

KING OSCAR ABDICATES IN FAVOR OF HIS SON.

Sweden's King, Owing to Ill Health, Compelled to Take a Long Rest.

Retirement Only Temporary. It Is Claimed, Crown Prince Gustaf Succeeding Him.

STOCKHOLM.

Jan. 23.—King Oscar, who reached his 74th year last Saturday, has provisionally placed the reins of government in the hands of his eldest son, the Crown Prince Gustaf.

While it is generally reported that the abdication of the King, who has been in feeble health for more than two years, is only temporary, those nearest at court who are in a position to know the state of affairs, declare that he will never again return to the throne.

The step was taken by orders of the court physicians, who claim that, though some improvements have been manifested, since the last serious illness in December, further participation in public affairs would prove fatal.

King Oscar's condition has been made worse by the rebellious spirit which his Norwegian subjects have exhibited of late. For years His Majesty has tried to pacify Norway, and has acceded to most of the demands of the Liberal party, which are regarded as unpatriotic and unreasonable by the Swedes.

Most bitter to the King was the action of the Norwegian Storting before the close of last year in adopting a Norwegian flag without the union emblem, though His Majesty had refused to the last to sign the law.

The regime of King Oscar has been characterized by a spirit of peace and kindness. His subjects love to refer to him as one of nature's noblemen, a Swede to the core, intensely patriotic and ambitious to ameliorate the condition of the poorer classes within his domain.

Crown Prince Gustaf, who has assumed the government, is in many respects the very antithesis of his illustrious father. He is a man with an iron will, and it is believed that, what, on account of innate goodness, King Oscar could not accomplish, namely, the quelling of the seditious spirit in Norway, Prince Gustaf will accomplish by force if necessary.

Crown Prince Gustaf was born in June, 1858. His wife is the Princess Victoria of Baden, a lady of remarkable linguistic accomplishments and a leader in all charitable movements.

King Oscar has already left Stockholm and will spend the balance of the Winter in Salsjoen, Baden.



Crown Prince of Sweden, Temporary King of the Country.

SAYS HE'LL FIGHT FOR HIS EARLDOM.

Viscount Hinton, the Organ Grinder, Disinherited by His Father.

THE EARL POULETT DEAD.

The Old Father Declared His Mendicant Son to Be Illegitimate.

Special Cable to the Journal. (Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Earl Poulett died to-night at his country place, Hinton St. George, near Crewkerne, and there is great stir over the report that he has disinherited his eldest son, Viscount Hinton, the hand organ player of London streets.

The Viscount went to the neighborhood of the old Earl's house, barred out by waiting for death to make him lord and master of the 11,000 acres. He heard the report that he would be disinherited, and declared that he would take forcible possession of the mansion as soon as his father died.

There was still some life left in the old Earl. In feeble voice he gave instructions to-day that the gamekeepers and servants be summoned from all parts of the estate to keep the disinherited son out. The men hurried by scores from the fields and forests, and now form a guard around the mansion to resist any attempt of Hinton to break in. The Viscount has gathered a number of supporters in the village, and a fight may occur.

Earl Poulett has left the estates to a son by his third wife, declaring the entail to the eldest son void. The Earl asserted that Hinton was not his legitimate son, but was an infant gained on him by his first wife. Hinton said to-day that he is determined to maintain his claim to the estates and title, and will fight to the end.

Earl Poulett made a feeble record as a soldier in his younger days, but on retiring from the army devoted himself to field sports, racing and riding. Viscount Hinton left home when a young man, on account of family disagreements, and tried to be an actor, at which he failed. Other attempts to make a living having proved vain, he finally became an organ grinder in the streets of London, Leicester Square being his favorite region for grinding out melancholy tunes. Meantime he has been studying social conditions, and recently he told the Journal correspondent that when he takes his seat in the House of Lords he intends to advocate several measures to help the poor.

Government Fiscal Agent in Cuba. The North American Trust Company, of New York City, which was some time since appointed the fiscal agent of the War Department at Santiago, by direction of the President, was yesterday appointed fiscal agent of the Department at Havana and all other places in Cuba not previously designated.

"POPE WILL SEE FILIPINOS OPEN WAR TO-DAY."

His Physician Tells the Journal He Expects Leo to Live Several Years.

DOES NOT SPARE HIMSELF.

He Says His Holiness Works Beyond His Strength, but Eats and Sleeps Well.

