IMPEACHES GENERAL GOMEZ

Cuban Military Assembly Deposes the Commander-in-Chief.

BRAND HIM TRAITOR AND A DELINQUENT

After Roasting Their Late Leader the Assembly Incidentally Resolves United States' $3,000,000 Is Not Enough.

HAVANA, March 11.—The Cuban military assembly in public session this afternoon impeached General Maximo Gomez and removed him from his command as general-in-chief of the Cuban army, the first ballot taken resulting in 26 votes being cast in support of the motion to impeach and remove General Gomez against 4 in opposition. The meeting lasted from 2 o'clock until 7.

General Gomez's only supporters were General Cespedes and General Nunez. The original motion, which was introduced by Senor Manuel Sanguilly, provided for the abolition of the grade of general-in-chief, but an amendment was offered to this by Senor Aguerro, which read: "To abolish the grade of general-in-chief and remove General Gomez for failure in his military duties and disobedience to the assembly."

Senor Aguerro declared that Gomez was insubordinate and should be punished and Senor Sanguilly insinuated that the general was a traitor to Cuba. Much passion was evident in the speeches, in some of which Gomez was declared to have been delinquent in his duties, and delinquent because he had accepted the proposition of Robert P. Porter, without consulting the assembly; because he had taken upon himself the arrangements for the payment and disarming of the Cuban troops independently of the assembly, and because he had declared that he would observe the assembly's rulings insofar as he considered them beneficial to Cuba.

"Sack" is Not Big Enough.

The assembly then declared that the $3,000,000 is insufficient and it has not yet accepted the proposition. The discussion of this question will soon be taken up, now that General Gomez has been removed.

Senor Gonzales de Quesada, who accompanied Mr. Porter in Cuba, was attacked by Senors Gualberto Gomez, Sanguilly and Aguerro, who declared that he had acted in bad faith and had deceived them. Senor Aguerro likened the present conditions confronting the assembly to those that confronted the French Chamber when it was proposed to impeach President MacMahon.

Colonel Mora and General Nunez declared that the present step was useless and would make the assembly ridiculous in the eyes of the world. Among the principal speakers were Senors Sanguilly, Aguerro, Gualberto Gomez, Cespedes, Nunez, Villalon and Lastra.

General Gomez received at Molinos this afternoon a telegram announcing to him the assembly's decision. He answered calmly: "All right, I enjoy the situation."

He then came to Havana to keep a dinner engagement with his daughter at the house of a friend.

Obtain Places Illegally.

General Carillo of General Gomez's staff and commander of the Sixth army corps reported that he is now engaged in writing a document discharging from the assembly those members who represent that army, declaring that they obtained their posts as army representatives illegally.

At the termination of the session of the assembly Senor Lastra strongly criticised some of President Andrade's rulings and was sharply called to order by President Andrade, who immediately decided the meeting over.

Senor Santa Maria, formerly president of the Cuban republic, was the second man signing the Sanguilly motion for impeachment as amended by Senor Aguerro.

The news of the action of the assembly is all over Havana and the cafes are full of excited men discussing the matter. The general impression is one of censure of the assembly. The next session of the body will be held Monday. The surrendered arms of the Cubans will, under agreement, be stored away at Havana and Santiago in the general custody of the United States, but under the immediate charge of Cubans in the employ of the military government. Every Cuban soldier must give up his arms, even if they were bought by himself, or else he will receive no share of the money advanced by the United States.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CLUB IS DEAD.

Social Life in Santiago Somewhat on the Wane.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

SANTIAGO, Cuba, March 1.—The Anglo-American club is dead. On February 27 the final dinner took place, a farewell dinner at which were present General Leonard Wood and his staff. A toast which was not on the program entitled "To the Next Governor General of Cuba" (meaning General Wood), was received with cheers that shook the rafters of the old club house.

Today the old spot is deserted; the rooms have been dismantled, books, papers, magazines, cooks, waiters and all the adjuncts of club life have been moved to the new Cosmopolitan club. There has been a very large application list for new members, twenty being on the first list, who after being up for ten days were all elected at a meeting of the membership committee.

