

10,000 VOLUNTEERS COMING HOME FROM CUBA.

Large Military Force Is No Longer Considered Necessary to Keep Peace in the Island.

The Twelfth New York Regiment, Now at Matanzas, Ordered to Be Mustered Out at Once.

Withdrawal of the Volunteers Will Leave a Force of 15,000 Regulars in the Several Garrisons.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Orders were issued at the War Department today for the Twelfth New York Infantry, now at Matanzas, Cuba, to take passage on the transport Berlin for New York City, where it will be mustered out.

This is the beginning of a general movement for the muster out of all the volunteer troops stationed in Cuba and indicates that the Administration believes that the time has come when it can safely reduce its military forces in Cuba. The fact that the rainy season is not far off is a potent reason for the early recall of the volunteer troops in Cuba.

The homeward movement will have to be gradual because of the limited transportation facilities now at the disposal of the War Department. The various regiments will be brought home, however, as rapidly as the available troop ships can make the trips between the island and various ports in the United States selected for their embarkation.

There are now about 25,000 volunteers in Cuba, and their withdrawal will leave about 15,000 regular troops on the island.

The volunteer troops now on garrison duty in Cuba include the following organizations: Second Illinois, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, Fourth Illinois, One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana, Ninth Illinois, Forty-ninth Iowa, Thirtieth Kentucky, Thirtieth Michigan, Second Louisiana, Sixty-fifth Missouri, Eighth Massachusetts, Twelfth New York, First North Carolina, Third Nebraska, Second South Carolina, Fourth Tennessee, Fourth Virginia, First Texas, Sixth Ohio, the Second and Third Volunteer Engineers, the Second and Fifth Volunteer Infantry and the Second, Third, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirtieth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Companies of the Signal Corps.

The officials of the Administration express satisfaction at the present political state of affairs in Cuba and are confident of a continuance of the prevailing peace and good order. The troops are to be withdrawn on the theory that there is no longer any need of their services in Cuba and that the questions of government will work out themselves without the presence of a large military force.

One or two artillery regiments will be held in reserve at points on the Atlantic coast for service in case some of the regulars in Cuba have to be brought home for a change of climate or reinforcements should become necessary.

Gomez Working with United States. Havana, March 8.—General Maximo Gomez had a two-hour conference with Governor-General Brooke today regarding the details of the payment to the Cuban army of the \$3,000,000 tendered by the United States as a condition of disbandment. He is working in good faith and expects to disband the troops with or without the consent of the disaffected elements. He is making an excellent impression upon the United States military authorities here and they confidently believe that he will be able to make good his agreement with Mr. Robert Porter, President McKinley's representative. It is expected that the distribution of the cash will begin in the course of a fortnight at the latest.

WILLIAM TO HEAD HIS OWN NAVY.

Will Be Admiral in Chief and Appoint a Large Staff of Assistants.

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

Berlin, March 8.—The principal reason given officially for the resignation of Admiral Von Knorr is the reorganization in the near future of the German navy.

Instead of an admiral-in-chief, the Kaiser himself will be the supreme commander and directly under him will be an admiral staff, appointed by His Majesty.

The big naval increase planned by the Kaiser will call for several admirals under the command of the Kaiser. One will be appointed for the North Sea squadron, one for the Baltic and one for the command of the Oriental squadron.

PRASE AND PRESENTS FOR BULGARIA'S CREW.

Hamburg Prepared to Give Captain Schmidt, His Officers and Men a Rousing Reception.

Hamburg, March 8.—A rousing reception is awaiting Captain Schmidt and the brave officers and crew of the saved steamer Bulgaria on their arrival in this city.

All the Hamburg vereins and the directors of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company have joined forces, and will give the men a great ovation. There will be a reception at the dock, after which the festivities will be continued in the town hall, to be followed by a monster banquet. As a token of admiration, the Hamburg-American Company will present to Captain Schmidt a large letter, a number of fine designs. Each member of the crew will receive a cigar case, and various presents have been selected for the officers. On all of these will be pictures of the Bulgaria and inscriptions praising the heroism of the crew.

