

THE NEWS.

James Hall, a married man, and Edith West, a married woman, who eloped from London, were arrested on the arrival of the steamer Oceanic at New York, and their deportation was ordered.

The grand jury in New York returned indictments against thirty men for keeping disorderly houses. The charges against the magistrate hotelkeepers were denounced by the magistrate as outrageous.

Charles Thomas Davis, editor of the Wall Street Review, was indicted on two charges for spreading false rumors to depress Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock.

Magistrate Fleming, of Princess Anne, Va., was sentenced to fourteen years in the penitentiary for the murder of young Snyder.

Ex-Judge William Fullerton, who was one of Rev. Mr. Beecher's lawyers in the great scandal case, died at his home in Newburgh, New York.

In the Elizabeth City (Va.) County Court Nobb Austen and James Casew were indicted for attempted criminal assault.

Captain Thaisand, of the wrecked Norwegian bark Amerer, came to New York on the steamer Saratoga from Nassau.

Rabbi Samuel Levine dropped dead while celebrating the Feast of Purim in the Jewish synagogue in Trenton, N. J.

Daniel Andel was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary in Petersburg, Va., for passing bogus checks.

Charles Louis Marshall died in Newport News from taking an overdose of headache powders.

John Miller, near Ballston, Va., was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of his gun.

The Standard Oil Company disbursed twenty million dollars in dividends.

Captain Reeves, of Whitestone, Va., fell into a well and was drowned.

Eight children of Porter L. Lough, of Weston, W. Va., have smallpox.

The Kentucky legislature adjourned sine die. Governor Taylor will continue to act as governor, and Governor Beckham and the Democrats will make no attempt to get possession of the state buildings until after the Court of Appeals has decided the gubernatorial contest.

Frank Benjamin was convicted at Newport News, Va., of assaulting Miss Caine, and his punishment was fixed at death.

Floods in Illinois have done considerable damage. At Havana three hundred families were driven from their homes.

Charles H. Coster, a member of the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., died in New York.

A steel plant is to be erected at Hamilton, Canada, to cost thirty million dollars.

Mrs. Mary Catherine Harrison died at Shepherdstown, W. Va., aged sixty-seven.

F. S. Hoelder died at Dallstown, Pa., aged seventy-five years.

Miss Lizzie Bendall, a pretty girl at Richmond, is missing.

Frank Knobl, a barber, was murdered in Harrisburg.

In Brunswick county, Va., Rev. J. E. Riddick shot four bullets into Dr. W. H. H. Temple, whom the preacher accused of insulting his wife. Both the doctor and Mrs. Riddick deny that there was any insult.

An incendiary fire in a tenement at Newark, N. J., caused the loss of fourteen lives and a number of other persons were slightly burned. The police have arrested Vito Credanza, an Italian, on suspicion.

The Board of Health in San Francisco decided that the death of the Chinaman, which occurred under suspicious circumstances a few days ago, was caused by the bubonic plague.

Rev. Thomas A. Beecher, brother of the late Henry Ward Beecher, was stricken with paralysis at his home in Elmira, N. Y.

Governor Tyler, of Virginia, decided to call a special election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman Egan.

Miss Lois Pearl was killed in Farmington, N. H., by her lover, George French, who then killed himself.

E. A. Mosely was killed while riding on the Southern Railroad track near Mosely Junction, Va.

Charles H. Lewis was convicted in Heathville, Va., on charges of arson and horse-poisoning.

The Springfield colliery, at Mahanoy City, Pa., was destroyed by fire.

Milton Sheets, seventeen years old, was sentenced in Somerset, Pa., to be hanged, and his accomplice, William, to ten years in the penitentiary, for the murder of Augustus Gleason.

J. H. Leary, colored, was captured in Norfolk in the third story of a Cumberland street house. He is believed to be the burglar who has been committing various burglaries.

The caskets containing the bodies of President Lincoln and other members of his family were placed in a temporary vault, pending the completion of the new mausoleum.

Judge Fields, at Louisville, sustained the Democrats' contention that the legislature has the right to determine contests for governor and lieutenant governor.

