CARDINALS DISCUSS WHO SHALL SUCCEED THE POPE.

His Holiness Gains Considerable in Strength, but the Vatican Evidently Fears That His Days Are Numbered.

Special Cable to the Journal.

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

ROME, March 3.—The condition of the Pope to-night is still very serious, although the physicians say that he is better and that he will recover.

Still the high prelates of the Vatican are evidently preparing for the demise of His Holiness, and there is continued talk of his successor.

Cardinal Macchi said to-day to the Journal correspondent: "My opinion is that political questions will have little influence on the conclave when it assembles to choose a new supreme Pontiff.

"The struggle for the throne will be altogether a personal one. If a foreign candidate should be presented the Italian Cardinals would unite to elect any Italian candidate.

"It is probable that a diplomatic Cardinal will be elected."

Archbishop Castracane said that it was impossible to make any accurate forecast, as the candidates would be numerous.

"The strongest may be put in the following order," said the Archbishop: "Vannutelli, Gotti, Satolli, Svampa and Parocchi.

"If one wished a diplomatic Pope the choice would be between Vannutelli and Satolli."

The physicians of the Pope say they are quite satisfied with his condition. When leaving the Pontiff yesterday evening they predicted for him a long life.

Before going to sleep the Pope wrote a poem, which was a description of his case as analogous to one which happened to Clement XII. He read the poem this morning to the doctors. The latter urgently advised abstinence from all movement if he wished to recover in five or six days.

This being the anniversary of the Coronation of the Pope, there were the usual ceremonies of flag hoisting and visits from prelates, notabilities and diplomats, who inscribed their names in the Visitors' Book.

The following bulletin was issued at 6 o'clock this evening:

"The Pope has passed a very good day and does not complain of any pain. He says he feels very well. His temperature is 98.6, pulse 72 and respiration 22."

The doctors add that the Pontiff's mental and physical condition is excellent. The Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Rampolla, has sent a letter to the high prelates residing in Rome, in which he says:

"I hasten to notify you that to-day the state of the Holy Father is completely satisfactory."

MORAVIA LOST BY AN OFFICER'S ERROR

Mistook North Beacon on Sable Island Sands for a Fisherman's Light.

HALIFAX, March 3.—The steamship Aberdeen returned this morning from Sable Island with the crew of the German steamship Moravia, which was wrecked in the storm of February 12 and 13.

The survivors number thirty-nine. The body of Second Mate Fromsdorf, who alone of all the crew perished, was buried in the sands of Sable Island.

The Moravia had a terrible experience before her wreck on Sable Island, where she became a total loss. All the way across the Atlantic she was buffeted by gales and heavy seas. For days her officers had not been able to make an observation. The sea had swept away five of her eight lifeboats and damaged another so badly that only two were available. Her skylights were smashed, the smokestack injured, and everything movable about the decks was washed away.

At 1:30 Sunday morning the second mate, on the bridge, saw a light ahead in the intervals between violent snow squalls. It was the north light on the dangerous shifting sands of Sable Island. Instead of turning the ship's head away from this danger signal, the second officer kept right on, taking the signal to be a fisherman's light.

The Moravia struck on what is called Dry Bar, two miles east of Crafton Hall. She began to show signs of breaking up, and after two hours had been spent on board it was determined to take to the two boats that were left. The crew succeeded only in getting one of them clear. The davits and ropes of the other were iced up and immovable.

The second officer was badly injured by the davits, which crushed him against the side of the boat. It was this accident that indirectly caused his death, for after the boat got away from the ship he was not able to move. The cold benumbed him and ice formed over his clothing and froze his limbs, while the others, by tugging at the oars, were able to keep themselves warm. In this boat were Captain Jorgensen, the second officer and nineteen seamen.

It was only two miles from the Dry Bar, where the Moravia had struck, to the mainland of Sable Island, but it was nearly twenty-four hours before the crew was able to reach there. The currents swept them past the island and fifteen miles away.

They passed all that day and the following night drifting on the shores of Sable Island. It was not till Monday morning, almost perishing from the cold, and with the body of the second mate lying frozen on the bottom of their boat, that the men landed on Sable Island.

The men who abandoned the steamship and took to this boat had the worst of it. The nineteen others who could not get away, or who deemed it safer to stick to her, got through without any great discomfort.