Do You Attend Auction Sales?

At an auction sale everything is sold to the highest bidder. What he pays is usually about one-half of what the article is worth. These opportunities are offered every day. See "Auction Sale" advertisements in this morning's Journal.

ITALY APPEALS TO THE UNITED STATES FOR HELP TO SAVE HER TERRITORY FROM THE GREEDY POWERS. Italy's Attempt to Seize San Mun Bay Alarms the Imperial Government, Which Fears a Concerted Attack—President McKinley Declines to Interfere, but Our Growing Trade May Force Action.

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

HONG KONG, March 8.—It is reported here that the latest aggressions of Italy in attempting to seize San Mun Bay have seriously alarmed the Imperial Government at Peking.

The Empress Dowager and the Tsung-li-Yamen fear that this is the beginning of a concerted attempt on the part of the powers of Europe to dismember the Chinese Empire. Strenuous efforts will be made by the Imperial Government to prevent such action and appeal will be made to disinterested powers for help. It is reported that China has already appealed to the United States Government.

England Takes a Hand. Peking, March 8.—The British Government, through its Minister, Sir Claude Macdonald, has warned the Tsung-li-Yamen that the concessions and the contract granted to a British corporation for a trunk line railway running south from Peking must be adhered to, despite the Russian protest. Any breach of faith in this matter will be regarded by Great Britain as meriting retributive measures.

London, March 8.—Lord Charles Bessford arrived today at Southampton on the American Line steamer St. Louis, from New York. Speaking of the situation in China, the Admiral expressed the opinion that there will be war unless the "open door" policy is adhered to.

He repeated his views, expressed in New York, concerning the importance of trade with China, declaring that a single province there was worth the whole of Africa, from a commercial point of view.

"American trade in China," said Lord Bessford, "is advancing at a great rate. It will soon become a most important consideration for Americans. Referring to his recent visit in America, he said: "American newspapers are not at all as black as they have been painted. I was surprised to find that what I had said was exactly quoted in them. They are enterprising and very interesting. "I returned to England on an American ship to see what it was like and to look over the machinery. My experience makes me prefer the American ships to those of my own country. We had a perfect voyage and made a splendid run."

China Asks United States for Help. Washington, March 8.—China has asked the United States to use its moral influence with the powers of Europe to stay the development of the grasping spirit which, particularly Italy, are manifesting toward her territory.

The United States has replied that it has decided not to interfere in any way

in the discussion or settlement of the question of the partition of China, and that, for itself, it will refrain from participation in the matter. While this statement exactly represents the present attitude of the United States in its determination to have nothing to do with the pending raid upon China, it is learned that this policy may be changed in the future.

Our Growing Trade. The President believes that it will become necessary, possibly before much time has elapsed, for the United States to secure a commercial base in China in order to protect the important and growing trade between the two countries.

This trade now amounts to more than \$15,000,000 a year, and is constantly expanding, especially in the introduction of American cotton goods. For this reason the position of the United States is at present one of quiet antagonism to the plans of the European powers in gradually extending their spheres of influence over China.

Believing that American commercial interests will ultimately suffer as a result of the development of this policy, the President regrets the attitude of the powers. At the same time he appreciates the fact that the partition of China is one of the inevitable events of the future. He is, consequently, watch-

ing with close interest each move in the game and stands ready to take action whenever American commerce is menaced by the encroachments of the other powers.

Until that moment comes the United States will take no part in the struggle. If it ever should come, Uncle Sam will play his part, and, if necessary, use his trump—the American navy—to protect his trade interests.

Italy's Notification to Powers. Italy's action in informing the United States of its intention to demand from China a concession has no especial significance.

It is customary among the powers to notify each other of such contemplated actions when they have similar and contiguous interests. In this case it is not doubted that Italy notified England, France and Germany, as well as the United States, of its intentions in China. The notification operates much like the staking out of a claim in a mining region, and is a warning to others of a pre-emption of the district indicated.