One thing noticed is the falling off of the attendance of young Cuban society men at many of these entertainments, which a few weeks ago they seemed so willing and anxious to attend. This is said to be due to the antagonistic feeling which is alleged to be growing up among the Cubans toward the Americans.

Baptist Meetings in Cuba.

HAVANA, March 11.—Dr. Powell, a Baptist clergyman, who was formerly a missionary in Mexico, is forming a church at Santa Clara City. The democratic features of the denomination are new to the Cubans. Popular meetings of from 300 to 400 persons are being held.

It is generally believed that eventually there will be an open break between General Maximo Gomez and the Cuban military assembly.

PORTER'S MISSION ON TARIFFS

United States Commissioner Explains the Cuban Customs and Studies the Sugar Question.

(Copyright, 1899, by Associated Press.)

BERLIN, March 11.—Although Robert P. Porter, since his arrival here, has repeatedly announced to the official world and the press that his mission is in no way authorized by his government, his stay here has attracted considerable attention and is productive of good results.

The Kreuze Zeitung takes exception to the fact that Mr. Porter has nowhere hinted at American concessions and says:

"Under such conditions it would be difficult for Germany to conclude a commercial treaty with the United States."

The commercial and liberal press, however, hail Mr. Porter's declarations with satisfaction. The Cologne Gazette says:

"We believe the statements of Mr. Porter have done both countries great service, similar to one Baron von Buelow did the other day in pointing out things favorable to a friendly intercourse between Germany and America. * * The government will not follow the agrarians into tariff warfare unless the road to a commercial treaty is blocked, and the quiet and thoughtful manner in which influential Americans have been lately discussing matters permits no hope that such obstacles will arise."

At the instance of the government Mr. Porter this week explained the new tariffs of Cuba and Porto Rico to a commission of experts. Mr. Porter explains that a discrepancy exists between the figures of the exports and imports of Germany and the United States furnished to the United States treasury and those apparently drawn from German official sources and quoted in the agrarian press. This explains the different conclusions reached.

The forepart of the week was spent by Mr. Porter at Madgeburg studying the sugar question from the German point of view. A man principally interested in the sugar industry told Mr. Porter that it was hoped that the United States would waive the discriminating tariff on German sugar as a preliminary condition to the conclusion of a commercial treaty. He also furnished statements apparently showing that the large German manufacturers can produce sugar as low as 2 cents a pound, which, if true, will enable them to compete with Cuban sugar.

Changes which have been contemplated in the administration of the navy, which have been considered for a long time, will go into effect on the retirement of Admiral von Knoer, the present chief of the navy. The emperor will then assume command of the navy as he has assumed that of the army and an admiralty and general staff will be created with functions similar to the army general staff, the admiralty to have a separate chief, while the functions and importance of the commanders of the naval station at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven will be enlarged. The naval cadet system will be reorganized and the number of cadets is about to be doubled.

Interesting tests of wireless telegraphy have been made at Kiel recently on board a number of war vessels, three German miles apart. On the whole the experiments have been successful.

Medals for American Seamen.

LONDON, March 11.—Lloyd's has presented medals to sixteen members of the crew of the Atlantic transport line steamer Menominee, Captain Bocquet, which arrived at New York on January 19, after having rescued Captain Honeyman and twenty-two members of the crew of the British tramp steamer Glendower, which was abandoned at sea in a sinking condition on January 12, while bound from Philadelphia for Sligo, with a cargo of maize.

Steamer Start Uninjured.

LONDON, March 11.—The British steamer Start, Captain Wetherell, from New Orleans for Hamburg, which was ashore at Niewe Diep, and assisted off, is still at Niewe Diep apparently having suffered no damage.

DEATH RECORD.

Daughter of Missouri's First Governor

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—Word has been received that Mrs. Cornelia J. McNair, daughter of the first governor of Missouri, died yesterday at Pass Christian, Miss. She was the widow of Antoine de Richie McNair and the mother of Milburn McNair, Mrs. Paul Bakewell, Captain A. R. McNair of the United States navy, J. C. and John G. McNair. The remains will be brought to St. Louis for interment.

Richardson County Settler.

STELLA, Neb., March 11.—(Special.)—Mr. Paul died at his daughter's residence two miles west of Stella today. He has been a sufferer from the grip during the winter. Mr. Paul was one of the early settlers of Richardson county.

