

COUNT GOLUCHOWSKI A SLY PEACEMAKER.

Austria's Foreign Minister Turns Out to Be Saving the Dreibund.

A Meeting of the Three Sovereigns Will Result from His Visit.

At a Big Dinner He Counsels the Postponement of an Italian Loan.

MAY STOP THE WAR IN AFRICA.

Italy Can Only Obtain Money on the Conditions Imposed on Turkey—Poor King Humbert Still Sanguine of an Honorable Truce with Menelik.

By Henry W. Fischer. Berlin, March 10.—It is now definitely announced that Emperor William will meet King Humbert and Emperor Franz Josef in Genoa, Italy, before His Majesty will embark on the yacht Hohenzollern for the Mediterranean cruise.

This much has already resulted from the visit to Berlin of Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Foreign Minister, and still better things are anticipated, for Count Goluchowski is par excellence the Dreibund's peacemaker.

Where Goluchowski there is good cheer and good fellowship. This was exemplified to-night's big dinner at the Austrian Embassy, at which were present the Emperor and the Empress, the Imperial princes and princess and a host of German royalty, also Prince von Hohenlohe, the Chancellor, and a number of Ministers, courtiers and diplomats.

A NOTABLE GATHERING. Here was assembled a galaxy of notables such as seldom grace a public repast, and Minister Goluchowski was its brightest light. There were forty-two covers laid, and at the table were also Mme. von Sazogener-Marich, wife of the Austrian Ambassador, and Baron Marschall von Bieberstein. The distinguished Austrian is an amiable, elderly gentleman, whose affability, like that of Caprivi, charms all with whom he comes in contact. As a conversationalist he has few equals, and he is a still better auditor.

Toast after toast was proposed, mostly lavished on the monarchs of the Dreibund, and to hear the honeyed words that came in response to those for Germany and Italy from the lips of this accomplished diplomat one would imagine that such a thing as a disagreement between the powers composing the Dreibund is an impossibility.

When the toast to Italy was proposed Goluchowski was exceedingly prudent in his remarks, and refrained from all allusions to the war with King Menelik.

NEXT TO THE EMPRESS. The Empress sat at the right of the count. He seemed bent on making himself agreeable to her by turning apparently a deaf ear to the political remarks of the other guests, though all who know him well say that nothing escapes his notice. To the Empress he gave an interesting resume of his drive through the city and Thiergarten, and listened eagerly to the Kaiser's court gossip. Only once did he interrupt the more serious conversation of his neighbors, and that was when their friendship for Italy was expressed in the hope that soon a new Italian loan would be launched to place the tottering power on its feet. Then he said with sober and determined mien that it was his opinion that such a loan should not be ventured until after the meeting of the sovereigns at Genoa.

Count Goluchowski knows very well that such a loan is immediately obtainable, and where it can be obtained. England will open her coffers, but the conditions on which such a loan would be granted would not differ much from those imposed on Turkey, and then—exit the Dreibund.

FRENCH COUNTER DINNER. There was a sort of counter demonstration to-night at the French Embassy. The Ambassador gave a non-political dinner, at which the Dukes of Schleswig and Frecklenburg were the prominent guests.

During the day Count Goluchowski, the Chancellor and the Foreign Minister met and had a prolonged conversation. Twenty-four guests will be present at the luncheon to be given by the Emperor to-morrow at the Schloss in honor of Count Goluchowski.

Kaiser Wilhelm seems pleased at least with one of the members of the new Italian Cabinet—Signor Sermoneta, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs. His Majesty wired his congratulations to-day when he heard of his appointment. The Kaiser and Signor Sermoneta are hearty and intimate friends. The latter in His Majesty's guest at the Schloss whenever he comes to Berlin.

The German Emperor and Empress, with the two eldest of the Imperial Princes, will spend the Easter holidays in Rome. Incognito. Prince Henry of Prussia and his wife, Princess Irene, will also be of the party.

Italy's New Cabinet. Rome, March 10.—The composition of the new Ministry is officially announced as follows: Marquis di Rudini, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior. General Ricotti, Minister of War. Admiral Bria, Minister of Marine. Signor Sermoneta, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Signor Branca, Minister of Finance. Signor Colombo, Minister of the Treasury. Signor Ferazzi, Minister of Public Works. Signor Guicciardini, Minister of Agriculture.