While the United States will not at this juncture take any official action, it is very well understood that it will unofficially endeavor to postpone dismemberment until such time as it desires to take part.

FAIR PRINCESS OF HAWAII DING.

Kaulani, Heir to the Extinct Throne, Very Ill at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, March 8.—Princess Kaulani is on her death bed, and although she was still alive when the steamer Alameda left for San Francisco, she cannot survive another twenty-four hours. Rheumatism of the heart is the cause of her illness.

Four physicians have been attending her all day and they agree that the young woman will die within twenty-four hours, one doctor expecting her to pass away at any moment. It has been known for some weeks that Kaulani had been ill, but it was not expected that her ailment would take a serious turn. At this writing the rheumatism has affected her heart and there is no hope for her recovery.

Several weeks ago Kaulani went to one of the islands against the advice of her physicians. While absent from this city she was taken ill and was brought back in a poor condition. She has since been confined to her home, two physicians being constantly in attendance. To-day two additional medical men were called in for consultation. Kaulani is the daughter of the late Princess Likieke, A. S. Cleghorn, a Scotchman who was in England pursuing her studies. In the events that have transpired here during the past six years the fact that she was being educated in England worked against her chances of ever being Queen. The American element here was always afraid that the pretensions toward British interests as against America. On this account it is safe to say that Kaulani would not have ascended the throne, even though the monarchy had lasted.

Since the Princess has been in Honolulu she has received very considerable treatment from the government. When she took the oath of allegiance to the Republic of Hawaii, she was granted the pension toward British interests renewed the allowance. Some weeks ago a paper was circulated among the business men praying the United States Congress to make some provision for the young woman. The paper is now in Washington.

It was reported some time ago that Putnam Bradlee Strong, son of former Mayor Strong, was engaged to Princess Kaulani. They had met several years ago, and while Lieutenant Strong was on his way to Manila last year he stopped at Honolulu to renew the pleasant acquaintance. Lieutenant Strong is now in Manila on staff duty.

FRENCH MOB TRIED TO LYNCH TWO WOMEN.

They Had Murdered an Old Woman, but the Courts Did Not Condemn Them to Death.

Toulouse, March 8.—There was much excitement in the city today on account of the sentences pronounced by the Criminal Court on two young women convicted of murdering a rich old lady for the purpose of securing her money.

Marie Galliard, the younger of the women, had lured their victim, Madame Lichardot, to an isolated house in the suburbs, pretending that a very dear friend had suddenly become ill. As soon as Madame Lichardot arrived in the house Marguerite Bardy seized her by the throat and strangled her. Then the two women, who knew that Madame Lichardot always carried all her money on her person, robbed the body.

Both the young women had always borne a good reputation. The evidence showed that the younger woman had watched for hours beside the corpse until Marguerite Bardy could secure a buggy to convey the body to a suburban forest, where it was discovered.

Marguerite received a life sentence, while Marie was given ten years at hard labor. The verdict evoked vigorous protestations and crowds marched through the streets and assembled before the prison, where they cried "Death to the stranglers." It was necessary to call out the military to prevent the mob from storming the prison and lynching the women.

More Honors for Sampson.

Kingston, Jamaica, March 8.—The United States gunboats Annapolis and Vicksburg have arrived here in advance of the other ships of the American squadron, and big preparations are being made by the civil and naval authorities for suitably entertaining Rear Admiral Sampson and his officers during their visit to this port.



Princess Kaulani, of Hawaii, who is dying at Honolulu.

MME. BIANCHINI CHOATE'S HOME IN PARIS. SENT TO PRISON. A NOBLE CLUSTER.

Found Guilty in Paris of Giving Her Noted Husband Atropine. New American Ambassador Leases a Fine House in Grosvenor Square.

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

LONDON, March 8.—After a long search for a suitable residence in which to live, Ambassador Choate has decided to take a fine residence in Grosvenor square. The lease will be signed to-morrow.

