

THE BRITISH MUST RETIRE

Colonel Wogack Firm in His Stand at Tientsin.

He Refuses to Discuss a Compromise

That This Is Done—The Deadlock Unchanged—Precautions to Keep the French Troops in Bonds.

PARIS, March 19.—A despatch from Tientsin says that Colonel Wogack, the Russian commander, in rejecting the proposal for a compromise of the railway siding dispute, told Field Marshal Count von Waldersee that he declined even to discuss the matter until the British left the concession.

General Lord Campbell approached and said he could not leave. The deadlock therefore continues.

Count von Waldersee is distressed by his failure to arrange a compromise. Colonel Wogack made a statement to the correspondent to the effect that the point in dispute was not whether the disputed ground was Russian or Chinese, but whether the British had made good their troops.

When the British advanced to take possession of the ground was protected by the Russian flag and the boundary was clearly delimited. The flags were torn down and thrown away by a working party of the Bengal Pioneers and their coolies, who continued to work until they were driven off by the Russian guards.

If the British had asked for authorization it would have been immediately granted, but they tried to use force, and now they must withdraw before there can be any discussion as to the ownership of the ground.

The despatch adds that there has been much brawling without serious results between French and British soldiers.

The attack by French soldiers on Captain Bogler, of the British army, has led to a demand by the French that a court-martial be appointed to try the captain.

Three Frenchmen made Captain Bogler leave a rickshaw, in which he was riding. The captain defended himself with his fists and had placed some of his attackers hors de combat when a party of Sikhs came to his assistance.

It is for this that the French demand his punishment.

TIENTSIN, March 19.—General Lord Campbell, the British commander here, and General Voyron, the French commander, have made a friendly arrangement to prevent a recurrence of the disturbances of French soldiers in the British concession.

General Voyron recognized that the riotous conduct of his men must be stopped, and, he has, accordingly, forbidden them to leave the French concession. Their offensive conduct and abuse has been leveled alike against the British and American soldiers, none of whom is armed when on leave.

The French always carry side arms, and the consciousness of this advantage apparently made them truculent. Once an American disarmed a Frenchman and then returned the weapon to the Frenchman's secretary explaining how he got it.

LONDON, March 19.—The "Standards" Tientsin correspondent represents the behavior of the French soldiers as being worse than stated by the other correspondents. His charges include threatening several people with swords and dragging women from rickshaws. He adds that their officers say they are mutinous.

General Voyron has brought gentlemen from Pekin to assist in maintaining order. The Pekin correspondent of the "Times" says that Prince Ching, one of the Chinese plenipotentiaries, confirms the report that Russia has agreed to eliminate the clause granting exclusive privileges to Russia in Mongolia and Turkestan, and also to modify various other clauses to which China objects.

VON BUELOW CRITICISED.

Prince Bismarck Voices German Sentiment on the Chinese Question.

BERLIN, March 19.—Prince Heribert Bismarck today broke his long silence in the Reichstag to criticize Chancellor von Buelow's Chinese policy. His remarks showed the feeling of uneasiness that is widely prevalent and growing in Germany. He contended that the Chancellor was mistaken in declaring that the Chinese question was vital to Germany. He admitted that it was important, but its importance was commercial rather than political.

Chancellor von Buelow replied that Germany not only had commercial interests to guard, but must vindicate the national honor which was outraged by the murder of Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister at Pekin.

The discussion was chiefly interesting in that it brought to the surface the general and increasing desire of Germans to withdraw from the province of Pechili as soon as it is consistent with dignity.

THE RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

Manchuria Practically Included in the Covenant.

LONDON, March 19.—A question was asked in the House of Commons this afternoon as to whether the agreement between England and Germany in regard to China applied to Manchuria.

Lord Cranborne, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, replied that the second clause of that agreement, which insisted that China should not be diminished territorially, was without qualification. That is, no power should be allowed to acquire special spheres in that country.

THE POSITION OF JAPAN.

Baron Hayashi Defines the Attitude of That Country.

LONDON, March 19.—In an interview today Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister to Great Britain, said that Japan did not regard with pleasure the Russian operations in Manchuria, but, he added, there would be no cause for complaint if Russia adhered to her avowed that she had no intention permanently to occupy that territory.

