QUEEN OF BELGIUM IS AT DEATH'S DOOR.

The Last Sacrament of the Church Has Been Administered.

THERE IS A FAINT HOPE.

But All the Members of the Royal Family Have Been Summoned.

DISEASE IS BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA.

She is a Daughter of the Late Arch-Duke Joseph of Austria, and Married the Crown Prince of Belgium in 1853.

Queen Marie Henriette of Belgium.

She is critically ill with pneumonia. She is of Austrian birth and was married to the Crown Prince of Belgium in 1853. She has three daughters, two of whom were unhappy in their marriages.

BRUSSELS, March 5.—Queen Marie Henriette, who has been suffering from broncho-pneumonia, had a serious relapse at noon to-day. Her physicians were in constant attendance throughout the afternoon, and early this evening the last sacrament was administered.

At that hour there seemed no hope of recovery, but a bulletin at 10 o'clock this evening showed a slight improvement, and afforded a basis for reviving hope.

All the members of the family have been summoned.

Queen Marie Henriette of Belgium, a daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria, was born August 23, 1836. She married King Leopold II. of Belgium, then the Belgian Crown Prince, on August 22, 1853. Leopold II. ascended the throne on the death of King Leopold I., in December, 1865.

The King and Queen of Belgium have three children, all daughters. The eldest, Princess Louise, was married to Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. She recently separated from her husband, and is said to be mentally deranged.

The second daughter, Princess Stephanie, married the late Archduke Rudolf of Austria, the Imperial Crown Prince, who died under distressing conditions on January 30, 1889.

The third daughter is Princess Clementine, now in her twenty-seventh year.

POPE LEO XIII.'S GREAT MEMORY.

Lucid Recollections of Details of the Incidents of Youth.

ADMIRES QUEEN VICTORIA.

The Pontiff Is Improving Rapidly and Bulletins Will Soon Be Stopped.

ROME, March 5.—The Pope, who was in excellent spirits on rising this morning, desired the attendants in the ante-chamber to attend mass in his own room.

The following bulletin was issued at 10 a. m.: "His Holiness passed a quiet night, getting several hours' sleep. All the natural functions, the pulse and the temperature are normal. It has not been necessary to re-examine the wound. No medical bulletin will be issued this evening."

His Holiness, who rose at half-past ten, returned to bed at 1:30 p. m. He has resumed his ordinary diet, and his condition, mentally and physically, is good.

He engaged his physicians in conversation, and, to their amazement, recited the entire last portion of the seventh canto of Dante's "Paradiso," commenting upon various passages as he proceeded. Professor Mazzoni afterward remarked: "He is, indeed, a marvellous man."

Dr. Lapponi hopes to be able to dispense with the bulletins altogether in the course of two or three days.

Professor Lapponi, Pope Leo's faithful private physician, is now more than ever surprised at the astounding vitality of his august patient. What fills him with admiration more than this is his wonderful memory.

"He is in his ninetieth year, and can remember the most trivial details of events seventy or eighty years ago.

"His boyhood is all dear to him, as are also many events of his childhood. He was telling me the other day of what to him is a quite recent occurrence. In 1844, fifty-five years ago, when Papal Nuncio in Belgium, he was ordered by Dr. Witrerwen to undergo the hydropathic cure under Dr. Trias. The cure was highly satisfactory, and he afterward went to Ostend, where the sea was rough throughout his entire visit, a fact of which he was glad, because he did not swim, and the huge waves were his delight.

Wanted to See The Queen.

"The Pope has just been most pleased at seeing the Duke of Connaught and hearing of Queen Victoria, for whom he has a warm feeling of regard. This arises from a fact in connection with her which had a considerable influence on his life and career.

"Two years after the hydropathic cure of which I spoke above, in 1846 Gioacchino Pecci left Brussels, where he was simple Nuncio to Leopold I., father of the present King, who gave him on his departure a very warm letter for Gregory XVI., in which the King highly praised the tact, ability and intelligence of the young prelate, and expressed the desire to see him soon nominated Cardinal, which he would consider as a personal favor.

"With such a recommendation his rise to the purple was, of course, sure. But he did not return at once to Rome, thinking it a good opportunity to satisfy one of his great desires, that is, to go to London and see and speak with Queen Victoria. In fact, he crossed the Channel, and succeeded in obtaining the longed-for audience, from which he received an indelible impression, as he himself says in a letter about this visit written to his family—a letter which is now preserved at Carpineto, his birthplace.