The steamship broke into sections, but there was not much sea running. On Sunday morning the Sable Island life savers got a line alongside of the stranded vessel. This was followed by the other island boats. More accustomed to the currents and knowing the easiest way to effect a landing, these crews were able to reach the island without much trouble.

KAISER GETS AFTER THE MONEY LENDERS.

He Orders German Officers to Report All Offers of Usurious Loans Made to Them.

Berlin, March 3.—An imperial Cabinet order has just been issued in which Emperor William, after referring to "certain regrettable affairs" in which officers have been recently involved, and to the "frequency with which officers receive offers of loans from professional money lenders at usurious interest," directs that hereafter every officer shall immediately communicate any and all such offers to his superiors.

SUPPRESSED A NEWSPAPER.

After Its Editor Apologized, Gen. Henry Allowed It to Resume Publication.

San Juan, Porto Rico, March 3.—The Democracia, the leading paper at Ponce, and the organ of Senor Luis Munoz Rivera, former President of the Insular Government, was suppressed yesterday by the military authorities because of an article attacking the Government. To-day, however, Major-General Henry, Military Governor, allowed the managers to resume publication upon a disclaimer of responsibility on the part of the editor and a promise to refrain from the publication of similar attacks. Senor Rivera will leave for the United States, by way of Cuba, on March 10.

One case of smallpox has been discovered in San Juan and the authorities are taking special precautions to prevent the spread of the disease.

Bottled Beer

Labelled "Budweiser," "Faust," "Black and Tan," "Anheuser Standard," "Export Pale," "Exquisite" Pale Lager—if "Anheuser-Busch" is on the label they are purest beers. *

OUTBREAK FEARED IN SANTIAGO.

Between Two and Three Thousand Men Suddenly Thrown Out of Work.

SANTIAGO, CUBA, March 3.—Between 2,000 and 3,000 men have been suddenly thrown out of work in the Province of Santiago—over 700 in the immediate neighborhood of this city. Although Governor-General Brooke has wired $30,000 required for the February pay rolls, there is still a deficit of nearly $20,000, and the orders from Havana still hold good, limiting the expenditure during the month of March for the entire province to $10,000.

Mayor Bacardi has cabled the Governor-General desiring to know what he is expected to do with such a large number of men suddenly thrown out of work.

"Though we are perfectly friendly to the Americans," he said in the dispatch, "the present policy seems suicidal; for public improvements are greatly needed and the men also are greatly in need of work."

Major-General Wood, Military Governor, refuses to make any further statement than that he will obey orders. Nearly $20,000 is still due for February, for which he will be personally answerable, but under the present orders he cannot continue the men at work.

Groups of men on street corners, in clubs and in cafes openly abuse the American Administration, saying that the Spanish was infinitely preferable, as in the worst times, during peace, considerably more men were engaged on public works under the old regime than are now so employed. Cubans who pretend to be cognizant with the whole situation say it will be quite impossible to avoid an outbreak of some sort.

Washington, March 3.—General Brooke has not yet communicated to the War Department any complaint on the part of the people of Santiago respecting the insufficiency of the allotment of funds for the conduct of public works in that city and province. It is said that this is simply the same old complaint on the part of the Santiago people, without a single new feature. They have from the first bitterly resisted any diversion of the money received at Santiago for the support of the island generally. It is said at the War Department that this policy cannot be permitted to prevail, as the immediate result would be the division of Cuba into a number of independent provinces, none of them willing to pay anything for the support of the general government.

COLOMBIA'S NEW MINISTER TO WASHINGTON.

Senor Climaco Calderon, Consul-General at New York, Promoted to the Legation.

Washington, March 3.—The President has officially received Climaco Calderon, the new minister from Colombia. That country has had no minister here for two years, but the Isthmus Canal negotiations have made the presence of an envoy important to Colombia.

Climaco Calderon, New Minister from Colombia.

Senor Calderon has been consul-general for Colombia in New York for sixteen years. Before coming to this country he was one of the leading lawyers of Bogata and was at one time attorney-general. He was president of Colombia for two days, filling the office for that short time in an emergency occasioned by the death of the chief executive.

Senor Calderon married the daughter of former President Santiago Perez.

Naval Museum in Berlin.