Prominent Gold Democrat.

MORNING SUN, Ia., March 11.—(Special Telegram.)—Edwin Lyman died at 7:55 o'clock this morning as the result of a self-inflicted wound. The funeral services will be held Sunday afternoon. He was a prominent gold democrat.

Alfred Bishop Brown.

MUSCATINE, Ia., March 11.—Alfred Bishop Brown, president of the Herschey State bank and prominent in financial circles, died at his home here tonight.

HYMENEAL.

Hooe-Dingley.

LEWISTON, Me., March 11.—The marriage of Miss Edith Dingley, daughter of the late Congressman Dingley of this city, to Colonel James Cecil Hooe of Washington occurred at the home of the bride's mother in this city today. Hon. J. W. Gaines, member of congress from Tennessee, was best man and Miss Lucy Ricker of Lewiston was bridesmaid. Mr. Hooe has charge of affairs in Washington of Mrs. Hearst.

Sixth Immunes Have Enough.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 11.—The soldiers of the Sixth Immunes, recently from Porto Rico, which will be mustered out next Wednesday, have decided that they do not want to go to the Philippines or elsewhere in the regular army. Upon inquiry among them today it was developed that not a half dozen of them will re-enlist in the regular army. The members of the Third Connecticut feel about the same way. The Connecticut at Her Majesty's theater on April 5. The new play will picture Anglo-Indian life with soldiers and rajahs galore.

Kyrle Bellew has contracted to appear with Sir Henry Irving at the Lyceum theater at Easter.

William Penley denies he is contemplating an American tour.

Advices from Vienna just received here record the success of an American, Mme. Blauvelt, at Thursday's philharmonic concert.

THREE COFFEE WRECKS.

Plain Facts Worth Considering.

For the past six years, up to twelve months ago, I was a perfect wreck and slave to coffee. It kept me in a prostrated condition continually.

Gradually my heart became affected, and I suffered intense pain in the left side and over the region of the heart.

Every now and then had nervous spells that laid me up for weeks at a time. I was also troubled with shortness of breath whenever I exerted myself in any way.

I could not lie on my left side and my sleep was broken with severe pains and smothering sensations. The doctor told me that it was coffee drinking.

I put myself under his treatment but did not leave off the coffee, and as I obtained no help, became despondent and gloomy.

By chance I learned of the Postum Food Coffee, and concluded I would try and quit the coffee habit and use Postum. After a week's time I felt greatly improved, and continued using the Postum and am still using it. My appetite returned to me and I gradually regained my health and strength, and am now as well and hearty as I ever was. I have had no return of my heart trouble since using Postum.

I do not understand that Postum is in any way a medicine, but that it is a food, whereas the ordinary coffee is a very powerful drug, as shown in my case and many others.

Two of my near neighbors were addicted to coffee, and it treated them much as it did me. They are Mrs. M. N. Powell and Mrs. Mary Pitts.

When they found what a change had been made in me by leaving off coffee and using Postum, they threw away their old coffee pots, got some new ones and began to use Postum. The first time they tried it, they did not like it very well, but they soon found that they had not allowed it to boil long enough. Now they are two as healthy ladies as you ever saw, rosy and well; their physical aches and ills all gone. They sleep and eat well and seem to enjoy life better than they ever did before. Mrs. Emma Harris, Paris, Miss.

NOTE—$75 prizes of Greenbacks and Gold will be paid for truthful letters regarding experience in coffee drinking. See statement in this paper Mar. 26 headed "More Boxes of Gold."

If you miss the paper, write to the Postum Co., at Battle Creek, Mich.

LORD SALISBURY IS SICK

Catches a Severe Cold While Returning From the Royal Castle.

SMART SET COMPLAINING OF ROYALTY

Neither Queen Nor Prince of Wales Present at Opening Drawing Room—Papers Devote Much Space to Kipling.

(Copyright, 1899, by Associated Press.)

LONDON, March 11.—London has been favored with ideal spring weather during the last week and there has been a marked diminution of influenza.