More Spanish Troops Home.

Valencia, March 5.—The French steamer Cheribon, Captain Allard, chartered by the Spanish Government, arrived here to-day from Cienfuegos, by way of St. Michaels, with repatriated Spanish troops.

EVERYTHING YOU REQUIRE.

Furnished rooms to let. Boarders wanted, bicycles, Flats, apartments, too. Patents, real estate, Business opportunities. Situations, agents. Everything for you! There's no cause to wait! JOURNAL WANTS will satisfy All that you desire. JOURNAL ADS. will bring you All that you require!

Consult Journal "Wants" To-day. *

BRIDE A MURDERER, WEDDING STOPPED.

Rosa Konlossy Seized in Her Bridal Dress on Her Way to the Altar.

CONFESSES TO THE CRIME.

She Had Murdered a Widow Who Had Drugged Her and Detained Her in Her Home.

BUDAPEST, Feb. 22 (Correspondence).—From Mohacs comes the report of the arrest on the charge of murder of an eighteen-year-old girl, named Rosa Koulofsy, as she was being led to the altar by the side of her bridegroom, Anton Karavacsi.

The arrest occurred just at the moment when, in accordance with a Hungarian custom, the bridesmaids adjusted the myrtle wreath on the brow of the bride.

So fearful of losing their fair young prisoner were the police that they would not even permit her to change her dress. Rosa was taken to the police station and locked in a cell in her bridal attire.

When the police officers arrived at the residence of the bridegroom they heard the sound of gypsy music and dancing. They were dressed as civilians.

As they entered the house the merry-makers regarded them as guests and they were at once asked to partake of wine and cakes.

Instead of heeding the invitation, the police pressed forward and the Chief asked the bride:

"You are Rosa Konlossy?"

The bride answered "yes."

"You have lived with the widow Anna Olagos, in Essegg?"

The bride turned red and said hesitatingly: "No, that is, only for one night."

"You are under arrest and must follow me before this marriage takes place. You are accused of the murder of Anna Olagos!"

The bride fainted. The wedding guests begged the officers to permit the bride to lay off her wedding garments, but they were deaf to entreaties.

At the preliminary examination the prisoner first stoutly denied having committed the crime, alleging that the widow had gone to America, and that she herself had bought the widow's furniture. She at last confessed, after she found that the police had ferreted out nearly all the details of the crime.

Rosa Konlossy is the daughter of simple peasant folk. She went to Essegg, where she was employed as a servant in a merchant's family. Not long ago she lost her situation and became acquainted with the widow Anna Olagos, who offered her a good home and was kind to her. Her place, however, was of an objectionable character.

Rosa made preparations to leave the house, but on the night before her intended departure was given knock-out drops.

The next day she murdered the widow with a hatchet while she lay asleep on a sofa.

In order to hide her crime she buried the body in the back yard and had the furniture and all the woman's effects removed to the house of her bridegroom. The dog of the murdered woman scraped away the earth from the body and the crime was discovered.

IRISH CONVICT BURTON STAGGERS TO FREEDOM.

Released from Portland Prison, He Is So Weak That He Cannot Be Moved Home.

Special Cable to the Journal.

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

London, March 5.—Henry Burton, the last of the Irish political convicts, who has just been released from Portland prison, is staying in London. He is too weak for removal to Ireland, but when able to be moved he will visit friends in Ireland, and then go to the United States.

Burton complains of cruel treatment at Chatham, where six years ago he was once kept immured in a cell for thirteen days on bread and water, owing to the warden trumping up a charge against him.

King Humbert's Chaplain Dead.

Rome, March 5.—Monsignor Anzino, Chief Chaplain to King Humbert, died to-day.

SMOKELESS POWDER EXPLODES, KILLING MANY AND CAUSING A RAINSTORM.

French Naval Magazine Near Toulon Destroyed, with Great Loss of Life. More Than Forty Bodies Have Already Been Recovered. New York Station in Similar Danger.

TOULON, March 5.—The naval powder magazine of La Goubran, between La Seyne and Toulon, in the Department of Var, southern France, exploded at 2:30 o'clock this morning.

All of the soldiers on duty at the magazine were killed, and a number of the inhabitants of the surrounding district, the buildings in which were razed, also fell victims. Forty bodies have already been recovered.