Robert J. Graham, of Toronto, surrendered himself in Jersey City as a fugitive from justice, having embezzled \$2,000 from I. Coffee & Co., grain dealers.

Secretary Long and a party of congressmen paid a visit of inspection to the warships in progress of construction at the Newport News shipyards.

William L. Cochran, son of ex-Judge Cochran, of the Supreme Court of Virginia, was suffocated by gas in his boarding house in New York.

Female Heapsack, a servant girl in Janesville, Wis., was arrested on the charge of stealing \$15,000 from her employer.

Miss Dove was found in a hayrick, near Winchester, Va., where she had been for three weeks without food.

The management of the St. Louis Transit Company refused all the demands of the street car employes.

The Republicans of Augusta county, Va., elected delegates to the district and state conventions.

The remains of Charles W. Fredericks, who was killed in the Phillip, Va., were buried in Carlisle.

Joseph Howe, of Portsmouth, Va., took lewdness in Norfolk, Va., with suicidal intent.

The Gridiron Club, of Washington, was entertained by the Lotus Club.

Rev. M. T. Turner died at the Retreat for the Sick in Richmond, Va.

Democratic Governor Beckham, of Kentucky, began the organization of a state guard at Frankfort, to be armed with Winchester. Republican Governor Taylor's troops at the State Capitol were also reinforced. A clash may occur at any moment.

Calob Powers, Republican secretary of state, arrested at Lexington on the charge of being implicated in the killing of Goebel protects his innocence, and says all he wants is a fair trial. Governor Taylor declares the entire proceeding is a Democratic conspiracy.

BOERS IN DESPAIR.

REPORTED THAT THEY ADMITTED THEIR CAUSE HOPELESS.

DESERTION OF GENERALS.

Lucas Meyer Refuses to Fight Again and Schalkburger is Lukevarm—Burgers are Going Home by the Hundreds, So a Dispatch from Lorenzo Marquez to a London Paper States.

London, (By Cable).—The Daily Mail has the following dispatch from Lorenzo Marquez:

"Late arrivals from Pretoria say that the Boers themselves now admit that their cause is hopeless.

"Gen. Lucas Meyer refuses to fight again, and has returned to his farm.

"Gen. Schalkburger has also returned, and the burghers are going home by hundreds.

Collapse in Free State. Bloemfontein, (By Cable).—It is safe to say that the Boers have completely collapsed in the Free State south of this point.

The British cavalry patrols, going as far as the Modder River, have found no sign of the enemy. The bridge is untouched.

Altogether 400 Boers have come in here to surrender. General Pretzyman's proclamation stipulates that the arms must be delivered by noon on Sunday.

GERMANY'S ANSWER. Emperor William Will Assist in Friendly Mediations When Proper Time Arrives.

Pretoria, (By Cable).—The German consul has handed the following dispatch to President Kruger:

"The Government of Germany and the Emperor will gladly be ready to assist in friendly mediations as soon as the fundamental condition to such are apparent—as soon as it is demonstrated that both opponents desire mediation.

"Whether the desire already exists on the British side can be found by the Republic on direct inquiry at London or through the good offices of a third government, which has no important interests of its own to consider in South Africa.

"The latter assumption is qualified with a number of nations in and outside of Europe, but not with Germany."

No Good Offices. London, (By Cable).—Outlook, commenting on Lord Salisbury's reply to the United States offer of mediation, says:

"Like M. Delcasse, President McKinley must himself see that this puts an end to all talk of 'friendly good offices' on the part of any outside power. But President McKinley, unlike the French Premier, is face to face with that most awkward factor, his November Presidential election, and we know not what even the best of Presidents can be led to do at such times.

"Let us be thankful we have a Pauncefote, not a Sackville-West, at Washington, and shall need all our tact and firmness there these next few months."

GEN. JOE WHEELER.

His Resignation Not Yet Accepted—Will Fight for His Seat in the House.

Washington, (Special).—General Joe Wheeler arrived in this city from Atlanta Ga. He is stopping at the Arlington.