Special Cable Dispatch. (Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

ROME, Jan. 23.—Dr. Lapponi, the Pope's physician, received the Journal's correspondent to-day in answer to inquiries about the exact condition of His Holiness. "Absolute repose," said Dr. Lapponi, "has caused all the recently alarming symptoms to disappear."

"I am convinced that the Pope has a physical so happily constituted that he can yet live a number of years."

"But His Holiness sacrifices himself too much. He works beyond his strength. He does not obey the advice of his physicians. Despite all this there is a most encouraging symptom. The Pope always preserves his appetite and sleeps well."

TO EXPLORE THE PHILIPPINES. Royal Society of London to Send Out an Expedition Under Whitehead.

Special Cable Dispatch. (Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A scientific expedition, supported by the Royal Society, will soon leave England to explore several of the Philippine Islands that are still unknown to Europeans. The leader of the expedition is John Whitehead, who has already added greatly to the knowledge of Philippine zoology. He intends to explore the mountain regions of Mindanao and other islands to the south of it.

General This Commanding the Military Forces in the Philippines, has called the War Department as follows from Manila: "Construction is being made for the Philippines to the American Government for the recognition of Filipino independence would expire to-morrow, and that failure to give such recognition would mean the beginning of hostilities, is generally discredited in official circles. The London report that Agoncillo is to be recalled and that rela-

Madrid Hears That They Will Begin Hostilities if the United States Does Not Recognize Their Independence.

MADRID, Jan. 23.—A private dispatch from Manila says: "The time the insurgents have allowed the Americans in which to recognize their independence expires to-morrow, and hostilities are expected to open."

Agoncillo has requested the Vatican to send a commission to negotiate for the release of the clerics."

The Premier, Senor Sagasta, declares that Agoncillo has made the liberation of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippine Islands conditional upon Spain recognizing the Philippine Republic and alying herself thereto. Agoncillo, it is added, has demanded the Vatican's recognition of the Philippine Republic.

According to a dispatch received here from Manila, the Filipino Congress at Malolos has authorized the release of the Spanish prisoners, and will liberate the military prisoners soon.

London, Jan. 23.—The Filipino Junta here has received dispatches saying that if Agoncillo, Agoncillo's envoy in Washington, is not received by the United States Government within a few days Agoncillo will recall him to Manila and suspend relations with the United States, thus removing an important medium for arriving at a peaceful understanding of the situation.

The Junta's advice also asserts that "large numbers of the American troops are fraternizing with the natives, and that many of them are engaged to Filipino girls."

AGONCILLO TO MAKE NEW DEMANDS TO-DAY.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The report from Madrid that the time allowed by the Filipinos to the American Government for the recognition of Filipino independence would expire to-morrow, and that failure to give such recognition would mean the beginning of hostilities, is generally discredited in official circles. The London report that Agoncillo is to be recalled and that rela-

FRANCE BECOMES CONCILIATORY.

A Better Understanding with Great Britain Is Desired.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—M. D'Estournelles de Constant, Republican, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, and now French Minister of Foreign Affairs, is reported to have said in the Chamber of Deputies, raised the question of the Anglo-French relations to-day. He reviewed the Fashoda question, pronounced himself in opposition to the colonial magnanimity, criticized the policy of the Government throughout and asked if they were at the beginning or at the end of the difficulties with Great Britain, with which country he urged a cordial understanding.

M. Denis, Radical Republican, Deputy for the Dax District of Landes, and M. Cochon spoke on the same subject in a conciliatory strain, urging friendly negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the disputes with Great Britain.

Former Premier Ribot made a spirited speech, criticizing many of Great Britain's pretensions, especially in regard to Egypt and Madagascar, but at the same time upholding the necessity of an understanding between France and Great Britain. In so doing he pointed out that the Drednaut has been weakened by the Franco-Italian rapprochement and the Russo-Austrian entente. France, he recalled, the role of peace of Europe, and to that end Frenchmen ought to forget their internal dissensions and think more of France.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, said his policy had been directed toward conserving the permanent general interests of France. He recalled the role of France during the Hispano-American war, and said the appeal addressed to France by one of the two nations with which we had equally cordial relations was all to the honor of France, and the Government could not refuse its assistance, knowing

that it would not be misunderstood by our friends in America." The result, he added, was a moral advantage for France, which no one failed to understand.

Referring to the Russian disarmament proposals, the Minister said France's sympathies supported them, for two reasons—the good of humanity and respect for the nation with which her friendship was never more complete than now.

"France," M. Delcasse continued, "is aware that nothing will be asked of her in the nature of diminishing her strength."