Smokeless Powder Blamed.

The explosion originated in the chemical decomposition of smokeless powder. There is no suggestion of foul play.

Fifty thousand kilogrammes of black powder exploded. It looks as though a volcanic eruption had occurred, the country being swept almost bare within a radius of two miles, houses destroyed, trees overturned and distorted, fields devastated and covered with stones and impalpable black dust.

A Shower of Stones.

Some of the stones are enormous. One weighing fifty kilogrammes fell in the suburb Pont de Las. Signs of the explosion are evident in all the suburbs of Toulon and in the city itself. Even at St. Jean de Var, five miles distant, windows were shattered and doors battered in.

Later reports show that of the seven sentries, four were killed outright and the others severely injured, the corporal being literally scalped.

Caused a Rainfall.

A large number of soldiers are now employed in clearing away the debris, but the work is very difficult. It is impossible to ascertain accurately the number killed, but it is believed that no fewer than a hundred were injured.

Although it was a clear night, the explosion was so terrific as to cause a slight rainfall.

Fortunately the neighboring magazines escaped.

Whole City in Morning.

To-day the whole city is in mourning, flags are at half mast, the theatres are draped and the casinos closed.

Both the Government and municipal authorities are forwarding relief funds. M. Lockroy, Minister of Marine, has telegraphed 10,000 francs (about $2,000) toward the maintenance of the families of the victims, and a public subscription has been opened here.

Killed by Benzine Explosion.

St. Petersburg, March 5.—Last evening a carboy of benzine exploded in a third-class railway carriage on the line to Dwinsk, south of St. Petersburg.

The carriage was burned; six women and a man were killed, and sixteen others were injured.

Four of the injured have succumbed to their injuries.

It is believed that fifteen are still buried in the debris.

All the bodies found or recovered are terribly mutilated. Sixteen were found in the rocks near the shore, and it is feared that others were precipitated into the sea.

A vehicle, moving along a road near the sea, was lifted bodily into the water by the force of the explosion, two of its occupants being drowned.

The scene at the village of La Goubran was appalling. The cries of the wounded were agonizing, and the people were almost frantic.

Telegrams from Nice say the explosion was distinctly felt there.

Smokeless Powder Dangerous.

Smokeless powder, composed, as it generally is, of gun cotton and nitro-glycerine in various proportions, bound together by a solvent known as acetine, has been held in suspicion, particularly by ordnance officers, as an uncertain and unstable compound. The nitro-glycerine is subject to changes of temperature.

Even cordite, the powder so effectively used by the cruiser New Orleans at Santiago, was disparaged by the Scientific American recently in these words:

"Great as are the advantages of the best forms of nitro-glycerine and gun-cotton smokeless powder, there is not one of them that can be called an ideal powder. They all suffer from an inherent and ineradicable defect, due to the presence of nitro-glycerine, and the fact that its explosive qualities are affected by changes in the temperature."

The tests for stability insisted upon by ordnance experts show their dread not only of deterioration of the powder, due to its possible decomposition, but also of sudden explosion due to the same cause.

Congress appropriated in 1891 the sum of $10,000 for experiments to produce artificial rainfall by explosives. The Agricultural Department placed R. G. Dyrenforth in charge of a rainmakers' corps organized under this act. Operations were begun in August, 1891, on a ranch belonging to Nelson Morris, the cattleman, at Midland, Texas, where almost no rain had fallen for several years.

By means of balloons, kites, etc., heavy charges of explosives were set off at high elevations. The first explosion, on August 9, was followed by light rain on the following day. It had rained, by the way, a little on August 8.

Other experiments followed, with varying results, and on August 26 Mr. Dyrenforth made his final test. The night was clear, the barometer rising, and there was no conceivable indication of coming rain. Five balloons were sent up and exploded, and 350 pounds of rackrock and dynamite were exploded on the ground.

By 3 a. m. clouds were seen on the western horizon at the point toward where the wind had carried the smoke from the explosions. In an hour there was a shower, with thunder and lightning. At sunrise it was seen that the storm had come up directly out of the west. It rained until 8 o'clock.

The official report of the rainmakers claimed certain results, "whenever there was moisture in the air, provided the explosion was delivered at the proper altitude."

Scientists Do Not Agree.