Mme. Bianchini was arrested in November on the charge of attempting to poison her husband. There had been domestic trouble, and a divorce was being arranged. One of the physicians called to attend M. Bianchini declared that he believed the symptoms were those of atropine poisoning. Eventually, M. Carro and Galliard, friends of M. Bianchini and directors of the Grand Opera, took him away from his wife, and in a distant village he recovered rapidly.

Later, Mme. Bianchini was arrested, and the police found bottles of atropine in the house. A peculiarity of the case was that M. Bianchini declared that his wife, who is a very pretty woman, was not guilty of the charge made against her.

FRANCE FEEDS HER GERMAN GRUDGE.

Debate of Deputies on the Army Budget Brings Out Old Animosity.

Paris, March 8.—In the Chamber of Deputies today the debate on the army budget led to the usual references to the necessity for preparedness against Germany, and to comparisons of the two armies.

The members of the House, while complaining of the budget, which totals up \$175,000,000, admitted the impossibility of retrenching and the necessity of meeting German increases by corresponding additions.

The Minister of War, M. de Freycinet, admitted that the French effective was inferior to the German, but he pointed out that it was impossible to remedy this owing to the lack of population. The Minister also expressed the belief that mere numbers, beyond a certain point, did not add to the effectiveness of the army, as they could only act as reserves, and he was convinced that the fate of a conflict would be decided before the reserves could be employed.

It is not necessary, therefore, he said, to be alarmed about neighboring increases. France must meet them by quality. The rifles and guns of the French army were without their equals, and the country, therefore, might await the future with confidence.

Los Angeles and the Pacific Coast and Return.

Special excursion from points in Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, New York and New Jersey, on the occasion of the National Educational Association meeting at Los Angeles, Cal., in July, 1899, at reduced rates. For full particulars address Wm. Kelly, Jr., General Eastern Passenger Agent, C. & St. P. R., 381 Broadway, New York.

Review of Seal Hunters.

St. John's, N. F., March 8.—Sir Henry McCallum, the Governor, today held a formal inspection of 3,000 seal hunters, who are to leave for the ice fields on Friday. It is believed to look this step in the interest of the British Government, with a view of determining the utility of the men for the Colonial Naval Reserve. He expressed himself as well pleased with their physical appearance.

FILIPINOS SWARM IN THE JUNGLES.

Return to Their Old Positions as Soon as Our Troops Move.

MANILA, March 8.—Brigadier-General Hale withdrew his lines today to the position they occupied prior to yesterday's fighting, and the insurgents followed, re-occupying their lost ground.

General Wheaton estimates that there are 1,500 rebels on his front. Captain Linck, of the First Idaho Infantry, captured thirteen insurgent sharpshooters without loss to his command. The sharpshooters were surprised and surrounded, and laid down their arms without firing. Colonel Porter has returned from Cebu. He reports that Major Goodale landed a battalion of the Twenty-third Infantry without opposition on March 3.

The Filipinos are swarming in the jungles along the river bank, and as fast as the Americans dislodge them and drive them over the river they return. The withdrawal of the Americans to take up their positions after these sharp engagements is the signal for the rebels to sneak back to cover and continue their harassing sharpshooting at the troops.

The Wyoming, Nebraska and Twentieth Regular Infantry regiments and the Utah Artillery are in the field, and they have had arduous work to keep the treacherous Filipinos in check.

In the engagements of the past twenty-four hours it is estimated that the number of Filipinos killed in the neighborhood of three hundred. Nearly that number of bodies were found by the reconnoitering party sent out today by General Hale.

Private Champlain, Company M, Fourteenth Infantry, doing outpost duty, was mistaken for a Filipino during the night and was shot and killed by a sentry from his own company.

The temperature today at 3 o'clock was 87 degrees, but the cloudy air was like steam and the troops were greatly inconvenienced on the line. In spite of the temporary shade afforded by matting and bamboo wherever feasible, there were fewer prostrations, however, from the heat. Our troops today were not compelled to rest in the open country to the same extent as yesterday, when they were engaged in clearing the jungle. The rebels seldom appear in the open, except in the cool of the morning, and in the evening. Our soldiers will probably feel the heat less when they are on the move.

