

TEN NEW BISHOPS: IRELAND TO GET ONE.

Archbishop Will Be Made a Cardinal if Pope Leo XIII. Lives to Hold the Coming Consistories. Corrigan to Be Named "in Pecto."

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

ROME, March 21.—It has been arranged at the Vatican that if the Pope survives long enough to hold the two forthcoming consistories, he will create ten new Cardinals, thus nearly filling the vacancies in the College of Cardinals.

Six of these Cardinals will be Italians. Of the remaining four, one will be French, one Austrian, one Spanish and one American. It is generally conceded that Archbishop Ireland will be the new American Cardinal.

According to a high prelate in the Vatican, two more cardinals will be named

"in pecto." One of these will be Archbishop Corrigan, of New York.

In the meantime the Pope lingers, apparently gaining in health, but in reality showing no signs of genuine recuperation. His death is not considered imminent, but he cannot last much longer.

Drs. Lippold and Maxzell reported today that the state of the recent operation was in excellent condition.

The Pope has been much exercised about the exaggerated rumors of his health on account of the effect they would have upon loyal and faithful Catholics. He especially expresses grief over the reports that a second operation is to be performed.

London, March 21.—A dispatch to the Evening News from Brussels, published this afternoon, revives the rumor that Cardinal Gibbons may be the next Pope.

GERMAN BUDGET ADDS 3 ARMY CORPS

Opponents of Militarism in Reichstag Forced a Compromise.

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

BERLIN, March 21.—After passing the Reichstag to-day adjourned until April 11.

The session of the Reichstag was marked by a partial victory for the opponents of militarism, a contingency, which has such strange companions in the cause as the Centrists and the Social-Democrats. The situation was so critical that if the Government had insisted on passing the Military Bill in its original form dissolution of the Reichstag could not have been avoided. Even as matters stand now General von Gossler has intimated in his last speech that during the next session fresh proposals will be presented by the Government.

The budget, as passed, provides for the forming of three new army corps, each corps to consist of 30,000 men, only part of which will be recruits. In 1902, when the increase will have gone into full effect, the army on a peace footing will consist of 625 battalions of infantry, 482 squadrons of cavalry, 574 batteries of field artillery, 38 battalions of siege artillery, 26 battalions of engineers, and 11 battalions of technical troops. This is the seventh time since 1872 that the peace footing of the German army has been increased.

After the Budget Committee two weeks ago refused to approve the 7,000 additional infantry demanded by the Government, everything was done to coerce the Reichstag into passing the Military Bill with the reduction recommended. The compromise between the Government and the Reichstag leaders has temporarily averted a crisis.

CHOATE WILL LIVE IN LADY CURZON'S HOUSE.

W. W. Astor and the German Ambassador Will Be His Near Neighbors.

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

LONDON, March 21.—After several weeks of house hunting, Ambassador Choate has finally decided to take No. 1 Carlton House Terrace, which Level Z. Lester bought last year for his daughter, Lady Curzon, who is now in India.

Mr. Choate had at one time almost decided to take a house in Grosvenor square, but the negotiations fell through. His wife has all along been much impressed with the Carlton House Terrace residence, but the rental was so high that it would require two-thirds of the Ambassador's salary to pay it. Satisfactory arrangements have now been made, and the Choates will live in what is the most fashionable row in London. They will have Mr. W. Astor and the German Ambassador for near neighbors.

Mr. and Mrs. Choate have been elected life members of the Sesame Club. The objects of the club, of which Lady Isabel Margesson and Mrs. Plowden are secretaries, are educational and literary.

BITTER WEATHER NOW FELT IN EUROPE.

Heavy Snowstorm in London and Severe Cold Throughout Germany.

London, March 21.—Severe weather continues throughout Great Britain. In Leicestershire twenty degrees of frost have been reported. Great loss has occurred among the live stock, and London has experienced the heaviest snowfall of the winter.

Trieste, March 21.—The heaviest gale which has swept the Adriatic sea for years is now raging, and has caused a suspension of all shipping.