The conclusions of Mr. Dyrenforth have not been accepted as final by the scientists in Europe and America who discussed his experiments. The historical fact that great battles are followed by rain proves too much, for great battles of antiquity, where no explosives were used, had the same sequels of rainfall.

Volcanic disturbances are generally attended with rainfall, and it is commonly observed that a heavy clap of thunder seems to precipitate a heavier fall of raindrops.

"The theory that smoke or dust in suspension in the atmosphere is necessary to produce rainfall has been argued by students of meteorology. Experiments in a glass receiver have shown that moisture can be condensed without the presence of dust particles, but this was effected by forcing air into the jar and suddenly releasing the pressure, causing something like an explosion.

Wallace's new book, "The Wonderful Century," discusses the dust theory of precipitation, giving it credence as one of the most important items of progress in science.

The Journal called attention on December 24 last to the possible danger to New York from just such an explosion at Fort Lafayette, the naval powder magazine, in the Narrows.

There was at that time two thousand tons of powder stored there, enough to level to the ground every building within three miles, destroy New York's skyscrapers and kill hundreds of the citizens of the Bay Ridge and Staten Island sections of the city.

The old fort is still used as a powder magazine. The warning has gone unheeded.

CARLISTS ARE ACTIVE AGAIN.

Spanish Deserters Massing Near French Border Refusing to Accept Pardon.

TROUBLES AT VALENCIA.

Demonstrations Reported There, but No Details Procurable at Madrid.

MADRID, March 5.—The Carlists are showing signs of reviving activity. A band of two thousand deserters from the Spanish Army is now gathered near the French frontier, refusing to return to Spain, although the men have been pardoned.

Carlist demonstrations, it is reported, have taken place at Valencia, but no details are procurable here.

Economy at the Top.

The Cabinet Council to-day decided to suppress the pensions of all former Ministers. Senor Silvela, the new Premier, says the Government has begun at the top in setting an example of economy.

Admiral Camara having declined the post of Minister of Marine, Senor Silvela tendered it to Admiral Gomez Imaz, who has accepted.

AMERICANS' GIFT TO OXFORD.

Two Rich Men Endow a Labor College There, Called Ruskin Hall.

Oxford, March 5.—Ruskin Hall, the labor college in Oxford, has just been opened. The founders are W. V. Rooman, of St. Louis, Mo., and C. A. Beard, two American admirers of Mr. Ruskin. All the expenses for the first two years of the hall's career will be paid by Mr. Rooman. The inaugural address at the opening of the hall was delivered by him.

Ruskin's ethical teachings are to be the principles governing the members of the new college. There is no official connection between Oxford University and the new institution, though many Oxonians have said they were in great sympathy with the movement. The Hall is intended purely as a non-party political training ground for workingmen, and is founded in Oxford because of that town's great reputation as an educational centre.

VICTORIA GETTING YOUNG.

Her Hearing Has Grown Acute and Her Eyesight Becomes Keen.

London, March 5.—In view of the fact of the queen's approaching visit to the continent, Englishmen are especially interested in Her Majesty's health. It is announced that except for an occasional attack of rheumatism Her Majesty is now enjoying remarkable health, unimpaired as it is by the burden of her old age.

Her nervous headaches, which formerly caused her so much suffering, are now things of the past. Her Majesty's hearing is as acute as that of a girl of twenty, and though she suffers slightly from weakness of the eyes, her eyesight is keener than that of many young women.

CIGARETTES AS BOMBS.

New Form of Deviltry Sets Trieste in a Panic.

Rome, March 5.—Dispatches from Trieste are to the effect that that city is in an absolute panic over the fact that race hatred in that region has taken the peculiar and malignant form of circulating explosive cigarettes.

Of late a large number of people have been subjected to the discomfiture of having their cigarettes explode in their faces, causing great pain and sometimes serious injury.

A JAPAN STEAMER ON FIRE AT SEA.

Rushed to the Nearest Coast and Beached Just in Time.

WAS THE YAMAGUCHI.

Bound from Puget Sound to Yokohama with Many Passengers.

TACOMA, WASH., March 5.—Mail advices give details of a fire that occurred at sea last month aboard the Japanese steamship Yamaguchi Maru, bound from Puget Sound to Yokohama. When nearly across the Pacific fire was discovered in her cargo of raw cotton and finally located in her second hatchway.

The passengers learned that the ship was on fire and became panic stricken. Captain Allen ordered the life boats prepared for lowering, and the chief engineer was sent below to awaken passengers still asleep.

