

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Nicaraguan minister has received a cablegram from his government announcing the arrival at Corinto of two British warships with the expressed purpose of enforcing the demands contained in the British ultimatum. Just how this is to be done, the minister was not informed. The indications are that Nicaragua will offer a passive resistance to the British demands for some time at least, and meanwhile the United States will do nothing but await the development of events, unless the British take some action that affects our interests, such as interfering with our shipping or other interests of American citizens. This attitude is assumed in the full confidence that no attempt will be made by the British to secure any Nicaraguan territory, no matter what course she may be obliged to pursue to accomplish her purpose of collecting the "smart money" demand for the expulsion of Vice Consul Hatch.

There is reason to believe that not only the Nicaraguan affair but the whole subject of the extent of the protection to be extended by the United States to sister republics of Central and South America, has been very earnestly and deliberately discussed by the President with his full cabinet, and that the attitude as assumed in the case of Nicaragua may be taken as an indication of the line of policy to be adopted for the treatment of all questions arising between the European powers and those republics, having such a basis as the present Nicaraguan incident.

PARIS, April 23.—Official dispatches from Madagascar say the Hovas have gathered large forces along the main routes from Tamatave and Mojanga. Throughout the island posts with several hundred men stationed at each have been established. A French gunboat has ascended the River Betsiboka and silenced a Hova battery at Mahabo. The enemy was driven out, with a loss of eight killed. Two cannon were captured. The population of the village gathered around the tombs of the chief in order to defend them, but on finding the French respected the graves, they yielded and asked protection against the Hovas, who had another camp of 3,000 men at Maldane, on the other side of the river.

General Metzinger, with four companies of infantry and artillery, attacked Maldane on April 3rd and routed the enemy, killing 100 and wounding many. The French loss was three wounded.

The *Soir* states that ex-American Consul John L. Waller, who was brought from Madagascar to Marseilles under arrest, acted as the medium between the Hovas and the English for the conveyance of orders for munitions and arms. When France declared war against the Hovas, Waller, according to the *Soir*, acted as a spy at Mojanga, and by means of waving colored lanterns at night, advised the Hovas of the movements of the French. This once nearly resulted in 600 French troops falling into the hands of the enemy.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., April 23.—Lord Sholto C. Douglass, son of the Marquis of Queensberry, was arrested this afternoon, charged with insanity. He is a fine looking young man, about 20 years of age, and has been here several months, having charge of forty acres of land belonging to the marquis, and since his arrival here, up to about a month ago, has been an exemplary young man.

A short time ago he commenced visiting Bakersfield and became infatuated with a variety girl, and it is said became engaged to her. This morning he went to the clerk's office and obtained a license to marry her. His friends heard of it and had him arrested for insanity. He says this is a most extraordinary country. He was drinking and gambling last night, lost considerable money, and gave checks which cannot be honored. He has employed counsel to obtain liberty.

When interviewed this afternoon, Miss Addis declared she did not love the lord, and what was more, did not consider a marriage into his family at all an honor to her. If she married him at all it would be because he wanted her to and that she might escape the life she is now living.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—E. J. Baldwin, better known as "Lucky" Baldwin, the millionaire horse owner, mixing man and landed proprietor, has filed a most remarkable demurrer to the suit of Miss Lillian Ashley against him for seduction. Miss Ashley, formerly of Boston, alleges that while she was visiting Los Angeles, the aged millionaire won her affections and betrayed her. She wants \$50,000 as compensation.

In this demurrer Baldwin pictures himself as a gay deceiver, and says that his reputation is so well known that no woman of experience would trust him. The demurrer sets forth that Miss Ashley is a wise woman, acquainted with men and the ways of the world, and should be able to distinguish between sincerity and deceit. Mr. Baldwin states that she knew he was a married man and unable to keep a promise of marriage. Consequently she did not place reliance in him, though she declares she did.

The demurrer says that knowing that Baldwin was a married man she ought to have understood his protestations of love were insincere, and that his expressed sentiments of affection were but the means toward an end. Miss Ashley knew the general character of her betrayer, and should not have permitted herself to have been led from the path of virtue from such evidently insincere protestations of love. The demurrer alleges that no promise of money consideration for anticipated betrayal can be held to be good in law, and that it does not appear from the face of the complaint that any other promise had been made. Accordingly he petitions that the suit be dismissed.

NEW YORK, April 24.—General Ballington Booth, of the Salvation army, has renounced Queen Victoria, and in two weeks will become an American citizen. He has made formal application at the county clerk's office in

Jersey city for the necessary papers. General Booth's first papers, which he brought with him, were taken out in New York in 1889. Under the law of the state of New Jersey the general's application cannot be acted upon under two weeks.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Reciprocity between the United States and Hawaii in shipping regulations has recently been brought about by the action of the treasury department giving Hawaiian merchant vessels the same advantages enjoyed by American ships. The Hawaiian government has already placed United States ships on the same terms as its own. Hastings, the Hawaiian charge here, says the new arrangement is proving very satisfactory to the shipmasters of both countries.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 24.—Mr. O'Grady presented in the house today a petition to Congress and a resolution favoring the annexation of Canada to the United States. The resolution was adopted.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., April 24.—Mrs. Delia Stewart Parnell is growing weaker. Dr. Shippe, the attending physician, has given up all hopes of saving her life.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The annual report of the Union Pacific railway shows gross earnings \$14,739,437, a decrease of \$2,637,355. Operating expenses, \$10,107,261, a decrease of \$471,007. Net earnings \$4,732,176, a decrease of \$2,166,348; deficit \$1,876,724, against a surplus of \$231,268 in 1893.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., April 25.—The insanity charge against Lord Douglass, son of the marquis of Queensberry, was dismissed today.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 24.—Sailors from the *Olympic*, who were ashore here, report that over sixty men have deserted from the cruiser on this trip, although there have been no wholesale desertions here owing to her being too far off shore. They assert that if she was brought into the harbor, nearly all the men would leave her like rats at the first opportunity. The complaints of unusual severity, in fact cruelty and insufficient rations are loud and deep. None of the officers will talk, but from the unanimous growling among the men it is believed here that there is something radically wrong on board the big ship, and that it demands an investigation by the navy department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24.—Corinto is the port of the Central American states on the Pacific coast. It is most important to Nicaragua, as it is the terminus of the line of the Central railroad.

The port of San Juan del Sur has a harbor of average size, and is in communication with Lake Nicaragua by a macadam road built by the New York & California Transit company. Corinto is the heaviest import point in Nicaragua. The imports there for 1891-92 were \$6,006,805, while all imports to other points did not exceed \$500,000. It is evident from this why the British chose Corinto for their strike. Almost one-half of the imports at Corinto are from Great Britain, so that the British seizure of the custom house will result in their receiving the customs dues from British merchant ships. As the Corinto imports average about \$500,000 monthly, it would not take long for Great