Berlin, March 21.—There has been a recurrence of snowstorms, accompanied by severe cold, throughout Germany. A great amount of damage has been done to vegetation.

The weather has aggravated the influenza epidemic. In Berlin alone this month there were over two hundred deaths from influenza. The schools have closed in East Prussia this week owing to the spread of the disease.

PERU PAYS A DAMAGE CLAIM.

Forty Thousand Dollars Received as a Salute to Alexander McCord.

Washington, March 21.—The Secretary of State has received from the Peruvian Government a draft for \$40,000, representing the amount of the judgment of the arbitrators in the case of the American railroad man, Alex. McCord, on account of his treatment in Peru during a revolutionary movement many years ago.

The draft will be handed over to the United States Treasury for collection and a warrant for the amount of the judgment will be drawn in favor of Judge Pettis, the attorney for McCord.

CUBAN ARMY HAS ONLY 13,219 MEN.

General Gomez Had Reported That It Numbered 42,000.

HAVANA, March 21.—The Cuban army has 13,219 men, all told. This number includes corporals and sergeants, but excludes commissioned officers. The figures are the result of the official inquiry instituted under the direction of the department commanders for the use of the military administration.

The reports of the governors of the provinces are as follows: Santiago, none; Puerto Principe, 800; Santa Clara, 4,769; Matanzas, 2,200; Havana Province, 2,450, which includes 875 in the city of Havana, and Pinar del Rio, 3,500.

General Gomez originally reported that there were 42,000 privates and non-commissioned officers. General Roloff, Inspector-General of the Cuban army, was to have presented an accurate muster roll to Governor-General Brooke, but he has not done so. His muster rolls in whatever form they may be, have been given to Senor Rafael Portuondo, President of the Executive Committee of the Assembly, but the Governor-General has assurances that they will soon be turned over to him.

Brigadier-General Ernst will represent the Military Administration in distributing the \$3,000,000. It has not yet been decided whether the whole amount is to be distributed pro rata of \$100 given to each man and the balance retained by the United States Government. A pro rata distribution would give each man \$274, instead of the \$100 at first estimated.

The statement that there are no Cuban soldiers in the Province of Santiago has caused considerable surprise here, as it was supposed there were many Cubans still in arms there. Nevertheless, this is the report of Major-General Leonard Wood, the Military Governor.

In today's session of the Cuban Assembly a motion was made in favor of disbanding the Cuban army and dissolving the Assembly, with permission to the Cuban soldiers to accept gifts of money from the United States if they so desired. After considerable argument—the gist of which was that the Assembly could not discuss matters of such importance without previous consideration on the part of individual members—it was decided to postpone the public discussion of the motion until Saturday.

GERMAN TELEGRAPH LINES TO BE BUILT IN EAST AFRICA.

The Reichstag Informed as to Result of Official Negotiations with Cecil Rhodes.

Berlin, March 21.—In the Reichstag to-day in reply to Herr Richter, the Radical leader, Baron von Buelow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, said the negotiations for a railroad through German East Africa were still in progress; but he added, an agreement had been reached regarding the laying of a telegraph line through the East African protectorate, in which the rights and supremacy of German interests were fully safeguarded. "The line," he continued, "will be constructed at the telegraph company's expense, and will be completed within five years."

The agreement arrived at between Mr. Cecil Rhodes and the German Government includes the erection by the Trans-African Telegraph Company of a second wire through German territory for the exclusive use of the German Government.

CHINESE MINISTER WU GOING TO MADRID.

Now That the War is Ended He Will Represent China Here and in Spain Also.

Washington, March 21.—The Chinese Minister, Mr. Wu, is about to leave for Spain, to present his credentials as Minister to that country, in addition to retaining his position here. The appointment was made some time ago, but our war with Spain made it impossible for him to serve at that time.

China has usually combined the missions at Washington and Madrid, as a Minister here could look after the many Chinese in Cuba while it was a colony of Spain, there is also a large Chinese population in the Philippines.

At present, however, the Minister's trip has no political significance. Spain has not shown the European movement on Chinese territory.

PORTO RICANS COMING NORTH.