If, however, she did occupy it and then turned her active attention to Korea, Japan would take action.

When asked what this action would be, Baron Hayashi replied that it would depend on circumstances.

Lumber Yard among the people up town.

Bay and N. Y. ave., and prices lowest. Libby & Co.

TO CONTINUE THE WAR.

Botha Rejects the Terms Proffered by Kitchener.

LONDON, March 19.—The Boer war is to be continued. The peace conference between General Kitchener and the burgher leaders in Bloemfontein for the purpose of reaching an understanding that would end the hostilities have come to naught, and there is no telling how much longer the guerrilla warfare will be conducted by the remnants of the Boer armies in the field.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary for the Colonies, said that Gen. Louis Botha, commander-in-chief of the Boer army, had informed General Kitchener that he (Botha) did not feel disposed to recommend the British terms of surrender to the consideration of the Boer Government.

General Botha added that his Government, through its chief officers, agreed with his views.

Mr. Chamberlain said he would make General Kitchener's terms public at once. There is considerable speculation as to the cause for the refusal, when the prospects for peace were so bright. It is generally believed, however, that De Wet is largely responsible for Botha's refusal to capitulate, as it is known that De Wet and others among the Boer leaders are very much opposed to ending the conflict.

It is to be presumed also that President Kruger was strongly opposed to giving up the fight, although it is not known that he has been consulted in the matter of surrender. Report says that Mr. Kruger has not yet given up hope of the current turning in favor of the Boer cause.

It is believed that the Boers in the field will now become more aggressive, and it is conceded that in many localities they can give the British forces a great deal of trouble.

LONDON, March 19.—The terms of peace offered to Commandant General Botha by General Kitchener and refused by the former are not yet known. The papers are not expected until today.

SKIRMISHES WITH THE BOERS.

The Fighting Continues With Only Slight Engagements.

CAPE TOWN, March 19.—A number of British despatch riders have captured five Boers and forty horses near Bedford, Cape Colony. Sixty Boers occupy the hills overlooking the town.

The Waterberg Rifles have had a slight skirmish with a Boer force twenty miles south of Tarkastad. The burghers were apparently dispersed.

The Boers admit having lost fifty killed and wounded in their recent attack on Lichtenburg.

The Boers occupying Wolmarstad were completely surprised by the British attack on that place. Many Boers returned to the field and several of them were returning to the town in the morning walked into the arms of General Methuen's advance party and were made prisoners.

Four deaths occurred yesterday in the plague hospital. Four patients were discharged as cured.

A FRENCH WRECK LOOTED.

Newfoundland Fishermen Meet With a Windfall.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 19.—The big French bark Aquitaine, from Bayonne, France, for St. Pierre, with 2,000 packages of liquor and a full cargo of general stores, was wrecked at Cape La Hague on Saturday.

When she struck the coast-folk from the adjacent harbors poured aboard her, drove the crew ashore, took full control of the vessel and started to loot her from the wreck. They were no notice of coast-guards near. The nearest magistrate and cable office were 100 miles away.

The French crew had to row this distance in an open boat. They arrived on Sunday and reported the disaster and the subsequent lawlessness, and the magistrate wired here for help. The customs department, having no ship available, had to charter a tug from St. Pierre in order to reach the wreck.

It is expected the whole cargo will have disappeared by the time the officers get there. The wreck is a wonderful windfall for the settlers in that quarter. Most of the cargo is in the hands of the men, which, such a stock of liquor forms an unequalled inducement for wrecking.

The customs officers believe that everything movable on the ship will be taken and hidden in the woods until the customs men arrive, when the plunder will be unaccounted for. The average fisherman thinks it is no wrong whatever to loot a wrecked ship, especially if she be a Frenchman, but he rarely gets a chance at one fitted with goods so suited to his needs.

It is thought the affair will provoke friction with the French authorities of St. Pierre, especially if it is true, as is reported, that the crew were beaten by the marauders.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

A Site Chosen in Front of Buckingham Palace.

LONDON, March 19.—The site for the Victoria memorial has been definitely chosen. The committee having the matter in charge has decided to have the memorial placed in front of Buckingham Palace.

