POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

VOL. XXIX. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1900. NO. 29.

THE OUTLOOK IS THAT THE TROOPS WILL LAND AT HALIFAX.

Ottawa, Dec. 20—(Special)—The outlook here tonight is that Colonel Otter and his men, who are coming on the Lake Champlain, will land at Halifax. However, no decision has yet been arrived at on the matter, but things look that way tonight.

On Saturday last, Colonel Pinault, deputy minister of militia, telegraphed Mayor Daniel to send as quickly as possible a programme of the reception which was going to be given the troops, so that department could make its arrangements in a manner that would agree with what the city was doing.

No reply was received at the department up to this morning and Colonel Pinault again telegraphed the mayor, pointing out that Halifax was anxious to to receive the returning heroes. A reply came that St John was going to give a rousing reception to the soldiers. But apart from this altogether there are many grumbling over the fact that if the troops go to St. John the boys will have to spend Christmas on the train instead of being at home. This is the principal reason given for the change in arrangements, to permit of the men leaving the steamer at Halifax instead of St. John.

Indeed, some of the friends of those on the boat in the upper provinces wish to facilitate in every way the forwarding of the troops so that they may eat their Christmas dinner at home. The demand cannot be said to be unreasonable and is such that due consideration will no doubt be given to it. But the people of St. John will be consulted before any change is made.

Welcome at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Dec. 20—(Special)—A meeting of the commanding officers of the Ottawa Brigade was held today in the office of the D. O. C., when the home-coming of the Ottawa boys was discussed. It was decided not to turn out the brigade, but each corps is asked to detail an officer to be at the train when the men arrive.

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE MET AGAIN LAST NIGHT.

Mayor Read Telegram from Deputy Minister—Some Details of Reception Arrangements.

At a meeting of the citizens' committee last evening, Mayor Daniel read the following telegram which he received from Lieut. Col. Pinault, deputy minister of militia:

Ottawa, Dec. 20.

Mayor, St. John—No information yet what you intend to do for reception of troops. Strong pressure being made to have them landed at Halifax.

The mayor also read his reply to the deputy minister of militia, which stated that if the troops landed here the city was prepared to give them a rousing reception, including a banquet.

On recommendation of the catering committee the contract for the banquet was awarded to J. J. McCaffrey, of the Dufferin hotel.

It was decided to invite the ladies' Red Cross Society and the Soldiers' Wives' League to secure young ladies to wait on the soldiers at the dinner.

A letter was read from M. Neilson, offering free transportation on the street railway to the soldiers during the celebration.

The decision as to the place of debarkation was reconsidered. Some members of the committee thought that the new I. C. R. dock at the head of the harbor was the most desirable place. It was pointed out that the landing there attended by a crush of spectators would be the cause of a liability to accident, owing to the proximity of the railway. Finally the question was referred to a committee consisting of Mayor Daniel, Ald. White, Ald. Armstrong, Ald. Hilyard, A. O. Skinner and G. Blake, with instructions to decide on the Pettingill pier, providing the warehouse is available, and if not, on the I. C. R. dock.

Senator Ellis brought up the question of cessation of traffic by teams and street cars on the line of procession, while it is moving. The committee thought that a suggestion from the mayor to the public would have the desired effect.

It was decided that the following should be included in the list of invited guests to the pier of landing: Minister and deputy minister of militia, Lieut. Governor McClelan, New Brunswick senators and members of parliament, members of provincial government and legislature, the mayor, common council, citizen's committee, officers connected with the debarkation, returned soldiers, school trustees, officers of the Red Cross Society, Soldiers' Wives' League, city officials.

Principal Bridges, of the High school, was added to the committee.

It being stated the Fenian raid veterans were desirous of taking part in the reception it was decided to invite them on the dock at the landing of the troops.

The members of the committee at the meeting were Mayor Daniel, Senator Ellis, Ald. Hilyard, White, Armstrong, McMulkin, Millidge, ex-Mayor Sears, D. J. Purdy, M. P. P.; A. O. Skinner, Lieut. Col. Markham and G. Blake.

BOER INVASION OF NORTHERN CAPE COLONY CAUSES STIR.

Cape Town, Dec. 20—The situation in the northern districts of Cape Colony is more serious. Fully two thousand Boers have invaded that section. Grave fears are entertained that Dutch sympathizers will join the rebellion and that this will spread.