In the absence of Secretary Root, he reported formally to Adjutant General Corbin thus complying with the order from the department which brought him from Manila to Washington. The general was in the uniform of a brigadier general of the volunteer army. He looked the picture of health, better than when he left Washington for Manila.

He gave General Corbin a brief description of the conditions in Luzon when he left.

He insisted that the war was over, and that nothing more was to be done except to run down a few guerrillas and irregulars. There was difficulty in this work, he said, and there was danger, too, but its prosecution was not "war." Ambassadors were frequent and annoying, and it was not easy to tell whether the hidden force was strong or weak. Three men had been mistaken for a company in some cases.

The general said that the American troops are doing splendid work there. They are sound and healthy and in quite as good shape as they would be at home engaged in similar service.

General Wheeler said that as soon as his resignation had been accepted by the President he intended to make the issue as to his right to a seat in the House of Representatives as a representative from Alabama.

At the conclusion of his interview with General Corbin, General Wheeler went over to the White House, his purpose being to secure speedy action upon his resignation. It is learned that such action has been withheld by the President only to legitimize General Wheeler's traveling expenses and per diem up to the moment of his arrival in Washington.

LONG TERM FOR FLEMING.

Fourteen Years in the Penitentiary for Young Snyder's Murderer.

Norfolk, Va., (Special).—The conclusion of the remarkable trial of Magistrate Fleming, of Princess Anne, for the murder of young Snyder, was reached, when the jury, after a brief consideration of the case, returned a verdict of fourteen years in the penitentiary. The verdict was the result of very astute legal maneuvering on the part of counsel for the prosecution.

Mr. Aokis, commonwealth's attorney, inquired assiduously in behalf of the State, and Mr. Harry K. Walcott, of Norfolk, specially employed by the relatives of young Snyder, the boy who was murdered while gunning on Fleming's farm, made a brilliant and successful assault upon all the defense's evidence. A verdict was quickly reached.

Society of the Army of Puerto Rico.

Chicago, (Special).—The Society of the Army of Puerto Rico has been incorporated at Springfield, Col. Fred Bennett, of Joliet, formerly in command of the Third Illinois Regiment, being one of the organizers.

EX-JUDGE FULLERTON DEAD.

Was One of Mr. Beecher's Lawyers in Famous Church Scandal Case.

New York, (Special).—Ex-Judge William Fullerton, who was one of the lawyers in the trial of the Beecher-Tilton scandal case here died at his home in Newburgh, aged 81 years. Judge Fullerton was at one time a law partner of Charles O'Connor.

Place for Bill Anthony's Widow.

Washington, (Special).—The director of the census appointed the widow of Bill Anthony, of "Malibu" fame, a clerk in the Census Bureau.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations agreed to report the Hay-Pauncefote treaty amending the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, with an amendment granting authority for the defense of the canal by this country when constructed.

The Senate passed the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill after tabling an amendment to pension ex-queen Lillookalan.

The Cour d'Alene mine investigation was continued. The War Department furnished the official correspondence.

Earl Adair A. H. McCormick has been placed on the retired list on his own application.

General Wheeler has tendered his resignation as an officer in the volunteer service.

Former Grand Master Workman Sovereign continued his testimony before the House committee investigating the Idaho mining troubles.

The House unseated Gaston A. Robbins, Democrat, from Alabama, and put in his place William P. A. Drieh, Republican.

An urgent deficiency bill was introduced in the House by Chairman Cannon, of the Appropriations Committee.

A number of amendments were made to the Ship Subsidy bill by the House committee.

Representative Adams introduced a bill in the House to reorganize the consular service.

The President made a number of army appointments.

A favorable report has been made on a bill to grant a charter to the Washington Telephone Company.

Speaker Henderson was created Duke of Congress by King Rex, of the Madrid Gras, of New Orleans.

Senator Wellington presented the memorial passed by the Maryland legislature, asking Congress to reimburse Frederick the county the tribute paid to General Early during the war.

The Philippine Commission has been completed. Professor Moses, of the University of California, was the last one to accept.

