

DR. JAMESON SAFE ON BRITISH SHORE.

His Troopers Who Took Part in the Transvaal Raid Have Also Arrived.

Great Contrast Between the Reception Accorded the Men in London and Plymouth.

NO CROWD AT THE DEBARKATION.

But Great Enthusiasm and Excitement in London and a Big Demonstration in Piccadilly Circus—Interesting Chat with the Heroes.

Plymouth, Feb. 23.—The transport Victoria anchored in the Sound at midnight. As soon as it was learned that she had arrived a boat put out to her. When the boat attempted to run alongside the transport she was warned off, the warning being accompanied by the information that no communication would be allowed with the prisoners.

Several officers of the Victoria were on deck and they were questioned at long distance regarding Dr. Jameson and his officers. They declined to give any information beyond the statement that all the prisoners were well, and that Dr. Jameson was asleep. It is believed that by the present the precautions taken by the Government will prevent any of the prisoners being interviewed, but every effort will be made to secure their version of the events that led to the invasion of the Transvaal and the occurrences that took place thereafter, a story that the public is eagerly awaiting.

TROOPERS DISSEMBARK.

The British steamer Harlech Castle, from Port Natal January 28, arrived here at 3:05 o'clock this morning, having on board 315 troopers who took part in the Jameson's raid into the Transvaal, and who were compelled to surrender to the Boers. These men were turned over to the English authorities by the Boer Government, and the former ordered that they be brought to England.

Shortly before 11:30 o'clock a tender went alongside the Harlech Castle. The troopers were all mustered on the deck of the steamer and their transfer to the tender was quickly accomplished.

It was thought that much enthusiasm would be displayed on their arrival here, as there is scarcely a doubt that their raid, illegal though it was, caused much popular admiration in England. The fact did not bear out expectations. There was no crowd present to witness their disembarkation from the tender and there was no cheering.

A HARDY SET OF MEN.

A majority of the troopers were attired in the police uniform of the British South Africa Company, but a number of them wore nondescript garments. Overcoats and other clothing suitable to this climate were supplied to them, and they then looked far more comfortable than they did in the early morning.

They are a swart, hardy looking lot of men. Their ages range from twenty to thirty-five years. Many of them belong to some of the best families in England, having gone to South Africa, where they could do work, which had they done it here, would have caused them to have been looked down upon by their acquaintances.

The stories told by the men of the fight, which ended in their surrender at Krugersdorp, varied widely. Some of them stated that when they surrendered to the Boer force their ammunition had been exhausted, while others declared that there was no lack of ammunition. They all agreed that the Boers lost from 170 to 200 men killed, though this has been denied by the Boers themselves.

One of the complaints that has been repeatedly made against the Boers' methods of warfare is that they will not face their foes in the open, hiding behind trees and rocks and gullies, and picking their enemies off without themselves being seen. If they followed this method in their attack on Dr. Jameson's force, and it has been repeatedly stated that they did, it is hard to understand how their loss could have been as heavy as the troopers claim.

KILLED 182 BOERS.

One of the men, however, said that he had seen the official Boer return of their dead, and that this showed that 182 were killed.

In one particular all the troopers were in hearty agreement, and that was in denunciation of the Ultralander of Johannesburg, who, they declared, had induced them to enter the Transvaal, and then did not dare to raise a finger to help them, though they (the foreign residents) had a large and well-armed body of men, who, if they had been sent to Dr. Jameson's aid, would have put an entirely different face on the affair. The men were very bitter in their expressions against the Johannesburgers.

Shortly after the troopers had been landed they were supplied with railroad tickets at the expense of the Government, and were immediately shipped to their homes. Many of them are Irishmen and Scotchmen. Some have large interests in Mashonaland, and expect to return to South Africa when quiet is restored there. A number of them said that the gold fields of the Mashonaland Company would give all of the party a bonus of £100 in London.

secure interviews with them. It is thought, however, that the Government has made arrangements to prevent these prisoners from being talked to by the press men.

The Troopers in London.

London, Feb. 23.—A majority of the troopers arrived at the Paddington Station this evening from Plymouth. A moderate-sized crowd was in the street, but none of its members, even though relations of the men, was allowed to enter the station. Most of the crowd believed that Dr. Jameson and his party had arrived, and they refused to be dispersed.