Their decision was submitted to King Edward, who has signified his approval of it. A meeting has been called at the Mansion House, the official residence of the Lord Mayor, for March 20, to initiate an appeal for funds to build the memorial.

It is understood that Parliament will not be asked to contribute anything for the purpose, and that the offerings will be entirely voluntary.

BEGGARS AWAIT CARNEGIE.

A Big Throng Likely to Meet Him in Southampton.

LONDON, March 19.—According to a story printed today, Mr. Andrew Carnegie is likely to be besieged by a horde of beggars on his arrival in England. These are not of the class punishable by the laws against mendicancy, but are mainly advocates of various religious and philanthropic objects, who are inspired by the idea that they have only to ask for a check in order to receive it.

It is stated that a number of these and many less worthy will go to Southampton to await the arrival of the steamer St. Louis. It is even suggested that Mr. Carnegie's friends advise him to proceed to France in order to escape the crowd.

Scores of enquiries regarding the date of his arrival have been made at the office of the American Line. Many of the enquiries have no concealment of their intention to beg.

"Blood Tella."

U. S. M. purifies the blood. The great spring medicine.

Convenient Lumber Yard—Middle of the city near everybody; doors, 21, 100, 4th and N. Y. ave.

LOTS TO KILL THE CZAR

Two Alleged Attempts Made on His Majesty's Life.

Both Conspiracies Said to Be a Part of the Present Movement—Students Fired on in St. Petersburg—Five Killed and Eighty Wounded.

BERLIN, March 19.—Stories are current of recent attempts on the Czar's life in connection with a widespread revolutionary movement, of which the students' riots in St. Petersburg and elsewhere are alleged to form a part.

The "Tagblatt's" St. Petersburg correspondent claims to have learned from an unquestionable source of two separate conspiracies to assassinate his Majesty.

The first attempt was planned to be made on the occasion of the jubilee of the Naval Cadets, whose ball the Czar had promised to attend.

His Majesty was ready to start, and was awaiting his carriage, when Gov. Gen. Klugevich arrived at the palace and informed him that he must not go, several suspicious persons belonging to the Revolutionary party having been arrested at the Nicolai Bridge with arms and forged passports.

He informed his Majesty that the prisoners were probably emissaries of the Central Nihilist Committee, at Zurich. The visit was accordingly abandoned.

The second affair occurred in the middle of January, when the Czar, accompanied by his mother, visited the ceramic exhibition. When entering one of the rooms the members of the committee who were escorting the imperial party suddenly noticed an unknown man hurriedly approaching the Czar.

As the public had been excluded and those authorized to attend had been carefully selected, the presence of the stranger excited suspicion. Several of the Czar's party hastened to meet him to lead him away.

Thereupon the man thrust his hand into one of his pockets. He was instantly seized, and when searched a bomb was found in his pocket.

He has since disappeared from public ken, and the correspondent adds, it will probably be a long time before anyone learns of his whereabouts.

LONDON, March 19.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Daily Mail" says that the rioting there was renewed on Monday on the occasion of the mass at the Kazan Cathedral for M. Byeloeff, the murdered Minister of Public Instruction.

The students caused disturbances outside the cathedral, and the police were obliged to use their revolvers. They fired several volleys and five students were killed and eighty wounded. More than a hundred were arrested. The rioting broke out again at night, and the police killed many of the disturbers. It is believed that the trouble will increase.

The "Standard" has received advices from Moscow, under date of March 15, recording the murder of a student by some of his comrades, ostensibly because he refused to join in their demonstrations, but more likely because he was supposed to have betrayed dangerous secrets.

Large bodies of troops are posted about the city, but they and the police, acting under instructions from Grand Duke Serge, Governor of Moscow, treat the demonstrators with extreme gentleness. Consequently, no violence has occurred.

The correspondent adds that one of the most curious features of the situation is that not the faintest hint of the universal ferment or of the daily assemblages in the streets is allowed to appear in the newspapers, but there is reason to fear that the authorities, to some extent, sympathize with the crowds.

THE COST OF THE FAMINE.

The Budget in India Shows Enormous Expenditure.

LONDON, March 19.—In addition to the enormous loss of life caused by the famine in India, the budget shows that the disaster cost the Government in 1900 and 1901 \$2,507,000, of which \$1,427,000 was expended in direct relief.