The following despatch has been received from General Kitchener, dated Pretoria, December 19: "A party of Boers estimated at from 600 to 800, has crossed the Orange River at Rhenoster Hoek. A second band is reported to have crossed near Sand Drift. They have been followed. I have sent a cosiderable body of mounted men, who are going around them. The Boers from Rhenoster Hock are being followed closely from Venterstadt, which they left at 3 o'clock yesterday evening, going in the direction of Steynsburg. The important points on the railway and the neighborhood are well guarded. I hope the band will soon be driven north again."

Cape Town, Dec. 20—The invasion of Cape Colony is spreading. It is reported that the Boers have occupied Colesburg, south of Philippolis and near the Orange River Colony frontier. The people here are much disturbed. A mixed force of one thousand men was dispatched north yesterday evening.

EXCITEMENT IN THE COLESBURG DISTRICT.

There Was Fighting Tuesday at Philipstown—Getting Troops Ready at Aldershot.

London, Dec. 21—Since Lord Kitchener's despatch, fully confirming the invasion of Cape Colony and expressing a hope, not of capture, but only to "drive them north again," not a word has been issued officially as to the situation in South Africa.

Considerable activity is now manifested at Aldershot. A large draft of mounted troops will be ready to start for South Africa January 6, while others have been notified to hold themselves in readiness for the same destination.

According to the Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail, wiring yesterday, the treason court, sitting at Colesberg, was obliged hurriedly to remove to Cape Town with the records and documents, owing to the vicinity of the invading Boers.

"The Colesberg district," says the correspondent, "is seething with anti-British excitement. A recrudescence of rebellion is perceptible in the districts immediately south of Orange River. Tuesday morning a fight was proceeding at Philipstown, presumably with a commando which crossed at Sand Drift."

Pension for Trooper Malloy.

Ottawa, Dec. 20—(Special)—Trooper Malloy, of Winchester, has received information from the war office that he is to receive from the British government a pension of two shillings and six pence per day.

To the imperial pension there will be added something from the Canadian government, which will guarantee Malloy enough to subsist on.

Major Turner on His Way Home.

Quebec, Dec. 20—(Special)—Hon. R. Turner, M. L. C., has received a cablegram from his son, Major Turner, stating he is returning to Canada via England.

Hamilton Soldier Receives Appointment.

Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 20—(Special)—E. Maltby Bland, son of Rev. Canon Bland, who went to South Africa with the Strathcona Horse, in a letter to his father, announces he has received an appointment on the imperial military railway.

One of the Champlain Men.

Private Hornibrook, of Toronto, who is insane on the Lake Champlain, performed a feat of valor at Paardeberg, which is one of the most notable in the history of the war. Having separated from his comrades during the night, he found himself next morning while trudging along unarmed and alone, confronted by an armed Boer who demanded his surrender.

Hornbrook in turn called to an imaginary force behind him to "come on" and at the same time called on the Boer to surrender. The bluff worked. Thinking he was at the mercy of a British detachment the Boer promptly handed over his rifle and was marched by his captor into the British lines, when he proved to be an officer of Cronje's army.

Newspapers Suppressed.

Stockholm, Dec. 20—A despatch from Helsingfore, Finland, says the Tidning, a daily newspaper of Christinestadt, and the Isanmaan, a weekly paper, were suspended for four months. The suppression of the papers mentioned is undoubtedly due to the so-called Russification of Finland.

Accident Delays Traffic.

Digby, N. S., Dec. 20—(Special)—A railway accident near Halifax detained the afternoon D. A. R. express for Yarmouth, which did not arrive here until late this evening. The steamer Prince Rupert waited at Digby to connect with the train. The suburban was also held at Digby.

A BIG RANSOM PAID

By Millionaire Cudahy, the Pork Packer,

FOR HIS SON'S RETURN.

The Boy Had Been Captured by Bandits Who Demanded $25,000 Ransom--The Father Placed the Money Where a Letter Designated and the Boy Returned.

Omaha, Dec. 20—Twenty-five thousand dollars in gold was paid by Edward A. Cudahy, the millionaire packer, as a ransom for his son, Edward Cudahy, jr., who was abducted by a gang of kidnappers last Tuesday night.

Yesterday, about noon, several hours after a letter had been left on the lawn of the Cudahy residence, another missive was delivered to Mr. Cudahy through the mails and contained a proposition to return the boy, safe and unharmed, provided the sum of $25,000 were paid that night. In the letter were full directions as to where the money was to be left and the assurance was given that the missing boy would be allowed to return home within a few hours of the time when the cash was received.