When the cabs and carriages conveying the men issued from the station the crowd cheered them lustily. The troopers enjoyed their reception and waved their hats in response to the cheers. As they proceeded eastward their uniforms attracted attention, and large crowds followed the vehicles, cheering and roaring for Dr. Jameson.

There was a big demonstration in Piccadilly Circus, where the crowd was so dense that the carriages proceeded with difficulty. There was a great contrast between the reception accorded the men in London and Plymouth. The enthusiasm displayed here showed that Dr. Jameson is a popular hero in London.

OOM PAUL TO KEEP HIS "JOB."

Reports of the Contemplated Deposition of the Transvaal President Denied.

Johannesburg, Feb. 23.—The Standard says that all the stories of an anti-British movement having for its object the deposition of President Kruger, when he goes to England in response to the invitation of Mr. Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, are false. The paper adds that the reports are resisted. The Rand and Free Press are joining hands over the Vredendord disaster, in which so many persons lost their lives through a dynamite explosion, and race feeling has almost vanished. The Boers and Ultralanders are co-operating in their efforts to help the sufferers. Fifteen hundred persons, who were rendered destitute by the explosion, will have to be provided for for a long time. The fund of about £100,000 that has been raised for the benefit of the sufferers is inadequate.

MORE IMPERIAL ORATORY.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Effusive Eulogy of His Grandfather and Conspicuous Neglect of Bismarck at a Banquet.

Berlin, Feb. 23.—The Emperor favored the toast with two of his characteristic oratorical performances last week. The first and most notable one was given on Thursday, upon the occasion of the annual dinner given by the Governor of Brandenburg to the members of the Brandenburg Diet, a function which His Majesty always graces with his presence and platitudes.

On this occasion, apropos of the silver jubilee of the Empire, the Kaiser, after making flowery and sentimental references to Heaven's special grace to the Emperor and the imperial house, proceeded to incite in the minds of his hearers the lesson of the duty of the nation in the future.

"What we have witnessed," said His Majesty, "and what has been effected we owe solely to the great Emperor William and his trust in God. The entire celebrations in commemoration of the victories of the German arms, which were held in 1875, culminated in the glorification of his personality, which has become nothing less than holy to us."

"It is our sacred duty to preserve his personality and hallowed memory against all comers." The Kaiser's adulation of his grandfather has never gone to greater lengths than upon this occasion, nor has his exclusion of all reference to Prince Bismarck and the ex-Chancellor's co-workers in the foundation of the empire been more marked. Nevertheless His Majesty's utterances were dutifully and fervently acclaimed.

The address delivered by the Emperor upon the occasion of his swearing in of the naval recruits at Wilhelmshaven, on Friday, was modeled after his remarks upon similar occasions in the past. Speaking of the German navy, the Kaiser said that although it was small as compared with the navies of some of the other powers, it was still in progress of growth.

The absence from his remarks of anything more encouraging to the hopes of the Chauvinists than the foregoing utterance caused great disappointment, especially to those who are exerting every possible effort to extend the colonial possessions of Germany. Those standing foremost in the endeavor to forward Germany's colonial interests, led by Dr. Peters, the African explorer, have entered into an agitation for an unlimited increase of the German navy.

HAMMERSTEIN'S ONLY FRIEND.

The Fallen Conservative Leader Helped by a French Ex-Officer.

Berlin, Feb. 23.—The lack of generosity on the part of the former friends of Baron Von Hammerstein, the former Conservative leader and editor-in-chief of the Kreuz Zeitung, who is now in jail here under charges of forgery and embezzlement, is being severely criticized.

They have not even paid into the court the trifling sum which would enable him to obtain his meals from a common restaurant, pending his trial, and in consequence he has been compelled to eat the ordinary prison fare.

An ex-French officer, who, while a prisoner of war in 1870, came into contact with Hammerstein, has interested himself in behalf of Hammerstein and his family. He has provided Hammerstein's wife and children with quarters and also provided them with food and money. He has also paid into court the sum of 200 marks for the purpose of furnishing Hammerstein with meals from a restaurant outside the prison, and in a letter accompanying the money mentioned his grateful memory of the kindness he received at the hands of Hammerstein and others while he was a prisoner in the hands of the Germans.

Report of Maceo's Death Unconfirmed.

Madrid, Feb. 23.—A dispatch to the Imperial from Havana says that no official confirmation has been received of the report of the death of Antonio Maceo, the second in command of the rebel forces. The rumor of his death was based on the finding of a saddle bearing his initials after the fight at Caminito.