The marquis of Salisbury caught a bad cold while returning from Windsor on the occasion of the formal presentation of the United States ambassador, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, to the queen, and he has been confined to his house ever since. The premier is unable to preside at the cabinet meetings or to hold the usual reception of the members of the diplomatic corps. Thus Mr. Choate has not yet called formally at the foreign office. Mrs. Choate has been inundated with invitations to social events which are about to take place. All the ambassadors have left their cards.

The absence of the queen and the prince of Wales respectively from the opening drawing room and levee of the season has given rise to much criticism and a great deal of grumbling among society people. As one of the papers says, "This is one of the duties belonging to the throne and to the heir and the public, which pays the piper, expects royal music."

Another paper says: "Outside of the charmed circle of the Marlboroughs and Manchesters there is a very smart American set in London now, Ladies Abinger and Oxford, Mrs. Offby Sorester, whose daughters were the belles of the Riviera season last year; Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Alfred Paris, who is holding the most pleasant weekly receptions in Chesham street, and Mesdames Balcheler and Freeman Schulge of Philadelphia.

London will lose one of its most popular beauties during the trip of Lady Mary Sackville to visit Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould next month.

Much Space to Kipling.

The newspapers here still pay considerable attention to the progress toward recovery made by Rudyard Kipling. The Times on Friday published prominently a set of verses after the style of "The Barrack Room Ballads," and supposed to be from "Tommy Atkins to Kipling on His Illness." The last verse ran:

We 'eard that you were fighting 'ard, just as we knew you would,
But we 'ardly 'oped you'd turn his flank; they said you 'ardly could,
But the news has come this morning, an' I'm writing 'ere to say
There's no British son more 'appy than your old friend Thomas A.

The bill of Harold James Reckitt, liberal member for the Brigg division of Lincolnshire, raising the flash point of petroleum from 73 to 100, is the result of a bitter campaign waged by certain evening papers against the "deadly low flash." It comes before the House of Commons next Wednesday and will meet with strong opposition, its opponents contending that the originators of the agitation against the American oils are the Scotch petroleum refiners. Moreover, it is shown that many of the accidents during the last year were not due to American oil, but to Russian oil, whose test point is 103. The bill, it is declared, seeks to compel the public to use oils which apparently have been but little favored by the people up to now and favors Russia at the expense of America.

International Oil Trust.

Three representatives of an American syndicate are over here negotiating for a combination of the English and American oil mills. They expect to carry the scheme through, and in about three months' time there will be the biggest trust ever formed on this side of the Atlantic, involving capital to the amount of $75,000,000. The idea is that each side abandon competition on the other's ground and come to a working arrangement regarding the continental business, especially that of southern Europe in oil and seed cake. The oil milling industry here is confined to Hull, Liverpool and London. Hull is the principal center, but Liverpool has the largest concern of the kind in the world.

The lord mayor of London, Sir John Voce Moore, presided at a meeting held at the Mansion house this week to further the proposed national commemoration in 1901 of the one thousandth anniversary of the death of King Alfred. The queen has given the movement her patronage and the memorial will take the form of a bronze statue of King Alfred, to be erected in his royal city of Winchester. The United States ambassador wrote regretting that his visit to the queen at Windsor on the day of the meeting prevented him attending.

The secretary, who is a former mayor of Winchester, announced that a committee had been formed in America to co-operate with the movement here and that its members include Colonel John Hay, the secretary of state; Bishop Potter and the presidents of Yale and Johns Hopkins universities. King Alfred being the founder of Great Britain's maritime supremacy, a naval display will be held and the largest armored cruiser in the world, to be launched in 1901, will be christened King Alfred.

Wolvesey castle, the ancient residence of the English kings near Winchester, will be secured as a memorial museum. The sum of £30,000 ($150,000) is asked for to carry out the whole scheme.

Shamrock Taking Form.

F. Fife, jr., the yacht designer, has been in London frequently during the last few weeks, studying the lines of the Shamrock as it grows into shape. He has not modified his plans in the slightest detail, evidently being as pleased with its appearance as an actual boat as he was with the designs. The workmen have now succeeded in surmounting the worst difficulties in working the Manganese plates, several of which were ruined during the first attempts to do so. But the work is now proceeding smoothly, though slowly. It is expected, however, that the yacht could be ready if desired by the end of May.

