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ACROSS THE WATER.

An Enormous Gathering of Royalty in London Next Week.

MR. BAYARD MAKES A SPEECH.

Dr. Jameson's Trial—Interest on Patriotism—Notes on Various Topics.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—[Copyright 1896 by Associated Press.] The weather during the past week has been warm and rainy by turns, and is now warm-rainy. There has been a number of ministerial dinners, but the reception which will herald the opening of the season will be the Prince of Wales's levee next week. It will be the occasion of an enormous gathering of royalty and aristocracy, and the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Christian and the Prince of Teck will be among those present.

The United States Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard will present Mr. Lewis M. Fox and Mr. Hamlin of California.

The marshalsh promises to be the lion of the season. It he comes to England or stranger, for he will drink with him a primary choice of natives.

WILL NOT RACE.

It is now definitely announced that the Prince of Wales, out of respect to the memory of the late Prince Henry of Battenberg, will not race his racing yachts in the Riviera regatta. He will merely take a pleasure cruise in the Mediterranean. Incidentally it may be added that the Riviera is too crowded by Britishers this year. They congeale at the anti-British feeling, and are gravitating to Cairo as a rule.

KAISER WILLIAM NOT AFRAID.

It is mentioned that Emperor William has decided to visit Cowes for the purpose of testing his new Kaiserin (the color being half-to-him by the boxmakers of Glasgow, under the shed and his Valkyrie III., and under the judge of George I. Wheeling during the Speed regatta week of the Royal Yacht squadron. There being the case it is admitted that he will need such not to order to avoid unpleasant controversies.

Alfred A. Austin, the poet laureate, will awaking lyrics tribute, superfully regarding his efforts in regard to Jameson's raid. So much so that the matter finally reaches the House of Commons yesterday, where J. Parker Smith, Liberal-unionist member for the Partick divisions of Lanarkshire, asked the government for information regarding the laureateship. He suggested that Mr. Austin's patriotic ballads should be recognized by the conferring of Lord Chamberlain, or, be added, some other minister.

The first lord of the treasury, A. J. Balfour, is replying for the government, and he did not think any department of the government was especially qualified for poetical consorship.

MR. BAYARD MAKES A SPEECH.

The United States ambassador, Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, was one of the speakers at the meeting of the Sessions's Hospital society, which was held at the Mansion House yesterday. Replying to the toastmaster, Sir Donald Currie, founder of the Castle Line, and an intimate friend of Mr. Gladstone, he remarked that the queen, the czar and the Emperor William were supposed to be the sovereign, and that it now had the good will of the President of the United States as expressed by the presence of Mr. Bayard, the latter, speaking upon the occasion's cause of brotherhood, said: "At one there are so much things as troublesome tommy-dodgers, contested elections, or of influence, buffer states, or other conditions of diplomacy. Scarcely a day has passed without a letter of gratitude and good will being sent by Masters to English masters for heroic courses on the seas. When I was arrivalling to my duties in Washington I remember how there was a constant current of thanks and gratitude from Great Britain to sailors of the United States. Such acts are healing differences and strengthening friendship and good feeling to the better on both sides of the Atlantic."

THE WOMEN'S DEMONSTRATION.

The arrival in England of Dr. Jameson is the sensation of the week. Pages in the newspapers are devoted daily to the subject of the "invasion of the Rand, the secret arrangements supposed to have been made to accompanies it and the approaching trial of the leaders of the raiders. The charge of "waiting against a friendly power" brought against Dr. Jameson's seven companions in the Bow street police court on Monday has to stand on the foreign enlistment act of 1870, which was passed to provide for the Franco-Prussian war. Colonel Vincent, formerly president of the Cape Colony, is found in General Sandoval and Sir W. L. Cullen's expedition against Venezuela, in 1895. Their vessel, the Justitia, was fired out at Antwerp and seized and tried at Antwerp. Vincent's contention, General Sandoval was sentenced to a month's confinement as a first class misdemeanor, and to pay a fine of 500 pesetas. Dr. Jameson will be defended by Sir Edward Clarke, Q. C., Mr. F. C. Lockwood, Q. C., Mr. Edward Carson, Q. C., Mr. C. F. Gill, and Mr. Bonsey Walters, Q. C., Mr. H. C. Fisher, Q. C., Charles Mathew, Q. C., and others will prosecute the raiders.