Relative to the protection of Eastern Christians, France's historic position had not been weakened in the slightest degree. Unfortunately, he proceeded, there was a reverse side to the picture. The great States of the world differ, but he believed their disputes might be settled in a spirit of conciliation. It was in this spirit that the Fashoda incident was settled.

M. Delcasse narrated the diplomatic incidents already known in connection with the Fashoda question and praised Lord Kitchener's treatment of Major Marchand, the French officer who occupied Fashoda. But he said, in the general interest of France, the Government decided it was advisable to evacuate Fashoda. The honor of France was in no way tarnished; but, M. Delcasse believed, true patriotism was to avert a conflict which would be a calamity for the entire world and entail sacrifices altogether disproportionate to the interest at stake.

The Foreign Minister said in conclusion: "France is always ready to negotiate, being conscious of her rights. Great changes are preparing throughout the world, and therefore, it is necessary to walk prudently. To complete our task in a dignified manner the full support of the Chamber is necessary."

The House then adjourned.

FRESH EARTHQUAKES ON THE IONIAN COAST.

Many injured in the Collapse of Houses in the Town of Kyprarisia.

Athens, Jan. 23.—There have been fresh earthquake shocks to-day in the provinces of the Peloponnese, particularly in the districts of Kyprarisia and Philatini, in the Department of Messenia, on the Ionian coast.

In the town of Kyprarisia a number of houses which were damaged by yesterday's shocks collapsed this afternoon, injuring many. In one village fifty children were injured.

CUBAN DANDITS BURN AND KILL.

Disaffected Natives Set Fire to Cane Plantations.

SANTIAGO, Jan. 23.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Y. who is in command at Guantanamo, cables to headquarters here that a second attempt has been made by disaffected Cubans to burn the cane on the Romo plantation, but that little damage was done, owing to the promptness of the United States soldiers on guard in extinguishing the fires.

The lieutenant believes that an organized band is endeavoring to burn the cane on all the plantations in this district, and he is using every effort to find and punish the members.

The United States authorities refuse to confirm or deny the rumors that a band of men has been committing murders and robberies in the Mayari district; but the reports are persistent. Colonel Valiente, Chief of Gendarmerie, has been instructed to raise an extra company to police that part of the province.

Much difficulty is now experienced in communicating with the north coast of the province, owing to the fact that no boat is available since the steamer Reina de los Angeles was returned to her owners. Some good-small transport is imperatively needed to allow quick communication with Manzanillo, Guantanamo, Sagua de Tanamo, Baracoa and Gibara. If it should be necessary to move the United States troops quickly, there would be no vessel available, and the same would be true if a sudden emergency arose in regard to supplies.

The first reports of serious sickness in the Fifth Immune Regiment turn out to have been exaggerated. There are seventy-five men in the hospital, but under existing conditions, this is not a large proportion. The health of the troops throughout the province is fairly good. The Third Immune Regiment at Guantanamo are the worst sufferers, but the sickness there is diminishing.

Boston Capital Buys Havana Docks. Boston, Jan. 23.—News has been received in this city confirming the report of the sale for \$3,500,000 through Boston brokers of the valuable San Jose docks in Havana, the finest property of their kind in Cuba, and which present the only opportunity for deep sea ships to discharge without lightering. The whole deal is being engineered from Boston, and Boston capital is represented, although not exclusively, in both promotion and the stock.

Brooklyn Goes to Cuba. St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, Jan. 23.—The United States armored cruiser Brooklyn appeared off this port early to-day from Cuba, but left immediately for that island after having been notified that the tender regulations provided that she would be quarantined for fourteen days.

Against Dady's Havana Contracts. Washington, Jan. 23.—The Attorney-General has rendered an opinion on the \$14,000,000 sewer contract obtained by M. J. Dady with the city of Havana, holding that as the occupation of the United States is only temporary no large expenditures ought to be made except on the grounds of immediate necessity.

Spanish King's Fete Day Reception. Madrid, Jan. 23.—The Queen Regent gave a reception at the palace this afternoon in honor of the King's fete day. It was a brilliant function and was attended by all the members of the diplomatic corps and the chief civil, military and naval dignitaries.

GERMANY'S SHREW CZAR'S KISS MAY PLAY ON SAMOA.

Sees No Cause for Alarm, but Sends Her Cruiser There.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The Samoan situation, so far as Germany is concerned, is declared to be without alarm. The Government is simply determined to protect its interests, and the cruiser Comoran has been ordered to Samoa solely for that purpose and not as a menace to other powers.