Signor Costa, Minister of Justice. Signor Giannone, Minister of Public Instruction. Signor Carmine, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs. The new Ministry has decided Conservative leanings. The Ministers were sworn into office at the Quirinal this afternoon, after which ceremony Parliament was summoned to meet on March 10. In receiving the allegiance of the new Ministers King Humbert declared that he was certain that all difficulties would be overcome and that the Italians would extirpate honor from the war with the Abyssinians.

France Pleased with Italy's Cabinet. Paris, March 10.—The French press are generally favorable to the new Italian Ministry under the presidency of Marquis di Rudini. The Figaro expresses belief that Italy will remain riveted to Germany and Austria as formerly, but that her relations with France will be more courteous than hitherto.

PEACE IS STILL REMOTE. The new Italian Cabinet Prefers a Vigorous African Campaign to a Dishonorable Withdrawal. Rome, March 10.—The Di Rudini Cabinet having been completed to-day, everyone

now is forecasting its policy. This much I am in position to state accurately. As regards all essential points the general policy of the country towards foreign countries is unlikely to be at all changed.

Premier Di Rudini has always been a staunch partisan of the Dreibund. He renewed it in 1881 with what seemed to France, which was then not basking in the smiles of Russia, excessive zeal and haste. At the same time, however, he always scrupulously affirmed that this political triple alliance never excluded the maintenance of friendly relations with France, which were not so cordial during the Crispien regime.

That the maintenance of friendly relations with France is of paramount importance at this juncture is obvious. I understand that a notice in the official military organ, L'Italia Militare, agrees with my information that Minister Ricotti will withdraw all military reforms put forward by his predecessor, Lieutenant-General Mocceni, and will formulate others of his own. These will reduce the number of regiments and battalions which now exist, but will leave the actual strength of the army untouched, since the strength of the companies of infantry will be increased.

Following this policy, the new Minister of War hopes to effect a saving in expenditures of at least twenty million lire, which will be utilized in improving the condition of the army in general. Signor Colombo, now Minister of the Treasury, who formerly held the portfolio of Finance, is a financier, with a great grasp of technical details, and is likely to prove a great value to the country in its present distressed condition. He is also a bold, daring reformer, so it is premature to forecast whether or not his financial programme will commend itself to the Chamber.

It is certain that the situation needs a man of conspicuous ability and talent. Signor Branca was formerly Minister of Public Works. He is little known as a financier, but will probably be simply Colombo's collaborator.

The new Foreign Minister is not likely to make any special change in the policy of the country, as this is, of course, much mapped out by international agreements. The Ministers held their first Cabinet council to-day to draw up a programme and the declaration which will be made in the all important, much awaited speech of Premier Di Rudini at the reassembling of the Chamber on Monday. It is regarded as certain that the Premier will declare that the Ministry will continue the campaign in Africa, sustaining with some modifications the programme of Crispien, and no cessation of hostilities must be expected except an honorable peace with King Menelik can be effected.

This decision signified that peace is still remote. The Italian squadron of the Red Sea is now on the lookout for 100,000 rifles, just dispatched from Belgium, which cargo will certainly be confiscated if seized. Apparently the Alpine and Bersaglieri prove the most fitting troops for the campaign in Africa, General Baldissera having specially demanded several more battalions of those troops.

The latest advice says that the Abyssinians lost 4,600 men in the battle of Adowa, where a crushing defeat was inflicted on the Italians.

The Prime Minister has telegraphed to General Baldissera, commander of the Italian army in Abyssinia, giving him assurance that he will be furnished with all the troops that may be necessary to prosecute the campaign in Africa to a successful issue.

Signor Thorel Delayed the Opera. Johann Gadski, who sings the part of Jerry in Walter Damrosch's "Scarlet Letter" at the Academy of Music, was taken ill last evening and the curtain remained down for at least twenty minutes after the second act. In the meantime a physician was called in and found her to be suffering from a throat ailment. Her throat was swabbed and she was soon enabled to resume her work.

At a Victim of Chicken Thieves. Jacob Reuther, of No. 109 Ocean avenue, Jersey City, is a victim of chicken thieves. Dozens of his choicest fowls have been taken since last Fall. Detective Egan, of the Fifth Precinct, thinks the thieves are small boys, and will endeavor to locate them.

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JAMESON'S RAIDERS HAD BEEN DECEIVED.

Told They Were Going to Rescue Women and Children.

But the Expedition Had Long Been Planned Against an Imaginary Native Chief.