Members of the Colonial Cabinet Will Visit Washington Next Month.

San Juan, Porto Rico, March 21.—Senor Degetau, Secretary of the Interior of the Colonial Cabinet, has resigned on account of ill health, and will be succeeded by Senor Atlies del Valle.

Senor Acuna, the Secretary of State, and the other secretaries, have announced their intention of visiting Washington next month. Governor-General Henry approved of their so doing.

German Emperor Sees Telegraph Wounder. Berlin, March 21.—Emperor William to-day witnessed practical demonstrations of wireless telegraphy on board the German third-class cruiser Greif, at Kell.



Announcing the Daily Bulletin of the Pope's Health to the Prelates in the Antechamber of the Vatican.

ENGLAND MOURNS AT HERSHELL'S BIER

Impressive Ceremonies Attended the Funeral of the Dead Baron.

LONDON, March 21.—Funeral services over the body of the late Baron Hershell, who died at Washington on March 1, took place to-day in Westminster Abbey.

A procession of carriages formed this morning at the residence of the dead Baron, Grosvenor Gardens, to which the body was conveyed yesterday from Portsmouth, to which place it was brought from New York by the British cruiser Talbot. At the residence the coffin was placed in an elaborate, glass-paneled hearse, and the procession proceeded to Westminster Abbey. There the body was met by the dean, clergy and the choir.

The pallbearers were the United States Ambassador, Mr. Joseph H. Choate; the Government Leader in the House of Commons, Mr. A. J. Balfour; the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Right Honorable William Court Gully; the High Commissioner of Canada, Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal; the Liberal Leader in the House of Lords, the Earl of Kimberley; the Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, Sir Henry Enfield Roscoe; the Lord High Chancellor, the Earl of Halsbury, and the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Baron James of Hereford.

The Lord Chancellor, the Lord-in-Waiting, the Queen, represented Her Majesty, and there were also present representatives of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York. The chief mourner was the son of the deceased, Baron Richard Farrer Hershell, who followed the coffin with the members of the family. As the procession proceeded up the nave, the burial office and the Nineteenth Psalm were sung.

Lord Churchill bore the Queen's wreath, which was of bay, and which was also inscribed: "A mark of sincere regard from Victoria R. I." The large congregation present included the Attorney-General, Sir Richard Webster, Q. C. M. P.; the Solicitor-General, Sir R. Finlay, Q. C. M. P.; the Bishop of London, the Right Rev. Mandell Creighton, D. D.; the members of the United States Embassy; the Duke of Westminster; the Duke of Abercorn; the Earl of Morley; Baron Loch, of Drylaw; the Earl of Gorington, Baron Ashbourne, the Earl of Cromlow; Baron Tweedmouth, the Marquis of Ripon, the Earl of Aberdeen, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain; the Right Honorable Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the leading Judges and Secretary Cartwright, of the Anglo-American Commission.

At the conclusion of the services Sir Frederick Bridge, who has been organist of Westminster Abbey since 1875, played the Dead March from "Samuel Johnson." The burial took place at Clyffe, Dorsetshire, a splendid shield sent by the American Society of London, occupied the place of honor at the head of the coffin, and in the railroad car scores of wreaths were placed about the casket. The coffins of the Queen and the Prince of Wales were the only ones placed on the lid of the coffin.

ALONZO SORELY PRESSED.

Bolivia Insurgents Have Him Bottled Up in Crupo.

Lima, Peru, March 21.—Dr. Zolfo Flores, who has just arrived here from Bolivia, says that Senor Cervere Alonzo, President of Bolivia, who with the Government troops is now within the walls of Crupo, besieged by the Federalists, or insurgents, cannot much longer maintain the position.

Deprived of supplies he must either fight or withdraw from Crupo. If, indeed, he will not be compelled to disperse his troops.

DEATH OF DR. HAUER, GEOLOGIST.

Berlin, March 21.—Dr. Hauer, the eminent geologist and member of the Privy Council, is dead.

Wide World Cleanings.

On the occasion of a wedding which took place in the American colony here, a tragic incident marred the ceremony. On the table laden with a gang of waiters, just as the bridegroom was about to be crowned, the bride's dress caught fire and killed seven friends of the bride.