OUR MEN IN CUBA WAIT FOR THEIR PAY.

Transport with Cash Delayed, and the Officers Have to Put Up with Shaved Checks.

Havana, March 8.—The American soldiers' pay for February is delayed, the authorities awaiting cash, which is expected here by a transport. Chief Paymaster Smith is paying the officers in checks, which are subject to the local discount of one per cent. Consequently the pay of the officers is trimmed that much. The officers complain, but the bankers will not buy checks on New York at par, exchange going the other way. It costs more to transfer money from New York to Havana than from New York to London.

The North American Trust Company has advanced the Government \$400,000 at 4 per cent interest, this loaning \$300,000. It now has the authority of the Treasury to charge for exchange the local rate of one per cent.

The Treasury ruling as to the values of Spanish and French coins at the Custom House will have the effect intended, that of causing the export of Spanish currency and putting in Cuba United States currency as the basis.

A shipment of \$175,000 in Spanish silver was shipped to Spain this week. The paucity of Spanish silver is causing inconvenience in changing the two currencies in account of the profits in exchange.

FRANCE FINDS A PLOT IN POWDER EXPLOSION.

Toulon, March 8.—It turns out that the twelve dynamite cartridges found behind the Toulon arsenal yesterday are of foreign manufacture.

Major Lockroy, Minister of Marine, in an interview regarding the explosion of the naval powder magazine at La Goubren, intimates that the experts now have very little doubt that it was due to foul play. He thinks it was possibly caused by some clockwork arrangement, provided with a detonator, hidden in powder keg.

BRITISH ADMIRAL AS A WAR CRITIC.

Philip Howard Colomb Accuses Us of a "Hazardous Strategy."

LONDON, March 8.—Vice-Admiral Philip Howard Colomb, retired, lectured this afternoon on the "Lessons of the Spanish War" before the members of the United Service Institutions.

After dealing with the impossibility of secrecy in warfare hereafter, owing to the vigilance of the press and the necessity for protecting cables in shallow water, he continued, saying he thought that if Spain had showed real comprehension of strategy the United States would not have been so successful.

The sure way for the United States would have been for her to send a sufficient force to the coast of Spain to balance the forces known to have been in Spanish ports and to send a squadron to Cape Verde Islands the moment it was known a Spanish flotilla was assembling there. And, he added, if the Island of Minorca had been seized as a base, nothing offensive on the other side of the Atlantic would have been attempted by Spain.

The reason he deduced was, according to the lecturer, that American strategy was hazardous, in so far as it departed from the accepted rules of naval war. Admiral Cervera's ships were lost sight of, causing anxiety on the American coast, and the Americans kept considerable squadrons wholly in a defensive posture, instead of maintaining command of the sea. It was clear, he added, that if there had been coal supplies, the Spanish fleet might have been effected without any interference upon the part of the United States Navy.

Regarding the purely tactical questions involved, the Admiral said it was plain Admiral Dewey took full advantage of the superiority of his guns and engines, and placed himself in so distant a position that the Spanish ships nor the Spanish batteries were able to adequately reply to his fire. The whole thing, continued the lecturer, was terribly businesslike on the American side, with patriotic parade of Quixotic gallantry on the other.

SLAUGHTER OF CHINESE TROOPS BY REBELS.

Bloody Progress of Leader Niu Through the Central Provinces.

Victorian, B. C., March 8.—Detail of the instruction in the central provinces of China received by the Empress at India, just arrived, state that the rebel force and the imperial troops met in a pitched battle on January 23 and the latter were defeated with great slaughter. Hundreds were killed, and their bodies, after having been mutilated, were thrown into the river, until, according to a correspondent of the China Mail, the stream was like a log-jammed creek.

After the defeat of the imperial troops the victorious rebels went on to the cities of Ku Yang and Hsiao Sheng, which they took after a short siege. As soon as they passed the walls they massacred men, women and children and performed all manner of revolting cruelties. They then burned the captured towns.