It is understood Dr. Jameson's defense will be that he was called upon by the reform committee to assist in maintaining order at Johannesburg, that the committee was acting under the Transvaal flag, the Boer officials have withdrawn, and that meanwhile the Boer commandos were coming out and he and they were attacked.

FOREIGN REPLIES.

Tolstoi has replied to the English press criticisms of his "Christianity and Patriotism." He says that anyone only is patriotism a bad disposition, but he claims it is unreasonable to principle to love in preference only's own nation above all others. He concludes that patriotism is counter to the first principles of Christ's teachings, and that Christianity makes patriotism superstition, and a nonsense, like a lamp in daylight.

BOXING.

A sensational trench of persons seen is promised. It is said that a specimen member of Parliament whose name is withheld, will shortly be seen for $50,000 and an important array of princes has been engaged by the promoter.

A Cassell copy of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," printed in 1476, was sold at auction during the week for £2,100, although some of the leaves were missing.

The queen invested Sir John Millais with the insignia of the royal academy on Tuesday last at Windsor Castle, and hanged him the medal and insignia of office.

The new commander-in-chief, Gen. Wolseley, in his address which he made on Thursday in this city advocating increasing the navy as "great Britain's one of defense, expressed the opinion that in the event of war it would be impossible to cover the food supply of Great Britain. He either exaggerated the fact of food in the world would not prevent our American cousins, who are always looking out for money and who have an eye to the main chance, from running this old warhorse with angles of wheat and flour.

The bill of the president of the board of agriculture, Mr. Walter long, to permanent the extension of state cattle, has already been contested with half a dozen breaking amendments, growing out of the movement in the country against the measure. Mr. Herbert Gardner, formerly president of the board of agriculture, has written a letter to the times in which he commends the Irish opinion of state cattle when there is no danger in their admission. He questions the benefit which the British farmers would derive from such exclusion.

The Daily News publishes another bill as "protection by one week."

The Indian frontier which formed part of the Afridee expedition returned to London on Thursday in a dilapidated though not battered condition. They were unmolestedly cheered as they marched through the city from the docks where they landed to their barracks in the West part of London.

Colonel Lake, of the Canadian staff, has issued a notice to contractors and Lord Wantley has settled that Canada is to have magazine rifles with which to reach the Canadian militia. But although these rifles are to be manufactured in England the Dominion government in England the Dominion government will have to pay for them.

The Canadian minister of agriculture is now in his city in search of beeds.

The only theatrical novelties of the week were the production at the Lyceum on Thursday of For the Crown, which miss a hit, Forbes Robertson acting a great success, and Mr. Patrick Campbell acting considered strong in her part, and Dr Weedon Grossmith, premiere on Wednesday of the Romance of a Shop Walter, by Buchanan and Charles Marlowe.

A Deadly Flaw of Cupid.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 29.—A suit certain in the case of a $10,000 damage suit entered by Joseph A. Wright against Bailey Dixson, who keeps a confectionary store. On last Thursday giving say Wright's little girl bought a penny coster for a cent at Dixson's store. The child became sick and is wasting away and threatened with paralysis. The coster contained the poison which she had partly eaten, were found to contain gypsum or plaster of paris. The doctors have been unable to remove the substance from the child's stomach. The suit is a sensational one, and if it is true, as it is said, be prosecuted under a stringent pure food law issued by the last legislature.

MISS OVERMAN'S CONFESSIONS.