Apart from the foregoing \$2,740,000 was advanced to native States for famine relief, and \$295,000 for special agricultural advances.

ATTACKED BY OUTLAWS.

A Mexican Planter Overpowered in His Home by Brigands.

CORDOVA, Mex., March 19.—Pedro Maza, a wealthy planter of this section, was attacked in his home by a band of brigands and literally cut to pieces with knives. His servant, who attempted to defend him, was shot and killed.

The robbers carried off all money and valuables in the place. The outlaws are being closely pursued and will probably be captured.

WELCOMED AT PALANCO.

The Philippine Commission Establishes a Government for Masbate.

PALANCO, via Holo, March 19.—On the arrival here of the members of the Philippine Commission they were met by forty-seven delegates from fifteen towns of the Province of Masbate. They found the district completely pacified, but deplorably impoverished through the cattle disease, which has ruined the inhabitants' chief source of wealth.

The timber industry has been paralyzed by the effect of the Spanish amendment. The Commission organized a civil government for the province, nominating the governorship and secretaryship in the appointment of an ex-insurgent major, Lieutenant Snyder, of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, was appointed treasurer, and Corporal Landers, of the Second Infantry, supervisor.

The inhabitants are intelligent. They desire the establishment of schools, the introduction of American cattle, and a voluntarily organized police.

To Study American Methods.

LONDON, March 19.—The Midland Railway Company is sending two engineers, Deesley and Woolcroft, to the United States to study American methods, including the adaptation of electricity to railroads.

Two per cent paid on deposits subject to check at will. Union Trust and Storage Co., 1414 F. St.

People's Lumber Yard—Close at hand at 6th and N. Y. ave. av. Everything for repair, to.

MANY DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Kentucky and Indiana Towns Swept by Conflagrations.

LOUISVILLE, March 19.—Within the last week there has been an epidemic of fires which have wiped out several small towns.

The first was at Cloverport, Ky., in which three hundred persons became homeless. The council tonight appropriated \$5,000 for their relief.

Last night Memphis, Ind., was destroyed, the loss being about \$100,000. This morning Crandall, Ind., was on fire, but the loss was only \$25,000.

This afternoon the town of New Liberty, near Carrollton, caught fire, and when telegraphic communication was cut off it seemed doomed to destruction. The place is a town of about 1,500 inhabitants.

In every case the fire originated in some trifling manner, but the fierce winds which have prevailed for the last week have spread the flames with uncontrollable rapidity.

MADISONVILLE, Ky., March 19.—Fire started in an abandoned tobacco stemmer here this evening at 7 o'clock and before it had burned itself out it caused about \$50,000 damage.

The town has no fire department, and assistance from Evansville, Ind., came too late. One square of the town was burned out and the only thing that kept the fire from doing more damage was a strong wind, which blew the flames away from the business portion.

A fire at Rockport, Ind., near Louisville, burned two tobacco warehouses and the contents, entailing a loss of about \$30,000.

A BLIZZARD IN NEBRASKA.

Trains Snowbound in Many Parts of the State.

OMAHA, Neb., March 19.—An extraordinary snow storm prevails in Nebraska today. It has raged all day and this evening assumed the proportions of a blizzard.

The wind has attained a velocity of fifty miles an hour and the fine snow has drifted into enormous piles throughout the State. In the eastern part of the State the blizzard is at its worst. Many car lines were abandoned after much struggling against the storm.

All evening trains were an hour behind time. Through trains were sent out with snow plows ahead of them. The more exposed portions of the State some trains were abandoned.

While the snow will be of immense advantage to the winter wheat fields, the live stock industry is suffering. The spring lambs will hardly be able to stand the cold and the heavy snow. The loss from this source will undoubtedly be heavy. This is the only feature which entitles damage.

The storm appears to be abating in Omaha this evening. It has been keenly felt because the previous few days were spring-like.

THE INVITATION FRAMED.

President Mitchell's Letter to the Operators Kept Secret.

SCHMANTON, Pa., March 19.—We have concluded our conference and framed a letter to be sent to the presidents of the different companies, but have decided not to give a copy to the press," says Mr. Mitchell, secretary of the United Mine Workers' organization this evening.