Thrifty Germans are the people you want to reach when you advertise in the classified columns of a newspaper.

The Journal will repeat your ads. without extra cost, if requested, in Das Morgen Journal, the best medium for reaching this class.

MURAT HALSTEAD IN DEFENCE OF THE PRESS.

Tells General Weyler That Correspondents Are Not Responsible for Editorials.

The Commander Accuses Press Commissioners of the Falsification of Facts.

WILL ONLY EXECUTE THE LEADERS.

The Captain-General Requests the Denial of the Report That He Has Ordered Prisoners to Be Shot—Sanguine of Ultimate Success.

By Murat Halstead.

Havana, Feb. 23.—In concern for the correspondents of the American newspapers in Havana, and the fault found with them for the editorial department of their respective journals, I addressed the following letter to the Governor-General. Having read it, he thanked me for my interest in the matter:

To His Excellency Valeriano Weyler, Governor-General of Cuba: Your Excellency has given such consideration to newspaper correspondents that it seems a duty to ask your regard for the few words it is my desire to offer relating to the limitation attaching to the occupation of correspondents, for the observation of the editors is that the correspondent is a historian, and his commentary is of less importance than his statement. His feeling may appear in the coloring of his contributions, but his strength is the truth he tells, and if he reports according to prejudice, he is weak as well as wrong. Editorial writers in America are deep and strong in politics, dealing in opinions and argument and constant in controversy. With jurisdiction measured by capacity, the editor has responsibilities for the correspondent, but the correspondent is not accountable for the editor at home or abroad.

It is a singular remark touching the press of my country in justice to its representatives in Havana and in acknowledgment of your courtesy in distinguishing me with your kindness in the authenticity of the facts of current affairs in Cuba. Very respectfully, MURAT HALSTEAD, Correspondent of the New York Journal.

When His Excellency had a second time examined the diplomatic phrases he said he always made a distinction between editors and correspondents, but must confess the injury received from the correspondents of the American press exceeded that done by the editors.

SCRIBES TOO SYMPATHETIC.

"One would think," he added, "from the writings of correspondents here, that they were participants in the events and themselves sufferers from the sacrifices they related, when what they give out as news comes from agitators and conspirators. But the editors write articles bearing on what they suppose to be the facts communicated by the correspondent. The editors are not to blame so much."

"As an example, the American papers were full of stories of the execution of prisoners. Every day there was something about the shooting of prisoners, and all these stories were false. There had not been one prisoner shot."

"Not one under the new administration?" I asked.

The Governor-General replied, "Not one has been shot since I have taken command," and he energetically repeated, "Not one! not one!"

Then he said: "I will not execute any one unless he is a leader. You know that during Campos's government he only killed two or three prisoners, and they were leaders."

I asked: "Do you authorize me to deny completely all the stories in the papers that he was shooting prisoners?"

The Governor-General's answer was an unreserved affirmative. He continued, "If we find any one connected with the insurgents or aiding them in any way, we arrest them, and if the case is proven we send them to the prisons of Coota. If the cases are minor ones we send them to the Isle of Pines, and if the accused are innocent we set them at liberty. I have shot no prisoners, but have set some free. Nevertheless, there is a strict watch kept on prisoners believed to be helping the enemy, but none are condemned on suspicion. All are given fair play."

NO PRISONERS SHOT.

He repeated the authority to deny in his name that there had been one prisoner shot.

Then rising impetuously, the Captain-General said, "Come, and I will show you the changed course of the war since I took command."

In the corner of the apartment was a map of Cuba. He paused before it, and pointed to the centre of the province of Pinar del Rio, at the west end.

"There," he said, "is where the insurgent forces were when I landed, and now Gomez and Maceo are in the province of Matanzas, or passing through the province of Havana."

As he said this he flung open a door, leading into his council room, where separate maps of the six provinces were spread on a great table, and the military positions marked with colored pins. He placed a finger on Navajos, in the province of Matanzas, as the spot where the rebels were surrounded. An irregular circle of nine pins indicated the Spanish columns, which were all around them. Their drift was east. He was pushing them to a combat, but they could not get away into the woods, though he was not willing they should.

The Captain-General's feeling is that he is rolling the rebels eastward, and will pacify the country behind them.