The name, Golden Rod, which it is said will be given to the America's cup defender, is rather startling to Englishmen, most of whom never heard of the American flower. The Yachting World says: "No fault can be found with the name; but all the same it is unpleasantly suggestive of a beating for Sir Thomas Lipton."

The owner of the Shamrock returns from the Riviera on March 16, when the date of the launch of the cup challenger will be fixed.

The Daily Telegraph announces that it will shortly start a Sunday edition. It will only be an experiment, and except for the New York Herald's experiment, the Daily Telegraph will be the first London paper to have a seven days' issue.

The success of the theatrical world at present is Charles Hawtrey in the "Cuckoo" at the Avenue theater, where, in spite of the charges of impropriety, all fashionable London is flocking.

The criticisms of "A Lady of Quality" as a play are generally very severe and it is not likely to succeed here.

Mrs. Brown Potter's success in "The Musketeers" has firmly established her in a position from which she is now able to dictate her own terms. She will play the leading role in Henry A. Jones' "Carnac Sahib" which Beerbohm Tree will produce

GIANT TASK OF THE CENSUS

Directors of the Enrollment Begin the Preliminary Work.

ENORMITY OF UNDERTAKING IS EXPLAINED

One Hundred Million Population Cards Must Be Prepared and More Than 45,000 Appointees Will Be Assigned to the Work.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The policy that will govern the task of taking the census of 1900 was outlined in an official statement made to the Associated Press today by Director Merriam and Assistant Director Wines. Director Merriam leaves for Minnesota this afternoon, leaving Assistant Director Wines in charge. On Director Merriam's return Dr. Wines will go home to settle his private affairs. In the meantime there will be no consideration of appointments and it will be at least thirty days before another selection of a staff officer is made, with the probable exception of Prof. Henry Gannett of this city as geographer. This is in accordance with a decision of the director today that in his absence there must be no promises of office nor assurances nor encouragement for any given. Several of the officials selected Thursday night have qualified and the active preliminary work will begin at once.

The statement of policy follows:

As to prospective appointments to office, the services of no more staff officers can be utilized at present and there will be no others selected within thirty days. Prof. Henry Gannett, the well known geographer of the geological survey, who was the political and statistical geographer of the last census, has been asked to take charge of the same work for the coming census and if the geological survey is willing to spare him sufficiently to undertake this work he will be entrusted with it and given an absolutely free hand. Until the schedules come back to the office from the enumerators in July, 1900, there will be no clerks wanted, save such a small skeleton force as will be necessary to take care of the correspondence and office work preliminary to the taking of the census.

When the schedules come back there will be a large force of employes appointed. All applications for office will receive consideration and a large number already have been received and placed on file.

No Incompetents Need Apply.

While the impression has gone abroad that the census is to be a refuge for incompetency, the truth and the actual facts are that all applicants will be subjected to examination before appointment, which will be as rigid as the examination before the civil service commission. No political influence will be sufficient to put an employe on the census pay rolls of whose competency to do the work to be assigned him the director is not satisfied in advance. And, furthermore, if any employe is found to be incompetent on trial such employe will be discharged regardless of his or her political backing. The examination of employes will be directed, not so much for the testing of their general information and capacity as it will be to their fitness for the work to be done, as, for example, no person who cannot write or spell satisfactorily will be appointed, nor calculators who cannot calculate.

First of all, after the general administrative officers are selected, there must be 300 supervisors appointed and in their selection consultation will be had with senators and representatives in the respective states. It may be announced also that senators and representatives who do not belong to the republican party will receive the same fair treatment and consideration along this line that is given republicans. These supervisors will be appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate. None of these as now contemplated are to be recess appointments, but the list will be ready for submission to the senate at the opening of the next session.

Printing and Employes Necessary.

The supervisors in turn will appoint 40,000 enumerators to do the actual work throughout the country, but the list of appointments of enumerators first must have the approval of the director of the census. After approval they will be immediately furnished the necessary blanks and instructions. This will be no small task. Assuming the population of the United States at this time to be, in round numbers, 90,000,000 people, there must be 400,000 sheets issued for the population schedules alone. Adding to these the other schedules there will have to be in the aggregate not less than 500,000 such sheets in printed form issued. All this mass of paper will have to be manufactured and printed without delay. In counting the population every individual will be represented by a separate card and there will have to be manufactured and printed not less than 100,000,000 of these cards.