In official circles there is not the least doubt that the dispute will be amicably settled. Admiral Diedrich is due in Hong Kong on Wednesday. It is not believed that he will receive instructions to send part of his fleet to Samoa, as was rumored here to-day. I am told at the Foreign Office that such instructions would only be given should the Samoan situation become seriously menacing.

No News Expected Until Next Week. Washington, Jan. 23.—Inquiries made by the State Department show that no further advice can be expected from Apia before the latter part of next week. This is based on the presumption that the reports will come on the regular line of vessels, traveling between Apia and Apia, but, of course, there is a possibility of some private sailing craft making the trip at events of sufficient importance to demand an immediate report have occurred there since the last steamer sailed.

BERLIN HAS NOT HEARD FROM WASHINGTON YET. No Instructions Have Been Received by Ambassador White, and No Conferences Are Suggested.

Berlin, Jan. 23.—United States Ambassador White up to this afternoon had not received instructions from Washington in regard to the recent trouble in Samoa. The National Zeitung declares that no suggestion of a conference on the subject of Samoa has yet been made by any of the Governments interested.

By Foreign Office dispatches to-day it appears that the Supreme Court at Apia was not closed by the German Consul's orders, but by order of the Samoan Government. It is said here that the German Consul was not even present when the incident occurred. The officials of the Foreign Office say that no additional German war ships had been ordered to Samoa.

The New York correspondent of the Cologne Gazette cables that when the Samoan conference occurs the Government at Washington will make advances to the German Government, but when the American co-protection over the islands.

MAJOR ESTERHAZY EXAMINED. No One Noticed the Man When He Entered the Palace of Justice.

Paris, Jan. 23.—The Court of Cassation to-day examined Major Count Esterhazy, who entered the Palace of Justice without being noticed.

Rudyard Kipling Coming Back. Liverpool, Jan. 23.—Among the passengers who will sail for New York on Wednesday on board the White Star Line steamer Majestic are Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling.

DUKHOBORS START FOR THE FAR WEST.

First Shipload Landed at St. John in Good Health and Are Now on Their Way to Winnipeg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—The report of Count Tolstol in the near future will not down, despite the extremely cordial meeting which the great Russian idealist had with the Czar recently.

The report is founded principally on the fact that the Count has made a host of enemies by the aid he has given to the emigrating Doukhobors, or Russian Quakers, who are founding settlements in the Canadian Northwest.

The Czar is highly displeased at the action of Count Tolstol's eldest son, who is making preparations to accompany a large number of emigrants to America, where he will help them to acquire homes, after which he will return under the parental roof.

The Doukhobors say they receive inspiration directly from Heaven, without sacred or biblical intervention. They disregard the priesthood and the sacraments, reject the doctrine of the Trinity and refuse to take the oath or to enlist in military service.

This sect dates from the days of Peter the Great, when small communities were started all over the Russian Empire. They suffered great persecution under Katharine II. and Paul I. Alexander I. tolerated them, confining them, however, to the Province of Tauris. In 1841 they were removed to the district of Amakakaki, in Trans-Caucasia. They are industrious and are excellent farmers and cattle raisers.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 23.—The largest party of immigrants ever landed at a Canadian port came ashore from the Beaver Laker Lake Huron this afternoon, when 2,300 Russian Doukhobors put their feet on Canadian soil.

The steamer had touched at Halifax and then came here. The immigrants were sent ashore in divisions of 450, and placed in the sheds, where they were given all the food required, while they were entertained by a delegation of the St. John Women's Council, and given a bountiful supply of cakes, fruit and confectionery.

The whole party are an intelligent looking lot of people, the men being of fine physique and to every appearance ideal settlers. The voyage around from Halifax occupied about thirty hours. On the way there were five marriages, which, with the six on the voyage, makes eleven since the vessel left Batoum the latter part of December. The health of the party was exceptionally good. At 8:25 p. m. the first train of nine cars, containing 450 persons, started for Winnipeg in charge of the interpreter, William Anderson. A train followed each hour afterward and the whole party were soon on their way to the Canadian West.

The Lake Superior with 2,000 more Doukhobors is due in about ten days. Each family has 100 acres of land, a shanty and farm implements given to it by the Dominion Government. In addition, all will be provided with comfortable quarters until Spring.