The conversation closed with the remark by the Captain-General that such reports as correspondents were sending out were the last kick of the conspirators, for they must plainly see the different aspect and

course the war had taken, and that the change was against them.

It will be observed that the effort to have a discrimination established in the Captain-General's mind favorable to the correspondents as against the editors was not a success.

HOW CAMPOS WAS OUSTED.

His Resignation Due to the Hostility of Robledo and General Borreros.

News from the Battleground.

Havana, Feb. 23.—Cables from Madrid announce Martinez Campos's resignation as President of the Supreme Council of the Army and Navy. They state as the first cause the intention of Romero Robledo to inaugurate a violent opposition to Campos, and the second the hostile farewell address of General Borreros when the troops were leaving Santander. It contained specially offensive language toward General Campos. The Madrid papers warmly advise that elections be held in Cuba and assure the Reformist party of the great probability of a triumph of their candidates.

Additional particulars of recent operations seem to bear out the report that the insurgents have been forced to the edge of Havana province, if not clear into Matanzas, though they never changed tactics, avoiding battle as much as possible. The pursuit has been so hard and so many troops have been after them that they had to fight once or twice every day, and as there were according to Colonel Tor's estimate about 5,000, it must have proved a great expenditure of ammunition. The difficulty replacing spent cartridges is the strongest factor against the insurgents. Judging from this the columns of Gomez and Maceo must have been short of arms.

An interesting story of how Maceo was driven back from the capital is told in Colonel Tor's report. When he left San Jose de las Lajas he heard the firing of guns to the east. Generals Linera and Aldecoa had engaged Maceo, who had camped the night before at Zenia. Maceo was heading for Jaruco, but the pursuit turned him off toward Catalina.

They came up with the enemy at Ojo de Agua and killed half a dozen men. The next stand was at the plantation of El Gato, where the rebels held a good position behind stone fences. Here it was that Tor calculated the number of the enemy to be from four to five thousand artillery. He dislodged them, and, after two hours, they retreated, leaving ten dead and some wounded on the field. Then he abandoned his position and made himself strong on the hill tops. The rebels were divided into two forces. The Spaniards followed the largest division toward Esperanza, but night stopped the chase.

According to Colonel Tor the party were under Maceo, Zayas, Miro, Cardenas and Colunga, who were waiting for Maximino Gomez, who, as we know, had his hands full.

Colonel Hernandez reports that some groups of rebels succeeded in going over the province of Matanzas. He also says his fight at Aguaduita was very severe; that one group carried twenty-eight dead, another thirty-seven wounded. He speaks of a "Tirado colonial and sundry chiefs among the fallen, and that the rebels asked at the ranches for tools to dig graves."

Maceo was not present at the attack on Jaruco. As already cabled, Perico Delgado and Rafael Cardenas made that attack, but Maceo was not far off. Rebels burned 151 houses in Jaruco, and raided all the houses of the town except those on the main street, which were defended by civil guards and volunteers from behind stone barricades.

The soldier firemen surrendered after exhausting their ammunition, but only three of them joined the rebels. A rebel subscriber wrote his name on the fort. Their liberation of the prisoners has already been described.

The rebels have been active in Pinar del Rio. Parties under Socorro retook the little port of Cabanas, from which they had been driven, and fortified themselves there, but the Warship Alphonse XII, steamed over there and soon the town tumbled down around the rebels, who quickly left the ruins. At Santa Cruz de los Pinos, another western town, the rebels also appeared yesterday, and despite the prayers of the people burned down the whole place, church, stores and residences. Only one house remained standing. The rebel chief of this band is not known in that section.

The passenger boat Triton was fired on by rebels from the shore, but no shots reached the steamer.

Roloff, with Garza and Quintin Benders and four thousand rebels, camped near Jovelanos on the 20th inst. The people feared an attack, but no word of one having taken place has come to Havana. A large rebel force is gathering around the mountain of Harmonia, in Santa Clara province. Major-General Pando, who commands the Spanish corps moving against them, has consolidated with Generals Godoy and Oliver, and the column now numbers nine or ten thousand, with eight pieces of artillery. There are more chances of a big fight there than anywhere else.

Though Senator Morgan's recent speech has interested the people here exceedingly, no newspaper has commented on it. La Discusion to-day chirps as follows: "The billigeny agitation contains nothing new, unless it be the reserve and anxiety of Mr. Cleveland. We suppose that in view of the gravity of the situation the President will decide to hurry from Washington to Florida to shoot ducks and fish for tarpon. He is a happy man. Mr. Cleveland, native of Caldwell, State of New Jersey."