She Further Takes the Public Into Her Confidence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 29.—Miss Maude Overman has taken the public further into her confidence and with every appearance of sincerity confessed her own shame and sorrow. On Thursday night she had declared that several months ago she had repented her attempt to take the name to whose home she is now so welcome a guest. Now she makes the startling announcement that she was a pretty, pouting lass, until Saturday night when she determined to tell the truth and yet the first time explained to the Rev. Dr. Brown the full meaning of the letters she wrote to Mrs. Tunnell reflecting on Dr. Brown's morality.

Miss Overman was for life to continue her confessory last night and she was arrested until next Tuesday. While the morning of the evening session was a disappointment to many, the session was not altogether without dramatic incident. At one stage of the proceedings the audience were startled to catch a glimpse of indignation that it should "name" to the accused pastor for the method of cross-examination. At another it appeared him as vigorously and persistently that the council examined were covered and the sound actual court retired to deliberate in private.

Captain W. F. Cook testified that in the Howard Bible class, in what used to be the pastor's study but is now the pastor's office, he was introduced to Miss Overman as Mrs Overman as his guest. Dr. Brown attached the witness fiercely on cross-examination. He referred to a point misunderstanding between Cook and himself. The captain roughly admitted it and said "Dr., I'd like to see before that I didn't quite fancy you." He also admitted that if he had had his way Brown would have had another charge several years ago. Dr. Brown wanted to know why Mrs. Cook put the title Captain, and asserted that it was furnished pleasure. The counsel interfered to protect the witness.

"Don't you know that I have had such an opinion of you for two years that I would not intimate a lady to you?" queried Parlor Brown, closing his jaws meaningly to Captain Cook's face.

Dr. Mathon reprimanded the cross-examiner.

"If you intim I would tell a lie in the presence of my wife!" thundered Dr. Brown.

"Well, from what I know of you I should think you would, yes!" replied Captain Cook calmly.

One of the most important bits of testimony of the whole session, and one were unfortunately, came next. Deacon Dorsey testified that twice after Mrs. Overman received the $100 Dr. Brown called upon her to read the Bible to prayer. Deacon Dorsey gave the same evidence.

TERRIBLE GALES AND FLOOD.

A Week Remarkable in the Annals of Australian Colonies.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 29.—The last week in January of this year will long be remembered by residents of the Australian colonies by reason of the fact that it witnessed the most terrible gales and floods ever known in the Queensland coast. A large number of vessels were wrecked and entire villages destroyed, the damage whole place being estimated at half a million pounds sterling. The loss of property on the sea and on shore is not known, but the loss of life by incidental means (drowned) was even greater. Townsville, a small city in the southern of Queensland, is reported to be the scene of the worst, not a town of a vessel in the harbor escaping. Bowen island, a short distance away, was also flooded and many lives lost in attempts to reach the mainland in small boats. The damage wrought by the hurricane in Townsville period alone is estimated at 150,000 pounds, the terrible damage to water front property. In this island many houses were swept away from their foundations. A little island there was far more wind which spent a fierce rent and not in one, Mr. Thompson, Gertrude Row, Hector Mac Rowe, and a boy named Willy Wallace were drowned. A thousand in Judge Chubb's employ, while making toward a place, were washed off her feet by the current and drowned. Rosly Walter was drowned while trying to save Victoria Bragg, whom there was no sort of hope to the rule. Many students were overtaken at different points along the road and it is feared they have been washed.

Kilrachy Coal Gas.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.—Three of a family of eight are dead and the others dying in the Highland report of the escape of coal gas in the residence of Fred Mosenbel, a farmer living a few miles southwest of Chicago Heights, near Cook, Will county. Physicians are attending the family, but the mother and four of the married children will die. The father, his eldest daughter and his four-year-old child are already dead.

NICARAGUA REBELLION.

A Government Gunboat Sunk a Year.

MANAGUA, Feb. 28.—A government gunboat threw ten sentinels the town of Monkeytown on Lake Managua, which has remained for the insurgents. The inhabitants fled. The town of Nagulo has been taken by the government from, which is now advancing on Leon.