The Senate passed the Finance bill by a vote of 44 to 26. The Quay case was discussed by Senators Simon, Carter and H. A. General Corbin has asked Senator Davis to have instituted a complete investigation of his military career.

The Senate committee agreed to favorably report the bill for a government cable to Manila.

FOR EATING HUMAN FLESH.

Chiefs of Alberta Indians May Lose Their Lives.

Chicago, (Special).—A special to the Record from Vancouver says:

"Three chiefs of the Alberta bay tribes of Indians were brought here from Northern British Columbia to be tried for their lives for eating human flesh. The offenses were committed at a potluch three weeks ago."

"During the potluch the ancient death dance was called for. Martyrs were then asked to step into the circle. Two young bucks and an Indian maiden answered the call and stood naked near a fire while 10 painted savages danced around them, darting at them and biting pieces out of their arms and legs and eating the bleeding morsels.

"A missionary complained to the Government, who warned the tribe that if it ate human flesh again its land would be taken away. In the meantime the three chiefs are to suffer for their tribe at the hands of the law."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The German Reichstag adopted several paragraphs of the most important bill, but it now appears that the Emperor and the government cannot, in view of the opposition of the commercial bodies, allow the Agrarians to carry the bill through in its present form.

The Amerer of Afghanistan has issued a statement declaring that England's troubles are his troubles, and that he will stand by her. He also says that Russia feared Afghanistan, as a war with the Afghans would mean a general rising of all Islam.

The Supreme Court of Chile has revoked the sentence of Frederick T. Moore, the absconding teller of the National Bank of Commerce of Boston.

The British steamer Curvier, from Antwerp to Brazil, was sunk at sea. Three men were rescued.

Ambassador Choate has gone to Cannes, France.

Applications for subscriptions to the British war loan in London far exceed the amount—\$150,000,000. A 2 1/2 per cent bond. The New York Mutual Life Insurance Company and J. P. Morgan & Co. each offered to take \$10,000,000.

Work on the American section of the Paris Exposition is progressing satisfactorily. As usual with such exhibitions, the buildings will be incomplete when the opening day arrives.

Miss Henriot, the actress, who lost her life at the Paris theatre fire, was buried in Montmartre Cemetery. There were pathetic scenes at the interment.

The French government will ask a credit of 3,000,000 francs for the reconstruction of the Theatre Comedie Francaise in Paris.

The Theater Francaise, in Paris, one of the oldest and most noted playhouses in France, was destroyed by fire. Miss Henriot, a young actress, was burned to death. Most of the valuable statues and paintings were saved.

A British official made a statement in the House of Commons concerning Great Britain's co-operation with the United States for the open door in China.

The British steamer Llandudno brought to Rotterdam the crew of the Norwegian ship Solheim, which was burned at sea.

Eulogies were pronounced in the Senate upon Lord Pauncefote, the ambassador to the United States.

The cholera plague is spreading in India. The victory, Lord Curzon, visited plague patients in Calcutta.

The Reichstag declined to consider the petitions of women asking to enter the universities.

Cases supposed to be bubonic plague have been discovered at Buenos Ayres.

The French Appeal Court affirmed the sentence of dissolution pronounced against the Order of the Assumptionist Fathers.

Russian police are taking increased precautions to protect the Czar's life against nihilist and Polish plots.

Herr Daniloff, the motor-car inventor, died at Calanstadt, Wurtemberg.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Six Americans were killed in an ambush recently laid by the Filipinos at Aparri.

At a meeting of Cubans in Havana a committee was appointed to wait upon Mgr. Sgarretti and ask him to resign.

WAS TOO LATE.

GOOD OFFICES OF UNITED STATES DECLINED BY ENGLAND.

LORD SALISBURY'S REPLY.

Only a Go-Between Arrangement Was Proposed—Well-Known Aversion of the British Government to Foreign Intervention Does Not Appear to Have Been Aroused—Offer Presented by Mr. White.