By this time the upper deck and bulwarks on both sides were burning, increasing the alarm among both passengers and crew. Gas and smoke broke through the second hatchway among the steerage passengers, who were quickly rendered insensible.

After it was thought all these had been brought on deck one woman sought out the captain and cried out that her sister was still below. Several male passengers volunteered to rescue her, which they did at the risk of their lives after tying wet bandages around their mouths. The rescuers fell unconscious on reaching the upper deck again.

Fourteen passengers altogether were brought on deck insensible. Fortunately a steam fire extinguisher had been provided just before the Yamaguchi sailed. With this the fire was held under partial control while the steamer was driven at full speed for the nearest coast of Japan. She was run quickly aground and the fire extinguished with pumps.

Her cargo of cotton and flour is almost a total loss. Her passengers were forwarded to Yokohama by another steamer. The fire is believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

Mascagni's New Opera Delayed.

Rome, March 5.—Mascagni has decided not to produce his new opera, "Le Meschere," immediately, as it was expected he would do. The subject of the opera is taken from scenes in the life of George Sand.

ADVISE CUBANS TO BECOME BANDITS.

Newspapers Say It Is the Only Course Left Open to Unemployed.

GEN. BROOKE CRITICISED.

He Is Charged with Antagonizing General Wood Through Jealousy—He Denies It.

SANTIAGO, CUBA, March 5.—El Porvenir, discussing the situation brought about by the orders from Havana limiting the total expenditure upon the departments of the provincial administration to $10,000, says:

"There is only one course open to men who are without work and food—namely, to become banditti. Hunger demands bread. The proceedings of the United States authorities at Havana are evidently antagonistic to Major-General Wood and born of jealousy of his success and popularity among all classes of Cubans. Three thousand men have been thrown out of employment at only a day's notice, which must mean a serious menace to public peace and property."

The Independencia, El Cubano and Santiago Herald comment in much the same strain.

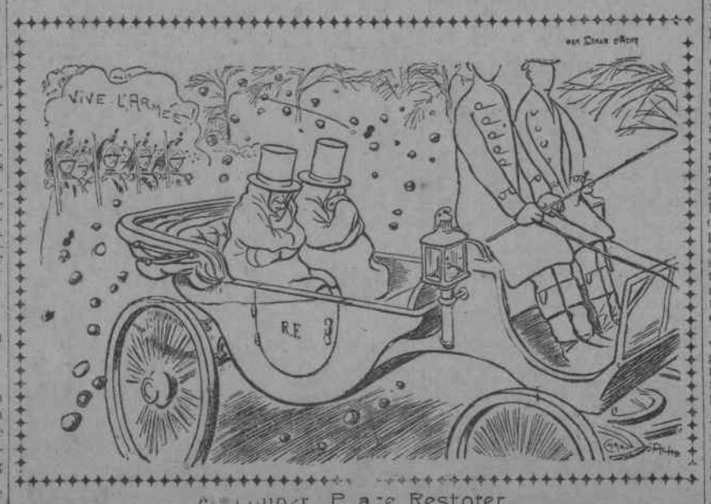
Havana, March 5.—Governor-General Brooke, referring to the complaints made at Santiago that a large number of laborers have been thrown out of work by an apparent reduction in the financial allotment to Santiago Province, says that the funds furnished the several provinces by the authorities at Havana have in all cases been equal to the respective requisitions.

PEACE VS. FREE PRESS.

St. Petersburg Paper Tabooed for Hinting at a Possible Failure.

St. Petersburg, March 5.—For merely suggesting the possible failure of the Czar's peace proposals, the right of street sale has been denied Prince Uchomsky's paper, the Petersburgkia Viedomosti.

The offence of the paper was not in publishing any direct insinuation, but merely printing an address that had been sent the Czar by the nobility of Moscow. This address, while eulogizing the Czar personally and his peace proposal, admitted the possibility of failure, and went on to declare even in that event the emperor might count on the devotion of the Moscow nobility.



M. Loubet, Peace Restorer.

The Paris Figaro thus depicts President Loubet's peaceful (?) trip from Versailles to Paris.

BEAUREPAIRE POINTS IN SCORN AT LOUBET.

He Says France's New President Knew of the Panama Plot.

HAD A LIST OF THE GUILTY.