Berlin, March 3.—An appropriation was made in the Reichstag to-day for the establishment in Berlin of an Imperial Naval and Marine Museum. It will contain an exhibit of all objects of importance to the German navy and of commerce on the sea.

BURIED CITIES OF OLD AFRICA.

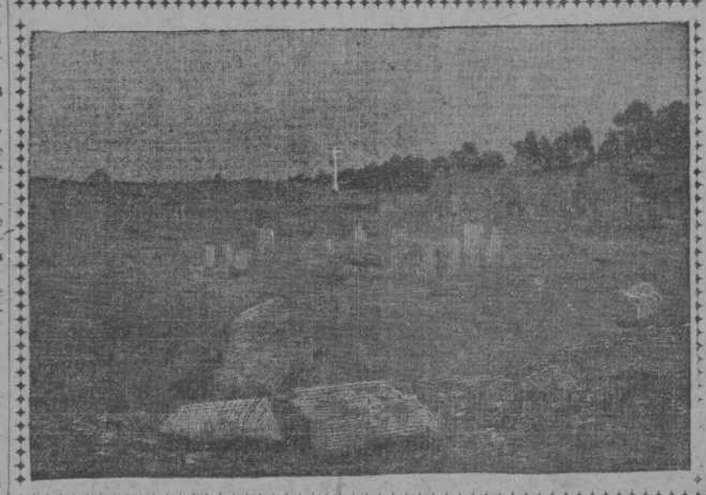
Seats of Ancient Power Pictured by the Modern Camera.

THE RUINS OF CARTHAGE.

Timegad and Constantine, Roman Strongholds in the Algerian Desert.

Ruins of the Buried City of Timegad.

ALGIERS, Feb. 15 (Special Correspondence).—Starting from Algiers, the city called by the Arabs "a diamond with an emerald setting," from its white houses and green surroundings, we took a last look at the Rue de Kasba, with its 497 steps and houses meeting overhead, and travelled for two days through that section of Algeria where France now gets her common wines. We tarried a while at Constantine, built on an isolated rock three miles in circumference, nearly surrounded by a gorge 1,000 feet deep. Half way down this gorge it is spanned by three natural bridges, under which the River Roummell flows. Here the famous Massinissa reigned up to the third Punic war, B. C. 146, and it is difficult to see how the city could be taken previous to the introduction of gunpowder, except by siege or treachery.



Ancient Carthage as It Is To-day.

From this ancient place we branched off to visit the buried cities of Timegad and Lambressa, the rivals of Pompeii and Herculaneum. Timegad was a Roman city of 60,000 souls and was destroyed by the vandals in the early centuries.

One-fourth of the city has been excavated, and a forum, basilica, triumphal arch, theatre, temples, tribunes, baths, and streets brought to light. Lambessa was the headquarters of the third Augustan Legion, and the fine stone gateways—yet standing—show it to have been a permanent military camp of considerable size.

In the centre of the camp stands the praetorium, yet in a good state of preservation—a square stone building, with four large arches. Here all the principal paved streets centred. The upper part of the building was used for council purposes. Near by are the dungeons where prisoners were confined, while mosaic floors and statues in marble still abound.

The ruins of Carthage, an hour and a half's ride by carriage from Tunis, are one of the most interesting spots on earth, and from the magnificent site, and ruins strewn for miles, one can easily imagine a great and wealthy city. Carthage was "the queen city of Africa," the rival and envy of Rome until taken and destroyed by Scipio in B. C. 146. Here the great temple of Moloch stood, and here the famous warrior, Hannibal, lived, while yet are to be seen some ruins and underground passages of the so-called city of Dido.

It is a historical fact that Scipio was severally taken to task for not bringing back the well known wealth of Carthage after such bloody fighting and so much loss of life, his answer was, that he could find no treasure there. And the the supposition is that the Carthagenians dug a subterranedu passage and hid their gold and precious things in some safe place far off. The treasures of Carthage, so far found, are trifling compared to its wealth, but time and human energy will bring them yet to light.

The siege of Carthage in the third Punic war, is a matter of history, but the stories of the hand-to-hand encounters, the offering of infants to Moloch, the women cutting off their hair and giving it to the soldiers for bow-strings, the general's wife, after finding her husband was a prisoner, and the city captured by the Romans, throwing herself with her children in the burning temple, and there perishing, are a few facts which show us the desperation and determination of the Carthagenians. And to-day this is a city of the dead.