STRONG TESTIMONY OF A TROOPER. Sergeant Hay Tells in a London Police Court the True Story of the Filibustering Expedition Against the Boers.

London, March 10.—Dr. Jameson and the officers who accompanied him in the Transvaal raid were again arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court this morning. Major Coventry and Captain Gosling were added to the list of the accused.

The courtroom was crowded with members of the aristocracy, among whom were

By Julius Chambers. Washington, March 10.—The story told in the Journal of the imprisonment in a loathsome dungeon in Cuba of Walter Grant Dygart, a poor and unknown citizen of Illinois, has not only created great interest in the case, but has also brought to light the extraordinary fact that many other citizens of the United States besides young Dygart are confined in Cuban jails.

At the State Department to-day, when I went there to make inquiries about Dygart's case, the astounding statement was made to me that in all probability there are hundreds of citizens of the United States confined in Spanish dungeons in Cuba under circumstances similar to those which led to the arrest of Dygart.

The explanation of this assumption is that thousands of men have gone to Cuba from the United States, avowedly to join the insurgents; that many of these American volunteers have been caught by the Spanish authorities before reaching the insurgent lines, and have been sent to prison, there to remain "until Spain shall have suppressed the rebellion."

At least a dozen young men and youths who have gone from the vicinity of Washington, declaring their purpose to go to Cuba and enlist in the cause of liberty, are unaccounted for. Their families have not heard from them since their departure from this country, and the case of Dygart, as told in the Journal, has served to convince the parents and friends of some of these missing men that they are held in dungeons in Cuba, or have been murdered by their Spanish captors.

One man who has taken up the case of Dygart is Representative Hopkins, of Illinois. In whose district the Dygart family resides. Mr. Hopkins left Washington yesterday for his home in Illinois. He lightened the tedium of travel by purchasing a Journal, and from its columns learned that one of his constituents had been thrown into a vile, uncleanly prison in Cuba. Mr. Hopkins immediately telegraphed from the first available station to the State Department, calling attention to the case and urging that prompt measures be taken to procure for Dygart the comforts extended to prisoners in civilized lands, pending his trial. He also requested that the Secretary of State cable instructions to Consul-General Williams to proceed at once to inquire into the facts concerning Dygart's arrest and see that he be set at liberty if the representations made by Dygart with regard to his capture and imprisonment were correct.

In response to this the Secretary of State to-day cabled to the United States Consul-General to make investigation without a moment's delay and to insist that prompt justice be done to the wronged man.

Now that the Government has been induced to assert its power no doubt is entertained of the immediate action of the Consul-General. As has been the custom of General Weyler, he will probably offer to set Dygart at liberty at once, on condition that he shall leave the island and pledge himself to refrain from setting up a claim for pecuniary damages against the Spanish rulers.

It can be stated upon the authority of Assistant Secretary Rockhill, of the department, that Consul-General Williams has made no report of any nature of the arrest and imprisonment of Dygart.

It is expected that a reply from Mr. Williams to the instructions cabled to him to-day will be received some time to-morrow, and it need cause no surprise if his report be that the prisoner has been given his freedom.

The incident in connection with the arrest of Dygart, mentioned by Mr. Michelson, to the effect that the Spanish officer to whom the Illinois captive was delivered rebuked his captor for bringing him a live rebel, when it was so easy to have killed him, has aroused intense feeling here, particularly among those who have reason to dread that some one of their relatives may have fallen into the hands of men so regardless of human life.

KILLED TWO SISTERS OF MERCY. Strange Coincidence of Two Crimes Perpetrated in Two German Cities. American Laborers Warned Against Expecting Riches Out of the Canal.

Washington, March 10.—Mr. Thomas O'Hara, United States Consul at San Juan de Norte, Nicaragua, writes to the State Department, advising it that commencement of work on the Nicaraguan Canal is not likely to create a big city at the mouth of the San Juan River.

He thinks that railroads, wagon roads and bridges, following the construction of the canal, would tend to the modest growth of many towns rather than to the sudden growth of one great commercial and manufacturing city.

American laborers, according to Mr. O'Hara, would hardly be contented in Nicaragua with such a prospect.

HUNDREDS LIE IN CUBAN DUNGEONS.

American Citizens Imprisoned Without Trial by the Spaniards.

Walter Grant Dygart's Case Develops That There Are at Least a Dozen Other Victims.