The National Council of the Evangelical Protestant Churches of London has completed its program for the all-British exhibition on April 23. From Emden Havre, a sister of the poet Heine who lives in Hamburg and is now ninety-eight years old, recently returned from an unpublished manuscript of her illustrious brother. In this manuscript, which she had written in the last years of her life, she has recorded the life of her brother.

Baroness Von Donovkberg Robbed. Rome, March 21.—Baroness von Donovkberg has been robbed at Pisa of jewelry valued at \$21,000 and \$800 cash. A servant who disappeared is suspected. The Baroness is the daughter of Count Munster, German Ambassador at Paris.

HOW WAKE ISLAND WAS AWAKENED.

Old Glory Hoisted Over a Little Piece of Territory in Mid-Pacific.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The conditions under which Wake Island, midway between Honolulu and the Philippines, was taken possession of in the name of the United States by the commander of the Bennington on her voyage across the Pacific are given in a report to the Navy Department from Commander Tausig, dated at sea two months ago.

The officer says he approached the island with the navigator at the masthead, steaming slowly along the southern and eastern sides to discover signs of habitation, and looking in vain for an anchorage. He did not circumnavigate the island, but seeing that the outlet on the north was barred not only by a wall of coral but also by a sandspit, he returned to the lee of the island. A landing was made at 7 o'clock on the 17th of January and a flagpole was raised. Besides some pieces of wreckage, no signs of human occupation were visible. On the eastern side of the island, imbedded in the sand, an anchor was seen and what appeared to be the wreck of a lower mast was higher up the beach.

When the flag staff was in place the sailors were formed in two ranks facing seaward, and having called all to witness that the island was not in the possession of any other nation, Commander Tausig ordered the American flag to be raised by Eugene Westengell. Upon reaching the truck the flag was saluted by twenty-one guns from the Bennington. After the salute the flag was hoisted to the masthead with buttons, and a brass plate with the following inscription was screwed to the base of the flagstaff:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, WILLIAM MCKEE STUART, JAMES D. LOVELL, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, COMMANDER EDWARD E. TAUSIG, U. S. NAVY, COMMISSIONER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 17TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1899, TOOK POSSESSION OF THIS ISLAND FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Commander Tausig describes the island thus: "It was more heavily wooded than was shown in the chart. Patches of grass were growing on the lagoon side of the western islet, and the scrubby, affixed nesting places for the many sea fowl. Fish were plentiful in the lagoon, and there was a swift current running out of the southern passage. The lagoon on the north side was shoal, but on the north side there was a long strip of deep blue water extending nearly its whole length. Outside of the lagoon many sharks were seen prowling around our boats and around the islets."

"Had I been able to find an anchorage, I would have remained in this vicinity two or three days to reconnoitre more thoroughly the island and to take astronomical and magnetic observations, but, having carried out the orders of the department, I took my departure at 6:35 p. m. for Guam."

VICTIM OF EX-ROUGH RIDER.

Shooting of Major Martinez by a Roosevelt Man Condemned as Unwarranted.

Havana, March 21.—Major F. Martinez, of the Cuban forces, who was shot yesterday evening at the Hotel Inglaterra by Police Lieutenant Emili Cassin, the former trumpeter of the Rough Riders, who accompanied Governor Theodore Roosevelt on his campaigning tour through New York State last Autumn, is not expected to live.

YANKEE BRIDGE IN AFRICA.

Contracts Given to Americans Because They Are Quicker Than the English.

Philadelphia, March 21.—A number of workmen from the Peenoy Iron Works will leave this city in a few days en route to Africa for the purpose of building a bridge across the Albari River, in the Soudan, near Khartoum. The seven spans of the bridge, with a total length of 1,100 feet, have already been shipped.

The order was placed by the British War Office, less than six weeks ago, the company agreeing to build the structure in seven weeks. The Peenoy Iron Works has been preferred over the English bridge builders, because the latter had stated that it would require seven months to complete the structure.