The Gorge Around Constantine.

MEN ENJOY PRACTICE WORK.

Though Fourteen Come Back in Ambulances—Sickness in Cuba Decreasing.

Havana, March 3.—The One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana Regiment had a fifteen miles' practice march to Lavento yesterday. The men enjoyed it. Fourteen of the soldiers, suffering from overfatigue, were returned in the ambulances.

The two yellow fever suspects in the camp of General Fitzhugh Lee are convalescent, and the sufferers from typhoid fever are doing well.

Abner McKinley arrived here to-day.

SENATE ELECTS FALLIERES.

He Defeats Constans for the Presidency of That Body—151 to 85.

Paris, March 3.—The Senate to-day elected ex-Minister Fallieres to be President of that body by a vote of 151 against 85 votes cast for ex-Minister Constans.

Government History of Alaska Compiled.

Washington, March 3.—For the first time the Government has compiled a history of the great territory of Alaska, bringing the explorations made by army officers up to date and including the elaborate description of the physical resources of the territory. The compilation when published will make a large octavo volume of about 500 printed pages.

Sultan Honors Americans.

Constantinople, March 3.—The United States Minister, Oscar Straus, accompanied by Mrs. Straus and two daughters of Ethan Allen Hitchcock, United States Secretary of the Interior, formerly United States Ambassador to Russia, attended the selamlic to-day. The Sultan sent his compliments and invited them to visit the imperial library and the porcelain works.

Want to rent houses, flats, apartments or rooms? Want to buy, sell or exchange anything? Insert a "Want" ad. in to-morrow's Sunday Journal. Monday morning results. Have your ad. reach the main office to-night before 8:30. Don't forget to look for the Maxim in to-morrow's Sunday Journal. $200 in 23 prizes. Win one. *

WILL LET FRANCE TOUCH AT OMAN.

This Concession by Great Britain Part of a General Plan of Agreement.

LONDON, March 3.—It is officially announced that as the Treaty of 1862 gives France equal rights with Great Britain in Oman, the capital of which Sultanate of Arabia is Muscat, Great Britain has withdrawn her objections to France placing coal sheds on the shore similar to those of Great Britain, provided France does not attempt to obtain territorial rights in Oman.

This is understood to be part of a general scheme for the settlement of the various differences between France and Great Britain.

UNITED STATES CANNOT BUY CHILIAN WAR SHIPS.

President Has No Power to Acquire Any Foreign Vessels Since Peace Was Declared.

Washington, March 3.—Regarding reports from Chili that the Government of that country was about to sell to the United States and Ecuador a number of war ships in pursuance of a policy of retrenchment, officials point out that except under special authorization, such as was conveyed in the National Defence act, the President has no power to buy any ships. Now that a state of peace prevails, so far as Spain is concerned, there would be no warrant for the expenditure of another dollar for foreign vessels, no matter how desirable these might be as acquisitions to the navy.

TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN

Estate of Citizens Dying in Either Country Subject to Their Home Laws.

Washington, D. C., March 3.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day agreed to report favorably a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, sent to the Senate yesterday by the President.

The treaty regulates the descent of property of citizens of this country who die in Great Britain, and of British subjects who die in the United States. It provides that property in such cases shall be disposed of as if the person deceased should die in his own country, and gives administrators, executors, etc., three years in which to settle estates.

Advertisers should bear in mind that more people read Sunday Journal "Want" ads. than those in any other paper. Besides, there are thousands of readers who look through the "Want" ads. to find the Maxim. They must read every word—learn everything you have to say. So be sure that your "Want" ad. is in to-morrow's Sunday Journal. *

SPAIN BIDS FOR HER PRISONERS.

Offers to Recognize Philippine Bonds If They Are Released.

NATIVES ASK $7,000,000.

No Fighting Around Manila Save Occasional Picket Firing on the Lines.

Special Cable to the Journal.

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

MANILA, March 3.—The Commissioners sent by General Rios to Malolos to treat for the release of Spanish prisoners have returned and report that Aguinaldo wants $7,000,000 for their release.

The Commissioners were authorized to offer only $100,000, which Aguinaldo refused.

General Rios will send the Commissioners back to-morrow with an offer on behalf of Spain to recognize the six or seven millions of Philippine bonds owned by the natives on condition that the prisoners are released.

