointed a commission to revise the Cuban customs.

Lieutenant-General Miles is in Cuba inspecting the principal military posts.

The Philippines Commission decided to make a separate province of the Island of Marinduque.

The Municipal Council changed the name of the principal plaza in Vigan, P. I., to "General Lawton Square," as a tribute to the memory of the brave American.

DOMESTIC.

The applications of forty Japanese for citizenship papers at San Francisco, Cal., were refused.

Miss Hatti Mills, a rich actress, ended her life with carbolic acid, at Troy, N. Y.

After blindness of twenty-eight years Valent ne Batz, Baltimore, Md., had his sight restored.

Fire Chief Webber, of Boston, Mass., was retired on half pay because of injury to his eyes.

The battleship Massachusetts ran aground at Pensacola, Fla. She is not damaged.

It is proposed by a syndicate to build the world's largest dry docks on flats between Bedloe and Ellis islands, at New York City.

George St. Cyr, who killed James Davis, at Dawson City, Alaska, had his death sentence commuted to life imprisonment.

Judge Nobbs, in the Probate Court in Bridgeport, Conn., named the Bridgeport Trust Company as administrator for the estate of George F. Gilman, the millionaire tea merchant.

The shortage in the National Bank at Niles, Mich., is \$150,000.

Former President Harrison's will, filed at Indianapolis, Ind., gives \$125,000 to his widow and family relics and portraits to his son, Russell, whose debts are cancelled.

A young elephant escaped from a zoo in Indianapolis, Ind., and boated through a large plate-glass window into a barber shop, frightening the inmates and upsetting the furniture.

A full ticket of women was nominated by the Prohibitionists at Denver, Col.

Colonel John R. Ashe, a well-known cotton manufacturer, committed suicide by throwing himself into a deep well at Columbia, S. C.

FOREIGN.

Two thousand soldiers were sent to assist the authorities in the suppression of the troubles incident upon the strike at Marseilles, France.

In the British House of Lords Lord Salisbury's motion to appoint a joint committee to revise the King's anti-Roman Catholic accession oath was adopted.

Fifteen lives were lost in floods in Italy.

Philip Botha, brother of the Boer Commander-in-Chief, was killed in battle in South Africa.

Prince Henry was installed a member of the State Council, at The Hague, Holland, Queen Wilhelmina opening the session.

The British gunboat Plover went ashore in the Yangtze-Kiang, below Kinkiang, China.

Despite the expenditure of \$21,135,000 for famine relief, India had a surplus last year of \$8,200,000.

Eight soldiers and customs officers were killed by an avalanche near Lake Como, Italy.

The Ambassadors and Ministers at the Court of St. James, in London, presented their credentials to King Edward.

Edwin A. Abbey, the American artist, was commissioned by King Edward VII. to paint the scene of his coronation.

Seven gunners were killed by the explosion of a howitzer shell at Secunderabad, India.

Huge catches of seals were made by the Newfoundland fleet off Labrador.

Owing to a vote of no confidence in the Chamber of Deputies, the new Chilean Ministry resigned.

General Bates Called Home.

General John C. Bates, now in command of a force of volunteers in the Philippines, has been ordered to return home to relieve General Merriam in command of the Department of the Missouri.

THE BOER NEGOTIATIONS

Conditions General Botha Refused to Accede to Announced.

AMNESTY FOR ALL BUT REBELS

Question of Independence For Former States Eliminated—A Civil Administration in the Form of a Crown Colony With Representative Government as Soon as Possible—The Other Terms.

London.—Details of the negotiations between General Botha and General Kitchener clearly show why the Boer leader refused to accept the terms for his surrender. Botha visited Kitchener on February 28 in Middleburg, and after the interview appeared to be willing to accept the terms proposed by the British General, and left Middleburg to present the conditions to the Boer generals. Before leaving Middleburg he, however, said he was not sure he could get his countrymen to lay down their arms without independence, but General Kitchener refused to discuss this question with him.

All that General Kitchener had proposed was qualified by being subject to confirmation by his Government, and on March 3 Sir Alfred Milner announced the following conditions to submit to General Botha, which differed somewhat from those proposed by Kitchener:

The British, on cessation of hostilities and surrender of all war material by the burghers, to grant amnesty in Transvaal and Orange River colonies for acts of war in the hostilities. All prisoners to be set free and brought back to their country. Military law to be replaced by civil law, and as soon as possible a representative government to be established. A high court, independent of the executive, to be established to administer the laws. Land property and religious institutions to be respected. The English and Dutch languages to be taught in the public schools and allowed in the law courts. The Government would not undertake any debts of the former republic, but would set aside \$5,000,000 to repay the inhabitants for the goods requisitioned. The Kaffir franchise, when given, would be so limited as to obtain a just preponderance of the white race. These terms were forwarded to General Botha, who, on March 16, sent the following reply to General Kitchener: "After the mutual exchange of views in our interview on February 28, it will certainly not surprise Your Excellency to know that I do not feel disposed to recommend the terms of said letter, but they shall have the earnest consideration of my Government, and my chief officers were entirely agree with my views."

Feeling of the British Press.

London.—It is significant that the overtures General Kitchener was disposed to offer to the Boers contained greater concessions than Sir Alfred Milner and Mr. Chamberlain would permit, and this has caused a pessimistic feeling, as suggesting that the British military position is not really equal to ending the war, and that the English will have to buy peace. The Jingpo press is particularly irritated. The Daily Mail, under the headline of "War on Easy Terms," says it is particularly surprised that the British Government should contemplate on so many vital points. The Government, it adds, is willing to concede as much as any little Englander administration would dare grant.

SHOT FOR TREASON.

Cape Colonists Suffer the Death Sentence For Train Wrecking.