PANAMA LAND PROBLEM.

An Unexpected Solution a Possibility in the Near Future.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says: A startling and unexpected solution of the Panama canal problem is presented as a possibility of the near future. This is in the form of the consolidation of the Panama Canal company with the Nicaragua Canal company.

The Herald learns that the president of the inter corporation, Mr. J. R. Bartlett, who has just left Paris for America, bears with him an agreement for the fusion of the two companies. This agreement was formally signed here, but is not conclusive, it is understood that it will become operative on behalf of the Panama company when concurred in by the directors of the Nicaragua capital in New York.

It provides for the absorption of the Panama franchise and assets, including the railroad across the Isthmus. The French company is to receive a substantial sum of money and stock in the American corporation, which will proceed to pierce the Isthmus via lake Nicaragua. The indemnificate to the Panama people, besides the matters of considerations, were an immediate relief from ever recurring turmoil over their affairs and the opportunities to their shareholders of an interest in a more vital concern.

The Nicaragua representatives, on their part, claim to derive great advantage from the removal of a possible future competitor and the securing of a monopoly of the water way between the two oceans. With this change in the situation, the many bankers of Great Britain and the continental centers, as well as in America, are prepared to finance the Nicaragua company's canal.

TROUBLE PREDICTED.

Another Boundary Dispute Between Chile and Argentina.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—A dispatch to the Herald from Valparaiso says:

It is reported semi-officially that another crisis has arisen in the boundary dispute between this country and Argentina. The Argentine minister here is unable to agree with the foreign office upon the terms of a new protocol. The matter has now been referred to the Argentine government. It is also said that negotiations initiated in Buenos Ayres under the auspices of the Chilean minister in Montevideo, who was ordered to Aconcagua for that purpose, have fallen through. Politicians who have considered the subject from all points of view, predict trouble.

The government has approved a contract made by the railway commission for the purchase of 12,000 tons of steel rails from American and European firms.

Italy and Russia.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—A dispatch to the Herald from St. Petersburg says:

The refusal of the Italian government to allow M. Lessoffski and his friends to land at Massowah and the orders given to the Italian fleet to watch the ship carrying them, have excited interest here. M. Lessoffski approached the Italian government on the point that he represented the Red Cross society. The director of that society here emphatically denies that M. Lessoffski in any way represents his society.

THE NEW WAR SCARE

Newspapers in Spain and England Discuss the Sulzbe Resolution.

SPAIN NOT AFRAID, THEY SAY.

The United States Has No Warlike Qualities, and Europe Is Against Us.

MADRID, Feb. 29.—The Imparcial, referring to the action of the United States regarding Cuba, says the international situation is very grave and that the recognition of Cuban belligerents by the United States involves danger of conflict. The Imparcial also accuses the Spanish premier, Senor Canovas del Castillo, of "excess of patience before Yankee ratio." "Spain," continues the Imparcial, "must prepare for every eventuality. Our maritime resources are not great, but we have not fallen to a Quaklin naval power. Our humility has been kindly considered and our enemy, fearing of being avenged, is like the small treat Spain is said could Turkey. A firm and resolute attitude would have against whatever Europe solicitation, for we are not weak enough to resist our hostility unofficial to a trading people which have no warlike qualities. Moreover Spain is not isolated in Europe."

LONDON, Feb. 29.—The Westminster Gazette says: "It is difficult to think of Spain knuckling down even to the United States, especially at a time when she has just defied the American feeling, by appointing a man who was regarding for so rudely as General Weyler to the supreme chieftaincy of Cuba. The presumption point to President Cleveland adopting a firmer policy and making a friendly nothing to check, which will arrange like the Venezuela of the other month. Spain is not certain that the United States has real interests in Cuba and cannot refuse recognition of the rebels if an amelioration of the condition of the island does not result from the Sulzbe resolution. Spain would be inclined to go further, be might even some rule as Spain, offering, may be, to guarantee the promises to the Cubans."