There was nothing more than that to say, Mr. Mitchell declared. The conference was held at Schuylkill, the district presidents, Nichols, Duffy, and Fahy, and Mr. Dichter, of the national board, was held this morning at miners' headquarters, Secretary Dempsey, of the local union, was also called in.

The miners, who are in the district with the action taken by the general convention on Saturday, would declare against any step being taken which might lead to a strike. As this would be tantamount to a defection of the miners from the union, considerable importance was attached to the proceedings of today's convention.

If any such action was taken, however, it would be public, as at the close of the proceedings it was said that the only business that had come before the convention had been the matter of election of officers, and John Duffy had been re-elected Secretary of the district.

As the convention began at an early hour this morning and lasted until this evening, it is thought some important matters outside the election of officers were considered.

MERCHANTS MAKE A PROTEST.

The Wilkesbarre Board of Trade Urges Action on a Strike.

WILKESBARRE, March 19.—A meeting of the Board of Trade, called in afternoon to discuss the probable effects of the miners' strike following upon the President's decision, in which this district, who is a member of the committee which has power to declare a strike.

The Board of Trade of Wilkesbarre calls upon you in your capacity as president of District No. 1 of the union, to resist to the utmost the idea of a strike in the anthracite coal region for technical point, which of the dietary wide spread havoc and disaster to the miners and business interests of the anthracite coal region.

As representatives of the business interests of this community look to you and depend on you to avert this terrible calamity.

New Steamship Movements.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Arrived: Cymric, Liverpool; Menominee, London; Koenigstein, Bremen; Elburz, Liverpool; Batavia, Hamburg; Roman Prince, Liverpool; Alter, Gibraltar.

Business, Shipping, Typewriting—\$2 a year.

New Flooring \$1.25 per 100 sq. ft., all one width; kiln dried. F. Libby & Co.

IMPRISONED BY CONVICTS

Fifteen Guards Held in the Kansas Penitentiary Mine.

Less Work and Better Food Demanded, the Keepers Being Detained as Hostages—Threats of Murder Made by the Miners.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 19.—In the coal mine at the State penitentiary at Lansing, 24 convicts have fifteen guards at their mercy. They refuse to let them out of the mine, and all underground work is suspended.

The convicts are holding the guards as hostages for the enforcement of their demands for lighter work and better food, and grave fears are felt for the safety of the officers. Many think that some of the guards have already been murdered. Some of the prisoners in the mine are "life men," under death sentence, by the peculiarity of the Kansas statute regarding capital punishment.

The mine in which the convicts are entrenched is 750 feet deep. Its mouth is inside the prison walls. The guards on duty in the mine are armed only with clubs, on account of the danger of fire following the discharge of a gun, and consequently the prisoners would have very little trouble overcoming the guards.

The families of these latter are intensely excited for fear harm has befallen them. All the convicts not in the mine have been confined in cells, so that the mouth of the shaft may be guarded closely against a rush by the convicts. The first outbreak in the mine took place a little after the noon meal yesterday, and was started by the convicts in division No. 2.

Of the nineteen men in this division six seized the guard and overpowered him and announced that they had decided to strike.

They told the guard that they had decided to mine two instead of three cars of coal as a day's work in the future and that they proposed to have better food. This guard was left in charge of two of the convicts in the mutiny while the others marched to the adjoining division and spread the revolt and called on the convicts to join them.

The convicts were soon marching through the mine from one division to another yelling and swinging their lamps and picks. Other desperate convicts entered into the spirit of the mutiny.

The convicts forbade anyone to come down and announced that the warden would be communicated with in writing. An ultimatum of the convicts, written on white paper in a very illiterate hand, was sent up. It was as follows:

"We have concluded to wreck everything in the mine unless you accede to our demands. We demand that you give us three square meals a day, every day in the week, and that you cut the task to two cars a day. We don't want any more corn bread, liver, or pigs' feet. We are willing to do right and demand you do the same. We want those men taken of punishment and this must be. This is our proposition and we demand an answer inside a half hour."