The Writer Declares Loubet, as Minister of the Interior, Concealed Their Identity.

CONNIVED AT THE STEAL

Incidentally the Writer Says De Lesseps Was a Giant While at the Same Time a Victim.

M. Beaurepaire, Who Attacks President Loubet.

In his book "Panama and the Republic," the former Judge of the Court of Cassation declares the new French President, as Minister of the Interior, concealed knowledge of the Panama plot to save the guilty Deputies from prosecution.

CHICAGO, March 5.—The Tribune's special cable from Paris says that "Panama and the Republic," the book of Beaurepaire, which was published there Saturday, is designed to show France the kind of rulers it has had for twenty years. The chief interest is in what is said of President Loubet.

Loubet called on Beaurepaire when, as Prime Minister, he was in doubt whether to proceed against the corrupt members of parliament.

"At the close of 1889," said Loubet, "when Constans was Minister of the Interior, an important person connected with the Panamaists came to him (Constans) with a list of the Deputies who had demanded or accepted bribes. Constans begged his informant to leave the list with him for twenty-four hours and, the request being granted, Constans had a photograph taken of the document during the night. The next day he returned the original as he promised. When he went out of office he left the photograph to his successor, namely, myself. That is how I got the list."

In so saying Loubet struck his left side as if indicating that he actually had the list with him. Beaurepaire made no response, but when finally pressed for his opinion said: "As a matter of law the list should be produced, but for the sake of the Republic it would be better to conceal it."

Loubet followed the advice. It is impossible to see from this account how Loubet was much to blame. According to Beaurepaire's own story the list was only a copy which had fallen accidentally into the hands of Loubet. He had no proof of its authenticity. Therefore, he was not bound to produce it.

Furthermore, considering that Beaurepaire connived at silence in the public interest, surely he is equally bound now to keep quiet. His own account proves he knew as much about the list as Loubet, yet he regards his own action as proper, while he is now denouncing Loubet as a Panamaist.

The first third of the book is devoted to proving himself justified in recommending the Panamaists to trial for a civil offense, while actually they were guilty of felony. In so doing he gives a fine picture of De Lesseps, "A giant in inventing chimerical schemes, but always convinced of the future success, and willing to risk his own money as well as other people's."

President Carnot himself was thoroughly convinced of De Lesseps's honesty. Of course these good intentions do not make De Lesseps exempt from the criminal charges, although it is impossible to doubt the sincerity of Beaurepaire in his opinion. This opinion was thoroughly approved at the time by M. Ricard, Minister of Justice, and President Carnot, but later became a weapon in the hands of Beaurepaire's enemies, who accused him of favoring the Panamaists. They also accused him of refusing to exhume the body of Reinach or order a search in his house, thereby concealing the list of corrupt Deputies. As Beaurepaire shows the list was really in the hands of Loubet there was absolutely no reason for issuing a search warrant against the dead Baron.

In this the author demonstrates that while simply doing his duty he placed himself in a position to be attacked. Later, when public sentiment boiled over against the Panamaists, he was only a subordinate, but leading politicians like Loubet naturally made him a scapegoat.

Beaurepaire goes into a minute self-defence and drags in descriptions of incidents which have nothing to do with the case, but which show his promptness of action. His personal attacks on his enemies are scathing, but the reception of the book has been tame.

CLIMBED HILLS ALL HIS LIFE.

Now Sir Martin Conway Will Seek Rest in Foggy London.

HIS LAST THRILLING TRIP.

The Great Resources and the Awe-Inspiring Scenery of South America.

LONDON, March 5.—Sir Martin Conway, the champion climber of the world, has just returned from an eight months' trip in America. Since he left England last Summer he has visited half a dozen South American States, explored hundreds of miles in the lovely valleys of the Andes, and has climbed the mighty peak of Illimani, Sorata and Aconcagua. But the celebrated climber thinks little more—and probably less—of standing on an ice-clad pinnacle twenty-four thousand feet above sea level, than the adventurous tripper does of ascending Snowdon or negotiating Pilatus.

Sir Martin now announces that this was his last undertaking, and that he will settle down. As to his trip in America, Sir Martin said in an interview:

"My object was not entirely climbing. I wanted to get a general look at South America and to get a glimpse of the people, and I managed to obtain a look in at pretty well all the South American States. The greater part of my work was in Bolivia, through which, for over a hundred miles, the great chain of the Andes runs. I saw this range at half a dozen different places—in Peru, in Bolivia, along the Chili-Argentina frontier, and, finally, where it sinks beneath the Southern Ocean and forms the Fuegian archipelago, the valleys becoming fiords, and the mountains islands.