Aguinaldo holds 500 officers, 400 priests and 5,000 soldiers as prisoners.

No Fighting at Manila.

The gunboat Concord has returned from Dagupan, the northern terminus of the railroad, where she burned an insurgent schooner loaded with provisions. The Yorktown is now patrolling there.

There has been some desultory picket firing on the front of the First Montana Infantry.

Guadaloupe has again been bombarded by the gunboat Laguna de Bay and a battery of the Sixth Artillery, the enemy having constructed new trenches there.

Major-General Otis has issued an order establishing a Visayan military district, comprising Panay, Cebu, Negros and other islands hereafter to be occupied, under the supervision of Brigadier-General Miller.

Colonel James F. Smith, of the First California Infantry, commanding the sub-district of Negros, has been ordered to organize an armed native civil police of 200 men and put them under military discipline.

Otis Reports on Prisoners.

Washington, March 3.—The following dispatch has been received by Secretary of War Alger, from General Otis, in answer to an inquiry respecting the number of American prisoners held by the insurgents in the Philippines:

"Insurgents have not taken, nor do they hold, a single prisoner of war. They have three soldiers in Malolos, picked up in January, who without permission went among them near Cavite and Caloocan. I am looking after them and providing money. Have captured over fifteen hundred insurgents since February 4, and hold the majority as prisoners of war. Detrimental reports which reach the United States manufactured mostly in Hong Kong. Troops here in splendid condition."

Measles on a Transport.

Gibraltar, March 3.—The United States transport Sheridan, which sailed from New York on February 19, having on board the Twelfth Regiment of Infantry and a battalion of the Seventeenth Regiment, has arrived here. Owing to measles on the vessel she has been quarantined. Private Timothy Donalm, Company H, Twelfth Infantry, died on the voyage. There are twenty-eight men sick on board, only three of whom are in serious condition.

Another Gunboat for Dewey.

Vancouver, March 3.—The United States gunboat Wheeling has sailed for Manila via Honolulu. On arriving at the Philippines her commander will report to Admiral Dewey for duty. She is armed with ten guns, carries 130 men and is a speedy boat for her class.

ADDRESS TO LATIN AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS.

Colombia Calls on Them to Devise Plans to Prevent European Collection of Claims.

Washington, March 3.—Colombian newspapers just received here print an address to the Latin American governments of this hemisphere to meet in convention through delegates to devise plans to prevent the collection by European governments of pecuniary claims against these countries. The foundation for the action is to be found in the collection by Italy of indemnity under arbitration in the Cerruti case.

Senor Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister here, will depart for Paris early in April. He is to attend the sessions of the arbitration convention which meets there again May 25 to fix the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH IS EN ROUTE HOME.

New York Regiment Sails from San Juan, Porto Rico, on the Transport Manitoba.

San Juan, Porto Rico, March 3.—The United States transport Manitoba, with the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, is about leaving for the United States by way of Humacao, Arroyo and Ponce.

British Trade Affected in American Possessions.

London, March 3.—In the House of Commons to-day the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, Right Hon. William St. John Brodrick, replying to a question relative to British trade in Hawaii, said the British Ambassador at Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, had made representations to the Government of the United States, calling attention to the effect upon British trade of the application of the United States navigation laws to Hawaii and other newly acquired possessions of the United States.

POWERS PLANNING TO DIVIDE CHINA TO SUIT THEMSELVES.

United States Said to Look Longingly at Chili Province—Italy Makes the Latest Grab.

PEKIN, March 3.—The demand of the Italian Government upon the Government of China for a lease of San-Mun Bay as a coaling station and naval base, the concession of three islands off the coast of the province of Che-Kiang, with the right to construct a railroad from San-Mun Bay to Po-Yan Lake and preferential mining and railroad rights within a sphere of influence covering the southern two-thirds of Che-Kiang province, has caused great excitement here, not only among the Chinese, but also among the diplomats. The Chinese are firmly convinced that Great Britain is chiefly responsible for the Italian demand and that it was made in order to emphasize Great Britain's displeasure at the turn which the Northern Railroad question has taken. They declare, in proof of this assertion, that Great Britain has determined upon a sphere of action and the abandonment of the "open door" policy.