Warden Tomlinson sent down the following reply:

"To the miners: I cannot agree to your demands; they are not right. Of course, you can wreck everything in the mine if you want to do so; but that will not help you out. Every officer in the bottom must be sent up in safety to the top before the miners are brought up."

"WARREN." Since then a number of requests have come out of the mine, and the warden has promised to give them better food, but his conditions sent down from time to time are for an unconditional surrender. The names of the fifteen officers held in the mine are: H. McShane, W. W. Gavin, A. E. Derbyshire, Hugh Monahan, John Sonnerfeldt, W. M. French, Thomas Baglin, David Purvis, W. R. Kinsey, A. J. Hill, W. H. Owens, A. Hueycke, C. F. Stanbuck, W. E. Bird, and M. K. Halpine.

A communication was received from one of the guards at noon today stating they were very hungry and tired, but as far as he could learn, all were alive. The warden is cool and expects to tire the men out.

He points out that he can shut off the air supply from the mine, and, if necessary, suffocate every man below in a quarter of an hour. He adds that, of course, he would not do this, because it would expose his own men to the same danger as their captors.

As it stands the prisoners control the communications with the surface, and while present conditions continue they dominate the situation.

On Sunday a disturbance occurred in the dining room while the convicts were at dinner. They objected to pigs' feet, which had been served for the meal. They alleged they had them often, but they desired. This is believed to be one of the causes of the revolt in the mine.

The situation is a most serious one. The warden refuses to deal with the men, and says he can starve them out. On the other hand, the men threaten to murder the guards if their demands are not granted.

They have had no food since yesterday morning, but they say they will kill the mines, of which there are a score in the mine, if the warden does not send food to them.

Though the situation has not grown any better, the warden still holds firm in his decision to starve them out.

A "Jim Crow" Bill Defeated.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 19.—The Tennessee Legislature has refused to pass a bill requiring street railway companies to provide separate cars for whites and blacks. There was a determined fight to pass the bill, and the vote was close.

Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co.

Delightful trips daily at 6:30 p. m. from foot 7th at Old Point Comfort, Newport News, Norfolk, and the South. For schedule, see page 7.

White Pine Doors \$1.00 each. 1 1/2 inches thick; stock sizes, at 6th and N. Y. ave.

D. E. THOMPSON NAMED.

Nebraska's Republican Caucus Deadlocked on the Second Nominating.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 19.—A new Senatorial caucus, with forty-five or two-thirds of the number necessary to elect, met tonight. The call provided that it become operative as soon as signed by forty-five.

Rosewater sought to beat it by circulating a forty-eight call, but dropped gracefully into line when the Melkjohn and Thompson men secured forty-five names to the call. There were fifty-five men in the caucus, or twelve short of a majority.

On the eighth ballot D. E. Thompson, of Lincoln, was nominated for the short term Senatorship. The nomination was at once made unanimous.

Nine of the seventy-one Republican members have sworn they will never vote for Mr. Thompson, and his nomination, therefore, does not necessarily mean his election.

After Thompson was nominated the doors were locked and balloting began on the long term man, with Rosewater leading.

At midnight the caucus was still deadlocked over the selection of a North Platte, or long term, member. Rosewater led with 39 votes to 16 for Melkjohn and 8 for Currie. Under the rules the caucus must remain in continuous session until the second man is named.

KILLED IN A PRIMARY FIGHT.

One Man Dead and Many Wounded in Caney, Ky.

JACKSON, Ky., March 19.—Details of the fight at Caney, in Morgan County, on Saturday between the Elam and Allen factions, reached here today. The trouble arose over the result of a Democratic primary election.

It appears that whisky was dispensed freely by the Elam crowd, who were opposing the election of one of the Lykens boys for magistrate. The Alens, who have been for years enemies of the Elams, were friends of Lykens and soon a general fight was going on.

John Elam is reported dead. The wounded are: D. K. Lykens, shot through the shoulder and arm; John Sebastian, struck in arm and head; Allison Lykens, skull fractured with rocks; Logan Elam, left arm broken by bullet; Will Allen, scalp wounded; Jim Sampson, hand hurt; Bud Allen, shot in leg; Tom Tidmore, struck in eye with rock; Mort. Smith, shot in hand.

Smith, Tidmore, and Sampson were not participating in the fight. Some of the