The Globe says: "The Senator's resolution is another gigantic enlargement of the Monroe doctrine, and should the House of Representatives endorse the Senate and President Cleveland, that is the pressure, there will be enough fuse to be wide ally of situation or war with a somewhat stronger power. Should the prudent and sensitive Spanish nation prefer the latter alternative, it is to be hoped the international sympathies will be on its side."

Outbreaks at Lisbon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—United States Minister Terrell at Lisbon has telegraphed Secretary Olney that there the industries of the town of Zelona and vicinity are suffering from the ravages of smallpox and other diseases and are in want of food. He says that relief is greatly needed and that as fast as possible, but that progress is necessarily slow and uncertain because the roadways are deep in mire and almost impassable, while the mountains are filled with snow and the weather is unusually cold.

THE SULTAN UNEASY.

A Widespread Conspiracy Said to Have Been Discovered.

CONSTANTINOPLE, via Sofia, Bulgaria, Feb. 29.—The police and military authorities have been taking steps since the past to get at the bottom of a widespread conspiracy with headquarters in this city and in other nearby parts of the Ottoman empire. Over two hundred Armenians and a number of Turks have been arrested. The Turkish officials claim the arrests are made simply as a precaution against the anniversary of the accession of Sultan Abdul Hamid, upon the visit to Yildiz palace, Hamidieh quarter, today, the occasion being the Madrasa Sesh festival. The route to be followed by the sultan will be lined on both sides by picked troops, behind the soldiers will be unidentified police and mingling with the crowds swarms of ununiformed police who have instructions to arrest any Armenian or Turk who may act in a manner calculated to arouse suspicion. Many more arrests will be made before the sultan passes through the streets and the authorities will be greatly relieved if the day passes without any serious disturbances.

Perished in the Flames.

DETROIT, Feb. 29.—The Cotton and Knowlton block was burned this morning. It was used as a tenement, a large number of people living there. The occupants, scarcely alarmed, escaped the best they could, saving nothing. Two were captured saved many lives, a dozen or fifteen jumping from the windows and being caught safely in a net. Col. Bulowin, a veteran layer, was badly injured. He will be tried to escape by the stairway, and jumped out of a window. Three other women are missing, but it is not certain that they are dead. The loss is about $50,000.

Outbreaks Continues.

FLINT, Mich., Feb. 29.—James J. Corbett has sent the following:

To Robert Fitzsimmons:

When I retired from the ring, it was with the distinct understanding that if the championship was won by a foreigner, I should return to it. I have by occasion the time, and as you now claim it, wish to direct your attention to the fact that I have deposited $1,000 with Wm. J. Davis, Chicago, for a match with you. Please advise it at once, and by so doing show that you are not again awaiting a fight with me, as you did at Hot Springs. I will gladly meet you before any reputable club in this country or for more than can guarantee a fair and fair fighting between us, for as much money as you can raise or for a purse alone, immediately or in any reasonable time, but in any event you must deposit a sufficient monetary guarantee to insure your appearance in the ring at the time agreed on. I doing Hughes. Sorry to have a meeting and so more circumlocutions of newspaper talk. You are the one man in the world I specially desire to fight and I will meet you anytime you may wish to arrange the match. If you really believe you are my fair equal, prove it by your fists and not by footballs newspaper talk.

JAMES J. CORBETT,
Champion of the World.

Indian Troops for Australia.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—A cablegram to the Herald from Hongkong:

King Humbert is to send Napierals to present at the centennial of the Dutch leaving Sir Alexander Gordon Hainsley.) A great national demonstration is being arranged to mark the occasion. There is anxiety for news from the seat of war. General Baratieri is confident that a vigorous, effective movement will shortly be made.

THE QUESTIONS INVOLVED.

Cuban Resolutions Discussed in Cabinet Meeting.