Business Notices. The best remedy for the whooping-cough. Give the child Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It will come at once and the sufferer will soon be cured. Price only 25 cts.

SIRDAR SCATTERED MAHDI'S REMAINS.

Ordered the Tomb Destroyed to Avoid Fanatical Pilgrimages.

LONDON, March 21.—The dispatch of Lord Cromer, British diplomatic agent in Egypt, embodying the reply of the Sirdar, General Lord Kitchener, of Khartoum, to questions regarding the alleged mutilation and needless slaughter of Derwishes in the battle of Omdurman, has been laid before Parliament.

The Sirdar says that the only wounded Derwishes killed by his troops were those who feigned death in order to obtain opportunities for killing Anglo-Egyptians. "Whatever was done," he continues, "was done with all possible considerations of humanity." The Sirdar justified the destruction of the tomb of the Mahdi and the dispersal of the Prophet's remains on the ground that, if the mauls had been left intact and unpurified, it would have become the centre of fanatical pilgrimages, causing endless trouble. He says he himself ordered the demolition.

Lord Cromer indorses the statements of General Kitchener.

BERLIN HUNTING BACILLI.

Strict Orders Put in Force for the Cleansing of Railway Carriages and Rooms.

Berlin, March 21.—As a result of the alarm aroused some years ago by W. Fraunhofer by his discovery of virulent tubercle bacilli in the railway carriages between Meran and Berlin, the Berlin Minister of Public Works has now issued an order giving full details as to a rigid method which is henceforth to be pursued in inspecting German railway carriages. Dr. Petri, a Government chemist, has carried out in the laboratory of the Imperial Sanitary Bureau at Berlin an exhaustive research into the presence of tubercle and other pathogenic bacilli in railway carriages. These investigations showed that the chief source of the bacilli was the sputum scattered on the carriage floors.

According to the new order of the Minister of Public Works a distinct method has been devised and a regular firm has been set for the cleansing and disinfection of railway carriages, waiting rooms and platforms.

A HUNDRED REASONS.

Can be given by Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are the best and most effective cure for every form of indigestion.

They are in the tablet form which retains their good qualities indefinitely, while liquid preparations become stale and useless with age.

They are convenient, can be carried in the pocket and taken when needed. They are pleasant to take.

After each meal dissolve one or two of them in the mouth, and mingling with the food, they constitute a perfect digestive, absolutely safe for the most sensitive stomach.

They digest the food before it has time to ferment, thus preventing the formation of gas and keeping the blood pure and free from the poisonous products of fermentation, half digested food.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the only remedy designed especially for the cure of stomach troubles and nothing else.

One disease, one remedy; the successful physician of to-day is the specialist, the successful medicine is the medicine prepared especially for one disease.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets make the complexion clear by keeping the blood pure.

They increase flesh by digesting flesh-forming foods.

ANOTHER FRENCH POWDER EXPLOSION.

Three Engineers Injured; Foul Play Is Not Suspected, but German Officials Double the Guard at Their Arsenals.

PARIS, March 21.—The series of explosions in Government ammunition depots, which began with the disaster of La Goubrian, near Toulon, followed on Saturday with explosions at Bourges and Marseilles, was continued this evening, when an alarming explosion occurred in a laboratory attached to the War Department, where experiments were being made with a new kind of gunpowder.

Chief Engineer Viel, Assistant Engineer D'Ouville and a third official were injured. All the windows in the neighborhood were smashed and much other damage was done.

Although it was not believed that the explosion was the result of foul play, great excitement followed.

Berlin, March 21.—On account of the many explosions which have occurred during the last two weeks in powder magazines in France, scrupulous precautions have been taken at Spandau and Niederneudorf to prevent such catastrophes in the large magazines of these places.

The authorities appear to have information that the explosions in France are the work of anarchists, and that there is an understanding among the fraternity throughout Europe to blow up all the magazines on the Continent within the year.

The military watch at Spandau and Niederneudorf has been doubled.

LOSES TOPKNOT, DONS GOLD LACE.

Corea's Emperor Adopts Full Uniform, Cut in the Yankee Fashion.