The probability is that a system of machine calculating which admits of counting facts in combination and which worked so well in the last census will be adopted for that of 1900. The office will have to select from the various devices the one most satisfactory and a sufficient number to do the work must then be manufactured. The work will be pushed with all possible speed consistent with accuracy, and every effort made to avoid dragging the work along unnecessarily.

Taken all in all, the complete number of appointments that will be made in the course of the census will be over 45,000. These include eighteen or twenty staff officers, 300 supervisors, 40,000 enumerators and about 3,000 clerks and other employes here.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Joseph Crow Made Postmaster at Omaha.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The president today appointed Joseph Crow postmaster at Omaha, Neb.

William H. Grimshaw of Minneapolis has been appointed United States district attorney for the district of Minnesota.

Brad Slaughter's Commission Signed.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—(Special Telegram.)—The commission of Bradner D. Slaughter to be paymaster in the army was signed today by the president and secretary of war. Slaughter will probably be assigned to Omaha and will disburse for Fort Crook, Fort Robinson, Fort Niobrara and possibly Fort Snelling, Minn. The announcement of this appointment will be made Monday before the departure of the president for the south.

Wallace J. Broatch, being over the age limit for second lieutenant, his name has been withdrawn and Senator Thurston will designate some other Nebraskan with Will B. Cowin for second lieutenant.

Pay for Excess Labor in Navy.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Secretary Long has addressed a circular letter to the commanding officers of all navy yards and stations reciting the passage by congress of the resolution providing for the payment of 50 per cent additional for all work in those islands and stations in excess of those hours per day performed by laborers, mechanics and workmen whose compensation is based on the eight-hour law and who did such overwork between March 13 and October 31 last year. The secretary directs the commanders to submit rolls showing the amount due each man, upon which the paymasters are directed to settle the accounts. This is to be done within the next thirty days.

REDOUBTABLE JOSEPH WHEELER.

Doesn't Care to Remain in Army if He Stays in This Country.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—General Joseph Wheeler saw the president today regarding his future status. He said that while the question of his remaining in the army had not been decided, it was probable that he would not remain in the service. He thought the president would be unable to find a place for him and he was not pushing the matter.

"But I would like to remain in the service," he said with animation, "and be sent to the Philippines, where there is some fighting. I would not care so much to stay in the army if I had to remain in this country."

NEW SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Cruiser Chicago Will Join the Gunboats Wilmington and Marietta.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The gunboat Wilmington, which has just completed a cruise up the Orinoco river as far as Ciudad, Bolivia, has arrived at Para, Brazil. Although no orders to that effect have been issued, it is probable that the Wilmington will be retained on the south Atlantic station, and with the flagship Chicago and gunboat Marietta will constitute the South Atlantic squadron. The Chicago is now on its way from Havana to Hampton Roads, where it will be fitted out for a long stay on the Brazilian station.

MODESTY OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

Rear Admiral Higginson Declines to Accept Proffered Advance.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Rear Admiral Higginson has declined the promotion offered him by the department on the ground that his services have not been of such conspicuous merit as to warrant it. Lieutenant Commander Aaron Ward has also declined promotion because he would by accepting it prevent his classmate from ever reaching flag rank.

Condition of Senator Jones.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Senator Jones of Arkansas, after a recurrence of the attack of heart trouble yesterday, waas again resting very easily today, and during the day was said to have suffered no pain.

There was one informaal consultation of physicians today. His relapse has naturally caused considerable exhaustion, but no complications have set in. He is liable to attacks of this character, however, at any time, the result of which cannot be foreseen.

Additions to the Army.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The War department today made the formal announcement of the strength of the regular army in accordance with the recent reorganization bill. It was stated that the necessary assignments to the organizations named will be made as rapidly as recruits become available for this purpose.