The President Placed in a Delicate Position—Apparent Conflict in the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—It is understood that the probable action of Congress in respect to the Cuban resolutions pending in both houses attracted the attention of practically every cabinet meeting. In view of the position taken heretofore by the president and secretary of state, not where there is no reason to suppose they have changed toward the proposition to recognize the belligerency of the insurgents, the desires of the British committee of foreign relations to receive the assurances and wishes of Congress in the form of a concurrent resolution in lieu of shaping it as a joint resolution, has given much gratification to the administration. If the President were to be confronted with a joint resolution of the two houses, recognizing the belligerency of the insurgents, and even the independence of the rebels, he would be placed in a very disagreeable position. If he approved the bill he would be in a quandary that he would be forced to veto the resolution, or he approved the resolution by an affirmative vote towards Cuba and Spain up to this time had been wrong, for it is admitted that there has been no change in the relations of the parties to the warfare in Cuba that would warrant any change in our attitude.

It also would smack to a reversal of the position taken by our state department in defiance of some of the great European powers during the Sheridan incriminating, when he made a proclamation to recognize the insurgents must have a seat of government, must issue money and must have a navy, for at least two of these requisites are lacking in the case of present insurgents.

On the other hand, if we voted a joint resolution of this character, the President would be obliged promptly to take a stand of popular disapproval and to make an issue with Congress that might be fraught with grave consequences. The fact is it is realized that the resolution in that case would be passed over his veto. But, by making the resolution a simple concurrent one, the President will be relieved of the necessity of declaring a line of choice at this time. He regards the resolution as a simple expression of the sentiment of Congress, and as not binding upon the executive branch as would be the case with a joint resolution, which has all the force of an act. It would be to affect but a repetition of the history of the Armenian resolution. In that case the Senate passed a resolution suggesting to that our government, through the executive branch, their action in Europe, which action, in the opinion of the President, was totally inconsistent with the sound American policy of noninterference in the affairs of other nations. Any if we a concurrent resolution, the President was not required either to approve or disapprove it, and as it had not the force of law, he was not obliged to act in accordance with the suggestion of Congress. As a matter of fact he did nothing at all, and the resolution remained in the department of state absolutely ineffective. The deportment of the Cuban resolution passed some members of the administration who are taking a long look ahead, as for about indeed is that point where there may be a decisive republican from Congress to declare war—which House Morgan has and most inclined the sentiment of the pending resolutions, and they are now discussing the question as to the relative powers of Congress and the President in that matter.

It appears that much may turn on the constitution to be placed by the house foreign committee on the question now before it, as to the proper scope of joint concurrent resolutions. One express provision of the Constitution says that Congress shall have power "to declare war."

This would seem to carry the idea that this may be done by a concurrent resolution, as it is a power entirely reserved to Congress, but on the other hand, another paragraph of the Constitution seems to require the President's approval to any joint action of Congress save adjournment. The apparent constitutional conflict on this point is subject to the most attention of administration people.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The Senate amendments to the army appropriation bills was not reported to the House today, and the bill was sent to conference.

Lacey, chairman of the public lands committee, then called up the bill to issue patents to lands in Arizona for school purposes, vetoed yesterday by the President, and moved that it be passed over the veto. Lacey said the House was confronted with constitutional interference of the President in a bill that had passed both houses unanimously.

"Is it interference?" asked Mitchell (Dem. Mo.)

"Constitutional interference, I said," replied Lacey, "and one that may be necessary hereafter. Congress has the right to make rules and regulations respecting the territories, and the President has interfered with that authority. Congress has not only delegated power to school purposes, but has delegated the power to the secretary of the interior and comptroller general of the land office. As a result of the Oklahoma bill 40,000 had been reclaimed last year, while under the federal system 15,000 only had been reclaimed. Was it now claimed that the governor of Arizona was not as competent to issue these leases as the secretary of the interior, either in number or economy? Was Governor's appointees. The bill passed the House unanimously. Was it unanimously? Was it unanimously? Was it unanimously?