The diplomats openly say that the new development is the beginning of a policy of partition upon the part of the powers. The representative of a great power, during the course of a conversation, is said to have suggested that the moment has now arrived for international control of China and it is added that if the policy of the "spheres of influence" is really inaugurated the United States is expected to have a say in the matter, and it is further said that there are indications that America is likely to prefer the province of Pe-Chee-Lee.

Italy's Move Favored.

Rome, March 3.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Admiral de Canevaro, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replying to a question on the subject, confirmed the report that the Government is taking steps at Pekin to secure a lease of San Mun Bay, Province of Che-Kiang, China, and has given notice of its intention to the other nations interested in China, all of whom, the Minister said, were friendly to the Government's project.

England Takes a Hand.

London, March 4.—The Daily Graphic announces that the British Minister to China, Sir Claude MacDonald, acting upon Lord Salisbury's instructions, has notified the Tsung-li-Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office) that Great Britain will hold China to the terms of the contract in the recent railway loan and will also support her in resisting any aggression intended to force her to repudiate her obligations under that contract.

As the result of British action, Anglo-Russian negotiations have been resumed, with the prospect of an amicable arrangement.

Desperate Fighting with Rebels.

Tacoma, March 3.—Chinese mail advices contain news that thousands of rebels in the Chinese provinces of Honan, Anhui, Kiangsu, Hunan and Hupeh have combined their forces and are wresting immense territory from the imperial authorities.

The four walled cities of Hungyehai, Paiyichai, Kuyang and Mengcheng, together with seventy walled villages, have been captured by rebels. They are preparing to besiege Shuchou and are surrounding Kaochou.

Late in January a series of battles took place about Kuyang, in which 4,700 rebels are known to have been slain. Hundreds of Chinese troops were killed. Rebels were literally mowed down by quick-firing guns and magazine rifles, with which several regiments of imperial troops were armed. The latter succeeded in recapturing Hungyehai and might have followed up their success by other victories had not several other regiments of raw troops become panick stricken.

In the fighting which preceded the recapture of Changlo the quick-firing guns of Viceroy Li Hung Chang's disciplined regiment simply swept the rebels away. Seven hundred of them were killed here, including three rebel chiefs of Hupeh. General Liulu, commanding six hundred cavalry and a battery of six quick-firing guns, had a desperate fight with a strong body of rebels intrenched in a fortified village near Shuchou. The rebels rushed out, only to find themselves opposed by the cavalry regiment, which killed them by scores. Five hundred men, women and children were killed by the bursting of shells before the town was evacuated. In battles that preceded the capture of Kuyang by rebels thirty-five hundred rebels were killed. In the last battle of Kuyang the militia barely waited for the approach of the rebels when they threw down their arms and scampered inside the city gates.

Governors of provinces affected are hurrying forward all troops at their command. Little is accomplished, however, because the various generals refuse to combine their forces, each wanting another to make the forward movement against the enemy.

SUGAR IS KING IN CUBA AGAIN.

Santiago Gets the First Carload Produced There Since 1897.

SANTIAGO, CUBA, Feb. 20.—(Correspondence).—The first car of sugar that has come into Santiago since long before the blockade, and the first that has been produced since the Spring of 1897, was marketed last week. It came from the Santa Ana plantation, near San Louis, the first to begin grinding. There was quite a celebration among business men in the warehouse district, and Senor Anza, proprietor of the plantation, was warmly complimented on his enterprise in starting the new era of prosperity.

Sugar is king in Cuba. On the big plantations and their dependent colonials has principally depended the prosperity of the island. Many mills have been destroyed and will require time and new capital to restore, but those remaining are resuming the work of grinding as rapidly as possible.

One of the greatest difficulties encountered by planters whose mills have escaped destruction is lack of oxen to haul the cane. Of the hundreds of thousands of work cattle formerly employed on the big plantations, scarcely any have survived the war. The cattle business is the most active of any here at present. Cargo lots from Jamaica, San Domingo, Porto Rico and Carthagena have been rushed in, and even Texas has taken advantage of the excellent market, although West India bred stock is preferred. Well-broken oxen sell readily at from $175 to $200 per yoke, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply.

One of the largest planters, Mr. Rigney, has imported a number of American traction engines as an experiment, and is using them successfully in hauling cane.