STUDYING FOR THE STAGE

Countess Russell, Owing to Matrimonial Difficulties, Adopts the Sock and Buskin.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, March 11.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Countess Russell, as stated in a previous dispatch, appears in a gaiety touring company as the principal girl in "A Runaway Girl" at the Plymouth Monday. Her appearance on the professional stage is of exceptional interest, because she is the first English countess to take to the boards because of her beauty and stormy and romantic career and repeated fruitless efforts to obtain a divorce from her husband, the earl of Russell, for cruelty. I found Countess Russell rehearsing at the Gaiety theater and had a chat with her in the intervals between her turns. She said:

"I don't want to take up old scandals. Whatever differences I had with my husband belong to the past. But since you ask why I made up my mind to go on the stage, I must speak the truth. It is because it is necessary. Had Earl Russell made provision for me it might have been otherwise."

The countess is accompanied by her mother, Lady Scott, who figured so prominently in the litigation against the earl. The latter is the widow of Sir Samuel Scott of the famous banking firm. The countess looked handsome. She is slim of figure, under middle height, with an abundance of wavy chestnut hair and a pair of fine brown eyes with a spirited expression.

"It has always been an ambition of mine," she said, "to visit the states, for I count so many charming Americans amongst my friends that I naturally want to see their wonderful country. If I score a success in "A Runaway Girl" I hope to have an opportunity of crossing the Atlantic to play a part there. I am waiting to see how the experiment turns out."

"It won't be the first time you appeared on the stage?"

"In a professional capacity, yes, though I have played frequently as an amateur. The critics were very kind to me when I performed in a pantomime rehearsal as an amateur at the Royalty theater. A few years ago, when skirt dancing became a fashionable hobby, all my friends agreed in saying my ability as a dancer was far above the average, and as for music, I am very fond of it. That's why I preferred a musical comedy."

"But you played in pure comedy?"

"Yes, frequently, but my personal tastes always run in the direction of bright musical pieces which make you forget your troubles. Heaven knows life has enough sorrows without going to seek them in a theater."

"How came you to play in "A Runaway Girl?"

"It was like this. A friend of mine mentioned my name to Mr. Edwards, as one who could fill a part for which there was a vacancy. Edwards asked me to rehearse before him. He was more than pleased, and there and then engaged me for a thirteen weeks' tour. I like the work immensely and shall get fonder of it. The only difficulty I have is to get my memory in proper working order. Songs and dances I do all right, but the dialogues in pieces of this kind are peculiarly difficult to remember. If by hard work I overcome these difficulties, I shall win and take up the theatrical profession seriously."

"And if you fail?"

She shrugged her shoulders and said:

"I only want to be judged fairly, and feel sure of success in that event."

SENDS ULTIMATUM TO CHINA

Italy Forwards a Courteous but Firm Note—Willing to Negotiate on Details.

PEKIN, March 11.—The Italian minister here, Sig. Martine, addressed a note to the foreign office yesterday evening, making a request to take back the Italian dispatch asking for a concession and notifying the foreign office to accept it as a demand, adding that he is willing to enter into friendly negotiations as to the details, but insisting upon an answer within four days. This note was couched in courteous terms, but the Chinese regard it in the nature of an ultimatum, to which they will probably yield.

TO GUARANTEE GERMAN INTERESTS.

Rhodes Railway Discussed in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, March 11.—The Reichstag today adopted the colonial estimates, including those for the administration of New Guinea, which, in pursuance of a recent agreement arrived at with the New Guinea company, becomes a German protectorate.

Cecil Rhodes was among those who listened to the debate, during which the question of his presence in Berlin was raised.

Dr. von Buchkal, director of the Colonial department, said the negotiations relative to the Rhodesian railroad traversing German East Africa had not reached definite results. But, he added, permission would only be granted under the fullest guarantees for German interests.

Several members, including Herr Lieber, the centrist leader, commented upon the "painful emotions" aroused by the presence in Berlin of the prime mover in an undertaking unfriendly to Germany.

Imitating American Product.

BERLIN, March 11.—Two meat importers of Mannheim, Schmittz and Oechelhauser, have been arrested on the charge of having sold trichinous pork in counterfeited packages, imitating American origin. The case goes back to sundry similar occurrences years ago.

Muddle of the Esterhazys.

PARIS, March 11.—The old Hungarian family of Esterhazy has decided to apply to the Seine court for an injunction prohibiting Major Count Esterhazy from using the title and coat of arms of the Esterhazy family, to which it is said he has no legal right.

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