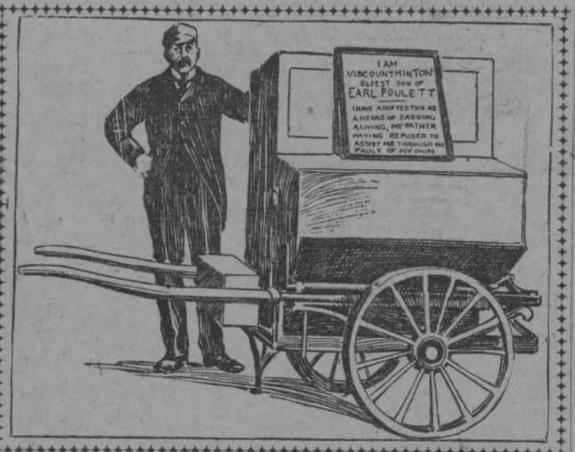
If Mary Ann, your gentle cook, Don't lose your nerve and solemn look, Don't let the crisis grieve you.

Just let the fairy lit away, With all her airs and graces, You'll get another cook to-day With a Want ad. in the Journal.

New York Causes an Accident. Southampton, Jan. 23.—While the American Line steamer New York was docking at Southampton on Saturday she broke adrift a large pontoon, which floated under the stern of the British steamer Lame, which arrived here on January 5 from Bremen, bending some of the Lame's plates and doing other damage.

DEVONSHIRE HOLDS OUT A HAND. Friendly Greeting to Us from the President of the Council.

A DAY AND A NIGHT to read the 3,303 "Wants" published in last Sunday's Journal—shows confidence of advertisers.



Viscount Hinton, the Organ Grinder of London.

\$30,000,000 OF KLONDIKE GOLD.

The Year's Output, Double That of the Preceding Twelve Months.

TACOMA, Jan. 23.—P. H. Hebbel, who is part owner of forty Klondike claims, has just arrived here from Dawson.

He brings news that Dominion Creek has just jumped into prominence as a gold producer of the first rank, exceeding Bonanza and equalling Eldorado.

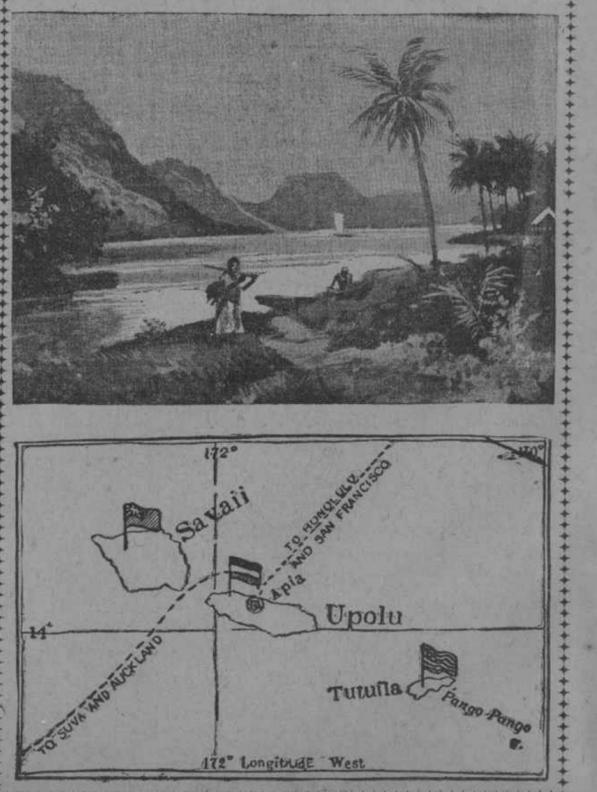
Its claims are not as rich as a limited number of those on the Eldorado, but its length is greater. Dominion and Eldorado together will produce from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 at the Spring clean-up.

A conservative estimate puts the Winter output of gold from the Klondike region at \$30,000,000, or double the output of last Winter.

LEAGUE MEETING OPENED WITH A SLEDGE HAMMER. It Was the Irish League, and the Mayor of Sligo Found the Hall Door Locked.

Dublin, Jan. 23.—Mayor P. A. McHugh, M. P. of Sligo, had to resort to the use of a sledge hammer to gain entrance to a hall where he desired to hold a meeting. The South Sligo United Irish League wanted to use a hall in Ballynure for the purpose of holding a meeting to appoint an executive and officers. Upward of a hundred delegates attended.

Mr. McHugh was refused the use of the Court House, the only building in which the meeting could be held, the sub-Sheriff, Colonel Coffey, having telegraphed to the court keeper instructions to that effect. The Mayor, however, sent for a sledge hammer, took off his coat and smashed the door. The delegates then entered the building, and the conference proceeded in due course.



The Division of the Samoan Islands and Pago-Pago Harbor, Which the United States Holds.