One bottle of Ubert's Tar, Bismarck and Honey has often cured a small family of colds.

MARIE VALERIE TO BE AUSTRIA'S EMPRESS.

Report of an Imperial Plan to Disinherit Archduke Franz Joseph.

Kaiser Wilhelm Favors the Change on Account of the Archduke's Hostility.

PLOT TO MURDER PRINCE ALBERT.

The Heir Presumptive to the Throne of Belgium Warned That Socialists Have Conspired to Assassinate Him—Many Arrests Made.

By Henry W. Fischer.

Berlin, Feb. 23.—The oft-repeated rumors of a contemplated change in the succession to the crown of Austria-Hungary has assumed a more definite form.

With the present report the remarkably frequent exchange of telegrams between Emperor William and Emperor Franz Joseph, immediately before the latter's departure to Cape Martin, on the Riviera, has been identified.

To-morrow the Austrian Emperor meets the Emperor at Cape Martin, and an authentic report has reached here that on this occasion the succession will be definitely announced. The Archduchess Marie Valerie, the second daughter of the Emperor, who is married to the Archduke Franz Salvator of Toscana, it is said, has been selected to succeed her father on the throne, instead of Franz Ferdinand, who has been reported as dying of consumption in Cairo, Egypt.

Emperor William favors the more the succession of the Archduchess Marie since it is well known that Franz Ferdinand and the other archdukes have always shown bitter opposition to the Dreibund.

President Faure, of the French Republic, meets the Imperial couple at Cafe Martin on Friday, when it will be determined what attitude France will take toward the change in the Austrian monarchy.

My informant tells me that the Archduke Franz Ferdinand has shown signs of improvement of late, and it is believed that there need be no fear of death in his case for some time to come. For this very reason the Emperor is anxious to settle this question at once.

RUSSIA'S GRASPING POLICY.

That Russia intends to establish a protectorate over Corea is no longer doubted on the Continent. It is evident from every move of the Russian Army and diplomacy. The St. Petersburg Gazette, which is in close contact with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, says editorially: "Neither the United States nor England, nor Germany have any right to oppose Russia's advance in Corea, as this will only promote their commercial interests. The powers ought also to see that a Russian harbor on the Korean coast, near the terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, means invaluable advantages to the three powers."

HEIR-PRESUMPTIVE IN PERIL.

A startling piece of news comes from Brussels. Prince Albert, heir-presumptive to the throne of Belgium, the only surviving of the Count of Flanders, has received a threatening letter, warning him not to be present at the festive inauguration of the four large railroad systems, which will occur at Mous in a few days.

The letter informs him that the socialists have perfected a plot to murder him on this occasion.

The young Prince, who has just reached his majority, nevertheless, has announced his intention to brave the assassins and be present at the inauguration.

Numerous arrests have been made, and the police are now confident that they have nipped the plot in the bud.

PRINCE BISMARCK FOR UNION.

Encourages a Deputation of the Saale Law and Order Party.

Friedrichshagen, Feb. 23.—Prince Bismarck received yesterday a deputation of Conservatives and others styling themselves the Parties of Law and Order, from the Saale District. The ex-Chancellor was in his usual health, and in reply to an address presented by the deputation, reviewed the events of the Franco-Prussian conflict, an epoch, he said, which was unavoidable as paving the way for ulterior achievements.

He was rejoiced, he said, to see that the parties representing law and order were co-operating with the Government to complete what had been gained by the war of 1870, instead of forming into separate factions.

The members of the Bundesrat who held a banquet on Thursday evening to commemorate the founding of the Empire, wired Prince Bismarck a message of cordial congratulation.

Marist Is Nine Days Overdue.

Galveston, Texas, Feb. 23.—The British steamship Marist, Captain Proctor, which sailed from Vera Cruz Feb. 12 for this port, is now eight days overdue and grave fears are entertained for her safety by her agents, Fowler & McVittie.

Shipping men say it is probable that her machinery has broken down and she has anchored off the coast, making repairs. The usual time of passage between here and Vera Cruz is three days. Several passengers were on board the Marist.

New Yorker Killed on a Maryland Railroad.