London.—A dispatch from Cape Town states that J. F. Minnab, S. Minnab and J. A. Newwoudt were shot at De Aar for treason and murder, in pursuance of the sentence of a court-martial.

The death sentence was passed a week ago in connection with the wrecking of a train near Tzushosen, by which five men were killed. General Kitchener confirmed the verdict. The garrison was paraded and the prisoners were led out at sunset. Death was instantaneous. A Dutch minister and relatives remained with the prisoners till the end.

Two others concerned in the train wrecking were sentenced to terms of five years' penal servitude.

VERDICT FOR A SCHOOL EXPULSION

Father of Boy Turned Out of High School Receives a Damage Award of \$17.

Lawrence, Mass.—In the Supreme Court a verdict of \$17.97 was awarded to Charles Morrison in his suit against the "inhabitants of Lawrence." The action was brought by Mr. Morrison for the expulsion of his son Wilbur from the High School last year.

Mr. Morrison charged that his son had been barred unjustly from receiving instruction in the school, and he sought \$1000 damages, as well as the reinstatement of the boy. The case will go to the Supreme Court on exceptions.

PANAY INSURRECTION ENDED.

General Fullon, With 180 Men, Surrenders to Colonel Scott.

Washington, D. C.—General MacArthur, at Manila, cables the War Department as follows: "Hughes reports surrender Fullon and command, Antique, Province Panay, 180 rifles. This ends insurrection Panay."

Another dispatch says the surrender was made to Colonel Scott, of the Forty-fourth Volunteer Infantry.

FUNSTON'S BOLD PROJECT

Has Set Out With a Few Men to Capture Aguinaldo.

He Expects to Be Brought Before the Insurgent Chief as a Prisoner and Then Seize Him.

Manila.—Brigadier-General Funston is now engaged in a daring project, which promises to be the greatest and most romantic achievement of his eventful career. In January, from his hiding place in the Province of Ibabella, Aguinaldo wrote letters announcing the sub-plot which had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. Later Aguinaldo ordered certain insurgent forces, by Southern Luzon to join him at a rendezvous in Ibabella Province.

The insurgent officer instructed with the aforesaid orders secretly negotiated with the Americans. On receiving necessary information General Funston planned Aguinaldo's capture, and, with General MacArthur's authorization, he proceeded two weeks ago to make the attempt.

General Funston, with Surgeon-Major Harris, Captain Newton, of the Thirty-fourth Infantry; Lieutenant-Admiral of the Twenty-second Infantry, six veteran scouts and a company of native scouts, all picked men, embarked on the gunboat Vicksburg and were landed on a remote beach above Baler.

It was arranged that Aguinaldo's emissary and the native scouts should pass themselves off as insurgent troops, who, having captured General Funston and others, were taking them as prisoners to Aguinaldo. At the right time, when brought before Aguinaldo, General Funston was to give a signal, when the tables were to be turned and Aguinaldo was to be seized. A six days' march into the interior was contemplated. Treachery was considered possible, but every precaution was taken. The troops in New Vizcaya and New Ecija and the gunboats Vicksburg and Albany were to cooperate with General Funston's force.

TO REDUCE PHILIPPINE FORCE.

Believed That Improved Conditions Justify a Recall of Many Troops.

Washington, D. C.—It is stated at the War Department that a reduction of the American forces in the Philippines is among the probabilities of the next few months, if conditions there continue to improve in the same manner in which they have been improving for the past few months.

General Chaffee, who will soon succeed General MacArthur, is to make an examination of the state of things at all the principal points, in order that he may be able to inform the department whether, in his judgment, such a reduction is advisable, and, if so, to how great an extent. This is not to be delayed until General MacArthur's return, but is to be done under that officer's direction.

SPANISH ISLANDS BOUGHT.

Spanish Minister at Washington Receives \$100,000 and Perfects Title.

Washington, D. C.—Ratifications of the treaty between the United States and Spain by which the former secures possession of the islands of Sibutu and Cagayan, to the north of the island of Luzon in the Philippines, were exchanged at the Department of State by the Duke d'Acros, the Spanish Minister, and Secretary Hay.

The consideration provided in the treaty was the payment to Spain by the United States of \$100,000. This amount was appropriated by Congress in the Deficiency bill and payment was made to Duke d'Acros in the form of a Treasury warrant for the full sum.

The islands of Sibutu and Cagayan were not included in the Treaty of Paris, but were considered desirable by the United States, both to complete the possession of the entire Philippine group and to prevent their occupancy by any undesirable power.

IT WAS THE BODY OF HIS FATHER.

Rose to Surface Near Boat From Which the Son Was Fishing in Seneca River.

Syracuse, N. Y.—While Jesse Bronson, sixteen years old, was fishing in the Seneca River, at Baldwinsville, the decomposed dead body of a man rose to the surface of the water close to the boat. The lad pulled the body over the gunwale, and as he did so was horror stricken by the discovery that the corpse was that of his own father, Lafayette Bronson. The older Bronson, forty-five years old, had been missing since December 2 last, leaving no clue. The body evidently had been under the ice all winter.

Second Pair of Twins For Mrs. Little.

Mrs. James Little, of Atchison, Kan., gave birth to twins a few days ago. Eighteen months ago she also gave birth to twins. Mrs. Little's husband was a twin and his father was a twin. She was a twin also.

Judge Refuse to Fine Drunkards.

Police Judge L. W. Wachenheimer, at Toledo, Ohio, has decided that drunkenness is a disease and not a crime. Prisoners charged with that offense appearing before him are discharged and the costs retained.

Italian Soldiers in Slavery.

An Italian who has returned from Abyssinia declares that in the more distant parts of that country there are still a large number of Italian soldiers living in slavery. They are mostly men who were wounded at the battle of Adowa, left on the field and subsequently taken prisoners.