TACOMA, March 21.—According to advices from the Orient, the Emperor of Corea has caused a sensation by appearing in a full uniform cut in American fashion. His attendants have also been attired in American style.

The Emperor, it is stated, has cut off his topknot or short queue, which from time immemorial has adorned the top of the Corean Emperor's head.

The riots which recently occurred between the reform and conservative elements of Corea have subsided. The reformists were victorious in a large measure.

STEAMER CASTILLAN GOES TO PIECES.

Yarmouth, N. S., March 21.—The steamer Castilian, which ran upon Gannet Ledge a week ago last Sunday, broke apart at midnight to-day. The after part sank but all forward of the smokestacks remains firmly fixed on the rock.

FRANCE WILL HAVE ACCESS TO NILE.

This Guaranteed by the Convention Made with Great Britain.

LONDON, March 21.—The convention between Great Britain and France, delimiting their respective frontiers in the Valley of the Nile, was signed to-day by the Marquis of Salisbury and the French Ambassador, M. Paul Cambon, thus settling the dispute between the two countries that came near causing war last year.

The signatories agree to equality of commercial treatment from the Nile to Lake Chad and between the fifth and fifteenth parallels of latitude.

The latter clause permits France to establish commercial houses on the Nile and its affluents.

The signatories undertake to refrain from exercising political or territorial rights outside the frontiers fixed by the convention.

Steamer Burgundia Runs Ashore. Gibraltar, March 21.—The French steamer Burgundia, Captain Bube, from New York on March 3 for Marseilles, is aground off Algiers.

A QUEENLY WOMAN

Says: "No Woman Should Be Without Pe-ru-na."



MRS. MCKEE RANKIN. The wife of the distinguished Mr. McKee Rankin, mother of the accomplished and versatile Phyllis Rankin, herself the foremost and best known character actress and stage artist of this generation—such is Mrs. McKee Rankin. A magnificent specimen of American beauty, a perfect picture of health, a paragon of womanly graces and accomplishments. What is the secret of such success? What is the explanation of such varied and dazzling achievements? No one thing, probably, and yet although perfect this remarkable woman, yet in her own mind one thing deserves first mention. We quote a recent letter from her to Dr. Hartman, in which a clew is furnished to her own opinion as to one element of her success. She says: "No woman should be without a bottle of Pe-ru-na in reserve. The inventor deserves the thanks of all to whom a clear voice is a means of livelihood. As a remedy for catarrh of the head and throat, it is, I believe, without an equal. Even a slight cold or cough often absolutely incapacitates an actress for business. Pe-ru-na is an effective preventive against these nearly inevitable afflictions."—Mrs. McKee Rankin. A healthy woman is becoming more and more rare. But comparatively few women who are suffering with catarrh know that this is the case. Their trouble is called dyspepsia, heart trouble, female weakness, weak lungs, nervous debility; indeed, almost the whole category of medical terms has been applied to catarrh of some organ of the female anatomy. If these women would only realize that their trouble is probably catarrh of the stomach, or liver, or lungs, or pelvic organs, and cure themselves with Pe-ru-na, how much unnecessary suffering would be saved! Not one whit less enthusiastic are the men in praising Dr. Hartman's remedies for catarrhal diseases. Hon. E. E. Hoob, Clerk of West Virginia House of Delegates, in a recent letter from Charleston, W. Va., to Dr. Hartman, says: "It affords me great pleasure to say a few words in commendation of your remedies, Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin. I have used them both, and, as a tonic, Pe-ru-na certainly has no superior. Man-a-lin, in case of chronic constipation, has proven its worth, not only in my own case, but in a number of others that have come under my observation."—E. E. Hoob. Every woman should have a copy of Dr. Hartman's book entitled "Health and Beauty." This book contains many facts of especial interest to women. Dr. Hartman has treated more ailments peculiar to women than any other physician in the world. This book gives in brief his long and varied experience. Send for free books on catarrh. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.



quies nerves, restores sleep to the wakeful, is a tonic to the tired-out body and brain. The Anker-Punch Brewing Ass'n makes it, which guarantees its merit.