Elkton, Md., Feb. 23.—Francis Marchant, of No. 20 Stanton street, New York, was found dead beside the track on the P. W. & B. Railroad, near this city, this afternoon. The railroad men believe he was riding on the track, and, falling backward, was crushed under the wheels. He was terribly mangled.

Results are bound to be forthcoming from your "Want" Ads.

in the Journal. Auction Sales, Boarders Wanted, Business Opportunities, Furnished Rooms, Help Wanted, Lost and Found, Purchase and Exchange, Houses, Flats and Apartments to Let, repeated without extra charge in Das Morgen Journal, which has the largest circulation of any German newspaper published in the United States.

STARVATION IN ZEITOUN.

A Fertile Field for Miss Barton's Self-Sacrificing Philanthropy—Heroic Defenders of a Lady.

Constantinople, Feb. 23.—The Italian Consul at Zeitoun, the city which was lately surrendered to the Turks after having been held for months by the Armenians who captured it, has written here describing the wretched condition of the people of Zeitoun. Many of them, he says, are naked, starvation is staring hundreds of them in the face and there is much sickness.

Baron von Calice, the Austrian Ambassador, has started a subscription for the relief of the sufferers.

Miss Clara Barton, of the Red Cross Society, who is now here, is eager to go to Zeitoun to help alleviate the distress of the wretched inhabitants. It is probable, however, that her presence here will be necessary for some time, but through her aid will be sent to the Zeitounis. She has telegraphed inquiring whether Marsh would be a good place to establish her base of supplies. Marsh is only a short distance from Zeitoun, and is situated on the very borders of the roughest country of the Taurus.

It has been learned that an angry mob on January 1 made an attack on the American mission at Ooria, an out station of Ainab. Death or a worse fate might have overtaken the missionary there, Miss Corina Shattuck, had it not been for the heroism of six Turkish officials. These men faced the mob's declaration that they would defend the American lady with their lives. The mob paid little attention to them, and attempted to continue their attack, when the officials fired upon them, scattering them like sheep.

Minister Terrell declares that the names of those who should be known to the world for they are heroes. At his request they are called. They are Bezek Effendi, Said Effendi, Mustafa Effendi, Hassan Effendi, Issa Effendi and Durak Effendi.

LOVE LETTERS SAFE NOW.

The Roentgen Discovery Prompts the Invention of a Very Necessary Article.

Berlin, Feb. 23.—In consequence of experiments with the Roentgen rays, enabling the reading of the contents of enclosed letters, a Berlin chemist is making experiments with a substance for the manufacture of envelopes which will be impervious to the rays.

MOTHERS MUST GUIDE.

Should Watch the Physical Development of Their Daughters.

Information They Should Furnish at the Proper Time—Knowledge by Which Suffering May Be Avoided.

Every Mother Possesses Information of Vital Value to Her Young Daughter.

When the girl's thoughts become sluggish, with headache, dizziness, and a disposition to

sleep, pains in back and lower limbs, eyes dim, desire for solitude, and a dislike to the society of children: when she is a mystery to herself and friends, then, her mother should come to her aid.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will, at this time, prepare the system for the coming change. See that she has it, and Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., will cheerfully answer any letters where information is desired. Thousands of women owe their health to her and the Vegetable Compound, and mothers are constantly applying to her for advice regarding their daughters.

Numerous arrests have been made, and the police are now confident that they have nipped the plot in the bud.

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AMUSEMENTS.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA, BROADWAY, AT THE ST. EUROPEAN VAUDEVILLE AND MARGUERITE. Oscar Hammerstein's Spectacular Opera and Ballet, 120 in all, by the Grand Opera House.

CROWDED HOUSES! EXHIBITION! CHEERFUL! GREETING! PERFORMANCES! SEATS AND BOXES.

SELLING 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE. EVES 8:15. THEATRE, Mats. Wed. and Sat. RICES EXCELSIOR, JR.

Miss FAX TEMPLETON in title role. 10th Street performance March 30. Concert Hall—Promenade Concerts. 50 CENTS ADMITS TO ALL.

FIFTH AVE. EVES. AT 8:15. THEATRE, SAT. MAT. AT 2. H. C. MINER. Proprietor and Manager.

ELEONORA DUSE. TO-NIGHT CAMILLE. FRIDAY, CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. SAT. MAT. 2. OPERA. NEXT WEEK—MAGDA.

CASINO. THIRD CHAMPION WEEK. Canby & Lederer's Casino Company in a district 120 in all by the Grand