"I sailed, as you know, in July last and went to the West Indies. I stopped at Jamaica for a few days, and then went across to Panama, where I spent six days in the neighborhood of the canal. I then steamed down to Guayaquil, in Ecuador, and then on to Lima, where I disembarked. There I made a trip on the Oroya Railway—the most remarkable line in the world—and finished up with a switchback ride of 15 miles. This descent was made by a railway official and myself on an open trolley fitted with a seat and a brake handle.

"The journey commenced at the mouth of a tunnel into which the trolley was pushed, and then before us was nothing but the blackness of the cutting through the living rock. On, on, on we went; the wheels whirred, and the ground seemed slipping from underneath us. My heart was in my mouth, and my fears were not allayed by the fact that we could see nothing in the inky blackness. Suddenly, far, far below us, I saw a speck of light, and presently like a flash of lightning our little car rushed out of the tunnel into the open. The sensation of that journey—over precipices, the awful depths of which we could see through the rails beneath us—I shall never forget, and my feelings when the car struck a stone on the line, and for a moment it seemed that we should be thrown into the abyss below, may be more easily imagined than described."

From Peru Sir Martin crossed into Bolivia, partly with a view to ascending the giant peaks Illimani and Sorata, the summits of which had never been trodden by man. With this country he was much impressed.

"Bolivia," he said, "is altogether undeveloped and immensely rich. Mountains of silver and tin and copper abound, and the valleys are probably the richest in gold of any in the world. There are also large quantities of India-rubber, cocoa and coffee. The white population is insignificant, Indians outnumbering whites by about fifteen to one. These are only very partially civilized, and I had a great deal of trouble with them.

UNITED STATES A POWER FOR GOOD.

Sir W. W. Hunter Says We Represent the Century's Political Conscience.

HISTORIAN'S HIGH PRAISE.

Writes Thus While Referring to This Nation's Advent as a Colonizing Power.

LONDON, March 5.—In the introduction to his new history of British India, to be published to-morrow, Sir William Wilson Hunter, former member of the Indian Legislative Council, and former President of the Indian Education Commission, referring to the advent of the United States as a colonizing power, says:

"America starts upon her career of Asiatic rule with an amplitude of resources and a sense of moral responsibility which no previous state of Christendom brought to the work. In her splendid and difficult task, she will be trammelled by no Portuguese inquisition of the sixteenth century, nor by the slave colonization of Holland in the seventeenth, nor by the rule for gain of the rulers which, for a time darkened the British acquisition of India in the eighteenth.

"The United States, in the government of their dependencies, will represent the political conscience of the nineteenth century. I hail their advent as a new power for good, not alone for the island races coming under their care, but also in that great settlement of European spheres of influence, in Asia, which, if we could see aright, forms the world-problem of our day."

MR. AND MRS. CHOATE AS VICTORIA'S GUESTS.

Our Ambassador and His Wife to Be Formally Entertained To-day at Windsor Castle.

Special Cable to the Journal.

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

London, March 5.—Ambassador Joseph H. Choate and Mrs. Choate will travel from Paddington Station to-morrow to Windsor Castle.

They will dine with the Queen and stay over night at the Castle. They will be introduced to the Queen by Lord Salisbury. On Tuesday they will return to town.

BISMARCK'S STONE COFFIN.

It Has Been Cut from Rose-Tinted Bavarian Marble.

Berlin, March 5.—The stone sarcophagus in which Prince Bismarck's remains will repose, and which will soon be forwarded to Friedrichsruhe, has been cut in the Bavarian village of Kiefersfelden, near Kufstein, from the beautiful rose-tinted marble found in that district.

The sarcophagus is supported by small ornamental pillars on the base of black syenite, and the inscription, which was chosen by the Chancellor himself, is carved on the foot.

Germans consider it a great triumph that Bismarck is to be entombed in German marble, and that this marble is to be of the same kind which Ludwig of Bavaria, the famous castle builder, favored above any other.

Germany Still Wants the Carolines

Madrid, March 5.—Germany is said to have renewed the negotiations for the purchase of the Caroline Islands