A number of representatives of American syndicates are examining tracts of land in the interior with a view of purchasing. Captain C. O. Vaughan and Lieutenant T. C. Causey, of General Lee's staff, have purchased from the Grinon Brothers, of this city, a tract comprising 53,000 acres of choice cedar and mahogany land in the Nipe Bay district. This is the first big real estate transfer in this province since the war. The tract contains some of the best tobacco land east of the Havana district and is admirably adapted to sugar and coffee culture when the timber has been removed.

SILVELA WILL TRY TO FORM A NEW CABINET.

He Expects to Submit a Conservative Ministry to the Queen for Approval To-day.

Madrid, March 3.—The Queen Regent, as the result of her consultations with the statesmen, generals and political leaders, informed Senor Sagasta that she desired to retain the present chamber, and she then invited him to reconstruct the Cabinet.

Senor Sagasta replied that it would be impossible for him to remain Premier without a dissolution.

Thereupon the Queen Regent referred the same request to Senor Montero Rios, President of the Senate, who declined for the same reason.

Finally Senor Silvela, the Conservative leader, accepted the task, and it is expected that he will submit a Conservative Ministry to Her Majesty to-morrow for approval.

HERE'S A WOMAN WHO DIGS VIENNA'S GRAVES.

Her Name Is Frau Mueller and She Has Taken Up Her Dead Husband's Occupation.

Vienna, March 3.—A new occupation for women has been found in this city. The first professional woman grave-digger in Europe is Frau Albert Mueller, a sturdy widow.

Frau Mueller was appointed last week to succeed her husband, who, until his death, was municipal grave-digger.

During her husband's life Frau Mueller had often assisted him, and she assumed all the work during his long illness before his death.

SOLDIERS' WORK FOR IDLE CUBANS.

Belief in the War Department That McKinley Will Provide It.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Secretary Alger is said to look with favor on the suggestion that the army maintained by the United States in Cuba shall be recruited from among the natives, as proposed by General Gomez in his recent conference with Major-General Brooke, the military commander of the island. He said to-day he would be glad if this could be done, provided conditions respecting their qualifications, etc., were satisfactory to the American Government.

War Department officials generally believe the President will avail himself of the discretion imposed in him by the new army law and recruit some of the 35,000 volunteers provided for in Cuba and Porto Rico, thus relieving the Government from the further necessity of sending Americans into the climate of Cuba and at the same time yielding to the pride of the natives, who prefer that the military branch shall be recruited from their own nationality.

Such a step also would offer opportunity of employment to many of the Cubans who are now without any visible means of support. General Gomez's proposition, it is said, has not been officially communicated to the authorities here.

DREYFUS CASE WILL COME UP AGAIN TO-DAY.

United Sections of the Court of Cassation to Hear It Under New Trial Revision Law.

Paris, March 3.—The United Sections of the Court of Cassation will begin the hearing in the Dreyfus case to-morrow in conformity with the new Trial Revision law.

The Criminal Section of the Court of Cassation, rendering judgment, finds that Colonel Picquart and M. Leblois, a lawyer, should be tried by a civil court for the alleged forgery with which they are charged, and for using the forgery and divulging matter contained in secret documents in the Dreyfus case.

Relative to Picquart the Court finds that the alleged illegality of communicating to M. Leblois War Office documents was not connected with the above charge and that therefore the court martial retains its jurisdiction.

ADMIRAL MONTOJO IS UNDER ARREST.

With General Linares and Other Officers Will Be Prosecuted for Their Defeat by the Americans.

Madrid, March 3.—Admiral Montojo, who was in command of the Spanish squadron destroyed by Admiral Dewey in the battle of Manila Bay, and the commander of the Cavite Arsenal, were this evening incarcerated in the military prison, pending trial for their conduct at Manila.

The Government has also ordered the prosecution of General Linares, who was in supreme command of the Spanish forces at Santiago at the time of the capitulation to General Shafter.

NEW GOVERNOR SWORN IN.

Newfoundland's Chief Executive Took Charge Immediately Upon His Arrival.

St. John's, N. F., March 3.—Sir Henry Edward McCallum, the new Governor of Newfoundland, arrived to-day by the steamer Lake Ontario and was sworn into office immediately. Sir James Winter, the Premier, arrived from Washington this morning. Both expressed great regret at the death of Baron Herschell, of whom Sir James Winter was a colleague on the Joint High Commission.