WILLIAMS DID NOT MAKE A REPORT. Consul-General at Havana Said Nothing About the Arrest of the Young Man from Illinois to the State Department.

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ALL HAVANA IS NOW ANGRY WITH US.

Citizens of High Standing Sign an Address of Protest Against Our Congress.

Even Autonomist Leaders Fret, but Affix Their Signatures to the Patriotic Document.

TERRIBLE ARRAIGNMENT OF REBELS. Men Like Gomez and Maceo Called Adventurers, Bandits, and Their Followers Deluded or Insane Persons—Weyler a Worthy Representative.

Key West, Fla., March 10.—The significance of the address which was presented to General Weyler by the citizens of Havana, protesting against the action of Congress, and which has just been received here, appears to be greater than has been appreciated, as the signatures give it every appearance of representing citizens of high standing in Cuba.

The names include all the representative bodies of Havana, the political and social clubs, including the Union Club, the most exclusive society club of Cuba; all the conductors of newspapers of that city, including La Discusion, El Pais and La Lucha, exclusively Cuban papers of the home rule party and of republican ideas of government, and also the names of Messrs. Galvez and Montoro, generally known and revered by Cubans.

The address is as follows: Your Excellency—The greatest indignation has been felt by the inhabitants of the Island of Cuba without distinction of political parties and nationality, on hearing of the resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States regarding the giving, without regard to the law of nations followed by all the civilized people of the world, the rights of belligerency to undisciplined bands composed of adventurers of all the races, of foreigners, bandits and deluded or insane persons that cannot represent the people, and who give the Cubans who desire independence from Spain, the people of Cuba, wherein all that is intelligent, civilized, laborious and rich, protest and condemn an insurrection powerful only to hang peaceful citizens, burn the fields and destroy undefended villages.

The undersigned wish to have it emphasized now, before Your Excellency, the worthy representative of the Spanish Fatherland, unjustly slandered at the same time that Your Excellency, by a Congress that probably could not find better arguments to adopt resolutions in which recognizing and giving Cuba, a nation to whom this continent owes the benefits of culture and the Island of Cuba the state of progress and liberty and the riches that have made her to be envied by the world.

We renew to Your Excellency our wishes regarding the conditions, in order to maintain intact the Spanish flag, and we pledge to sustain and maintain it our lives and our fortunes.

SCHERING AGAINST DIAZ. An Expedition Against Mexico That is Either Revolutionary or is on Smuggling Purposes Intent. Nogales, Ariz., March 10.—Every precaution is being taken to frustrate the designs of Louis Aguirre and Flores Chapa, who, with their followers, are on their way to the Mexican border to organize an expedition against the Mexican Government. The Governor of Sonora has ordered the gendarmes to hold themselves in readiness to head off the revolutionists should they attempt to enter the State, and a company of gendarmes arrived here yesterday under command of Kosteritzki to guard this port.

It is believed the route taken by the would-be revolutionists from their headquarters at San Jose, near Solomoville, Ariz., is up the San Simon Valley, only two days' ride from San Bernardino Ranch, where they will cross the boundary into Mexican territory from San Bernardino. They will, it is believed, pass along the headwaters of the Yaqui River, there to unite with the Yaqui Indians, over whom Santa Leona, the adviser of Aguirre and Chapa, has great power.

The Mexican authorities have little to say about the affair, and attempted to divert public attention by declaring that there is nothing more serious in it than a big smuggling scheme. Colonel Sanchez, of the Mexican army, says the whole party will be killed before its gets thirty miles into Sonora, if the plotters cross the line.

The following telegram was received by Collector Webb from the United States Marshal at Tucson, which shows that the authorities at Washington have been advised of the revolution:

Tucson, Ariz., March 9. To Collector of Customs R. Webb, Nogales: I am advised from Washington that Lauro

At Vantine's. Card party prizes at Vantine's. We have made a collection from our wholesale and retail stocks of beautiful and useful Oriental articles suitable for

Card party prizes for ladies and gentlemen, including, After Dinner Cups and Saucers, Cloisonne Jars, Card Trays, Metal Candlesticks, China Spoonholders, Chocolate Pots, Bonbon Boxes, Cloisonne Teapots, Dresden Decorated Rose Jars, Metal Puff Boxes, Carved Bone Swords, Ash Trays, Photo Frames, Small Vases, Oriental Lamps, Fancy Coffee Pots, Cloisonne Jewel Boxes, Blue and White Candlesticks.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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