London, (By Cable).—Prime Minister Salisbury, on the part of the British government, politely declined an offer of the United States government to serve as mediator, with a view to bringing about peace in South Africa. The representations of President Kruger and Steyn to Secretary Hay were forwarded by cable to the United States embassy in London. Henry White, the charge d'affaires, presented them to Lord Salisbury.

The representations made to Great Britain were so put that they assumed nothing of a desire to intervene, but simply transmitted the communication made to United States and the accompanying assurances that anything the State Department could do in the interests of peace would be gladly undertaken. The well-known aversion of the British government to any foreign intervention does not appear to have been aroused.

The offer of mediation emanated from Pretoria, where Mr. Hay, with the other consuls, subsequent to President Kruger and Steyn sending their peace cablegram to Lord Salisbury, were asked to endeavor to secure the good offices of their respective governments, apparently with the view of bringing outside influence to bear upon Lord Salisbury's reply to the Boer overtures. These seem to have been fruitless, except in the instance of the United States consul, whose representations to Secretary Hay were forwarded as above stated. Lord Salisbury courteously received the representations.

When Mr. White called at the Foreign Office, he received a formal reply from the British government, declining the good offices of the United States in regard to peace. The reasons the Prime Minister gave were the same he made in reply to the cablegrams of President Kruger and Steyn, which were that Great Britain is not prepared to assent to the independence either of the South African Republic or the Orange Free State.

The interview between Mr. White and Lord Salisbury was very brief, the Premier confining himself to a courteous verbal declination, without entering into details.

ONLY ACTING AS A "GO-BETWEEN."

No Proposition Offered by the United States as a Basis of a Peace Agreement.

Washington, (Special).—It was stated on the highest authority that the United States government in transmitting the communications of President Kruger and Steyn to the British government was not acting in the capacity of a mediator, but simply as a "go-between."

Not a single proposition to serve as a basis of a peace agreement between Great Britain and the Boer republics was set out in the communication to Lord Salisbury. All that was ventured in this first overture was an inquiry as to what Great Britain was likely to demand as the price of stopping the war. To have gone further and have proposed terms on our own account might have placed the United States in the position of an uninvited mediator.

CAPTAIN MC CALLA PARDONED.

President Has Taken Action, and He Will Be Restored to Old Rank.

Washington, (Special).—President McKinley has granted a full and unconditional pardon to Captain Bowman H. McCalla, of the navy, now serving in the Philippines. It is 1880 Captain McCalla, then a commander, was convicted by court-martial of striking a mutinous sailor, and was sentenced to be suspended from rank and duty for a period of three years. In 1891 the unexpired portion of the sentence was remitted by the Secretary of the Navy, and later on Captain McCalla was presented to the Senate as a captain, which would have restored him to his old position. In view of the fact of Captain McCalla's conspicuous service in the war with Spain and later in the Philippines, the President has granted him a full pardon, which will operate to restore him to his old rank and position.

SULZER ASKS FOR LETTERS.

Wants to Show That no American Complained Against Boers.

Washington, (Special).—Representative Sulzer, of New York, introduced in the House the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

"That the Secretary of State is hereby directed to send to the House of Representatives copies of all letters in the Department of State from citizens of the United States resident in the South African Republic from January 1, 1892, to the present time."

Mr. Sulzer says the purpose of this resolution is to show that no complaints from American citizens against the South African Republic are on file.

Is John Bull Fortifying?

Washington, (Special).—Representative Sulzer, of New York, introduced the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

"Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to inform the House of Representatives as early as possible what fortifications Great Britain is erecting, constructing and completing along the northern frontier of the United States, especially at Puget Sound and other places on the Pacific Ocean contiguous to the State of Washington and the district of Alaska."

Heavy Fines for Issuing Passes.

Raleigh, N. C., (Special).—In the Burke criminal court two fines, each of \$2,500, have been imposed upon the Southern Railway for issuing free passes, three years ago, from Raleigh to Morganton, and Morganton to Washington. The railway claimed that the latter was interstate and beyond the court's jurisdiction. An appeal is taken.

Fertilizers in the South.