After these successes the rebels pushed on to Kain Chou. The gates of the city were opened by sympathizers within, and the horrors witnessed at previous captures were repeated. Kain Chou is now in some hands. At length Niu and his followers gained an entrance to begin their slaughter. As a revenge for his having held the city against the rebels the unfortunate commandant of the garrison was butchered with savage cruelty. It is said two hundred men, women and children fell in the struggle attending the capture of the city.

It is feared a great famine will follow the instruction, for so terrified are the natives that the crops have all been abandoned and will not be sown. The Yellow River to Peking.

THE KAISER'S GUESTS.

U. S. Minister White and Wife at a Royal Banquet in Berlin.

Berlin, March 8.—United States Ambassador White and Mrs. White attended the banquet given this evening by Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria to the members of the Diplomatic Corps.

Explorer Bonn Safe in China.

Seattle, March 8.—News of the safety of M. Bonn, the French explorer, who has been missing in Tibet and the interior of China, has reached Shanghai. He arrived at Yachow after many exciting experiences, and will make his way to the coast by the river route. With a few Chinese companions he has traveled through the greater portion of Tibet and made a trip from the Siberian line to Yung King.

Brazil Trics Arbitration.

Rio Janeiro, March 8.—The Brazilian Government has accepted the proposal of Great Britain to submit the Gatao boundary dispute to arbitration. Senator Joaquin Nabuco, former Brazilian Secretary of Legation in London, has been appointed to represent Brazil on the Arbitration Commission.

Papal Nuncio Critically Ill.

Paris, March 8.—The Papal Nuncio, M. Clari, had an apoplectic fit this afternoon. His condition is grave.

RAFFEL TELLS OF SAMOA.

Champion of Mataafa Arrives in San Francisco on His Way to Report to the Berlin Government.

Accuses the London Missionary Society of Corrupting Elections and Stirring Up the Whole Trouble.

No More Fighting at Apia, but Germans Still Defy the Authority of Chief Justice Chambers.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.

Ident of the Municipal Council at Apia, Samoa, and the German leader in the recent revolution, have arrived today on the steamer Alameda, bound for Berlin, to report to the Government.

Concerning the trouble in the islands Dr. Raffel said:

"The influence of the London Missionary Society in Samoa corrupted the elections for King and thereby caused the temporary installation of Tana, the Mallo to party chief. The Samoans would not submit to this, for the reason that they knew Mataafa to have been elected, but defrauded of his rights. I see the uprising."

"Tana is but a mere boy, fifteen years of age. He is under the influence of the Protestant society. Mataafa is a Catholic. The London Missionary Society was so full that if Mataafa were elected it would lose its power. Therefore Tana was put in. This, in brief, was the cause of the whole trouble."

"The London Missionary Society," continued Dr. Raffel, "realized that it could not elect a fifteen-year-old boy, so it caused the election of Tana. He thereupon transferred his power to Tana, who was a fraud of all sorts was committed as well as a great deal of perjury. In this way I believe 'Chief Justice Chambers was deceived in rendering his decision."

"Everything is perfectly quiet here now, or was when I left. The Mataafa Government is recognized by the representatives of the three treaty powers as the provisional government, and has the support of almost all the native population and a majority of the foreign population. This status, there is every reason to believe, will remain until the three treaty powers examine into the matter and come to a decision on it. There has been no fighting nor disorder since January 4 and 5."

After advice, however, said that the provisional government has extracted the feelings of most attention to a German officer, by the deportation of the Mallo to chiefs to the island of Manua and the banishing from Apia of the middle Samoan chief, who was Mataafa's ally. It has also been said with the consuls on the same matter.

The latest news at Apia was that Von Bulow had ordered a German officer, summoned before Chief Justice Chambers to answer a charge of contempt of court in that he tried to rescue one E. A. Grawmuhl from prison.

Von Bulow refused to come, urging that he was a German officer, and his trial should be held in a criminal court by a military tribunal.

The German Consul, Herr Rose, supported Von Bulow's position. Chief Justice Chambers represented by him was recognized by the representatives of the three treaty powers and ordered Von Bulow to be produced in court on March 9.

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