Columbia, S. C., (Special).—The sale of fertilizers this year is nearly one-half more than last year. The inference is that the acreage of cotton has been increased proportionately. Hard freeze has injured small grain, of which there was an increased acreage. Farmers, inspired by prevailing prices, are turning back to cotton. All available land will be planted.

The income from the twenty-five cents per ton tax on fertilizers for the present year is date is but \$2,348 short of the income for all last year. The total number of tons sold last year was 364,496, while this year's sales are estimated at 391,673, nearly a half more.

YAQUIS AGAIN ROUTED.

Mowed Down by Hundreds by the Mexican Troops—Five Battles Cost Them Dearly.

FREE PORTS FOR THE WORLD IN CHINA—Territorial Spheres to Be Abolished.

San Francisco, (Special).—President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of California, in an address to the Montecito Club, gave the details of the negotiations which Secretary of State Hay has had under way for some time, relative to the China "open door."

President Wheeler learned of the negotiations while in conversation with Secretary Hay, during his recent visit to Washington.

"In the course of the week Secretary of State Hay will announce to the people a victory, not of war—said it of diplomacy, if you please—in that the ports of China will be opened to the commerce of the world. He has reached an understanding with Great Britain, France, Russia, and Germany which do away with territorial spheres of influence.

"According to the terms of the agreement there will be no longer any spheres of influence in the Flowery Kingdom. Customs tariffs will be abolished, as well as other impediments upon shipping. The idea is to make the ports free to the world's commerce and give all nations a free hand in exporting their products. It is the consummation of the British idea of the 'open door,' which found so strong an advocate in Lord Bessaford."

SAVED BY THE ENGINE PILOT.

Remarkable Escape of One of a Party of Three—His Companions Killed.

Trenton, N. J., (Special).—Three men were struck by a train on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, near Hopewell. Two were killed and the third had a miraculous escape. The men killed were Lorenzo Arzuto and Peters Luigt. The one who escaped was Salvatore Attenetti.

The three men were walking along the track when struck. When the train was stopped, after running a short distance, Attenetti was found on the cow catcher in an unconscious condition. He was brought to Trenton, and taken to St. Francis' Hospital, where he is expected to recover. The three men were New Yorkers, and had their homes on Maria street, in that city.

No More Prizes in Tobacco.

Washington, (Special).—Commissioner Wilson, of the Internal Revenue, has decided to proceed against manufacturers of tobacco and cigarettes who violate the section which excludes all gifts, prizes, premiums, etc., or orders for the same placed in the packages. The Commissioner sent telegraphic instructions to collectors of internal revenue that tobacco and cigarettes found upon the market in disregard of the rule, stamps bearing cancellation on and after March 1, must be seized.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Ohio has thirty-three clerks' unions.

Paris has a hotel for working girls. Germany has legalized trades unions.

Great Falls, Mont., has a labor temple. China is to have an American saw mill.

Two-thirds of Chile's public school teachers are women.

San Francisco painters want \$3.50 for eight hours on April 1.

Unionists may nominate a candidate for mayor at Atlanta.

Every cash, door, and blind factory in Chicago eight hours constitute a day's work.

At Toledo Mayor Jones was one of the speakers at the open meeting of the carpenters' union.

The Philadelphia building trades have amalgamated under the name of the Allied Building Trades Council. They want an eight-hour day and increased wages May 1.

An agitation is being started for the introduction of an eight-hour workday in the clothing trade in Brooklyn.

A union label for carpenters' trimmed work in Brooklyn has been adopted and registered with the secretary of state.

The people have voted favorably in the Swiss canton of Basle on the bill relative to the insurance of the non-employed.

The war between England and the Boers in South Africa has hurt the diamond industry in this country, and diamond workers in all branches of the trade—cutters, setters, polishers—are leading lives of enforced idleness. Brooklyn is a principal center of the business in the United States.

KEYSTONE STATE.

LATEST NEWS GLEANED FROM VARIOUS PARTS.

PUBLIC OFFICER ARRESTED.

Dauphin County Court's Decision Relative to