A consultation was held and the matter gone over in detail. Plans were discussed for capturing the bandits, when they should make their appearance at the rendezvous that had been designated. But, one after another, these plans were dropped as being impracticable. Finally, impelled by the strain under which the entire household was laboring, Mr. Cudahy decided to comply with the terms offered and ransom his son. A trusted messenger, sworn to secrecy, was sent for the money, which was brought to the Cudahy residence. After dinner Mr. Cudahy had one of his horses harnessed to a light buggy and taking the money with him, started at once for the designated place, at which the money was to be left. In the buggy he carried a red lantern. He drove five miles west of town until he came to a white lantern hanging on a short stick beside the road.

Alighting from his buggy, Mr. Cudahy deposited the sack containing the money near the stick bearing the white light. Then, without seeing anyone, he returned to his home. Meantime the abductors had seen the red light coming up the road and as soon as the buggy disappeared they took away the money and shortly after the boy returned to his home.

The following is a copy of the second letter sent by the kidnappers to Mr. Cudahy:

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 18, 1900.

Mr. Cudahy—We have kidnapped your child and demand $25,000 (twenty-five thousand dollars) for his safe return. If you give us the money the child will be returned as safe as when you last saw him, but if you refuse we will put acid in his eyes and blind him, then we will immediately kidnap another millionaire's child that we have spotted and demand $100,000 and we will get it, for he will see the condition of your child and realize the fact that we mean business and will not be monkeyed with or captured. Get the money all in gold, $5, $10 and $20 pieces, put it in a white sack; get in your buggy alone on the night of Dec. 19, at 7 o'clock p. m., and drive south from your house to Centre street; turn west on Centre and drive back to Russer's Park and follow the paved road towards Fremont. When you come to a lantern that is lighted by the side of the road, place the money by the lantern and immediately turn your horse around and return home.

You will know our lantern for it will have two ribbons, black and white, tied on the handle. You must place a red lantern on your buggy where it can be plainly seen so we will know you a mile away. This letter and every part of it must be returned with the money and any attempt at capture will be the saddest thing you ever done. If you remember some 20 years ago Charley Ross was kidnapped in New York city and $20,000 ransom was asked. Old man Ross was willing to give up the money, but Burns, the great detective, with others, persuaded the old man not to give up the money, assuring him that the thieves would be captured. Ross died of a broken heart, sorry that he allowed the detectives to dictate to him.

This letter must not be seen by any one but you. If the police or some stranger knew its contents they might attempt to capture us, although against your wish, or some one might use a lantern and represent us, thus the wrong party securing the money and this would be as fatal to you as if you refused to give up the money. So you see the danger if you let this letter be seen.

Mr. Cudahy, you are up against it, and there is only one way out. Give up the coin. Money we want and money we will get. If you don't give up, the next man will, for he will see that we mean business and you can lead your boy around blind the rest of your days and all you will have is the —— copper sympathy. Do the right thing by us and we will do the same by you. If you refuse you will soon see the saddest sight you ever seen. Wednesday, December 19. This night or never. Follow these instructions and no harm will befall you or yours."

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 20—When young Edward Cudahy arose this morning he was questioned concerning the circumstances of his disappearance and told the following:

He said that he was in front of Gen. Cowin's house just across the street from his own home, on his way back from the Rustin residence, Tuesday evening, when two men approached him. One of them stepped up to him and said: "We are sheriffs from Sarpy county and arrest you as Eddie McGee, who escaped from the reform school."

The lad replied that he was not the mythical McGee, but his captors said that he would have to be identified. They placed him in a buggy and drove away. As they approached Leavenworth street a motor car passed them. The lad recognized the conductor and said to his captors: "There is a man who knows me; he can identify me." But the captors immediately blindfolded him and whipped up the horse. Presently they came to a house which, in the opinion of the lad, is somewhere in the southwestern part of South Omaha. Young Cudahy was taken from the buggy and placed in a room and chained to the floor. He remained there all night and the next day. The chains on his feet prevented him from getting a good view of his surroundings, even after the blindfold had been removed. After the mysterious house was reached one man guarded him during a greater portion of the day. From a conversation between the abductors and himself, the young man learned that the abductors had been seeking to abduct one of the girls of the family and had been planning this for four months.

At night, for some unknown reason, they led him to a hack. He was driven rapidly through the darkness to a place near his home, where he was allowed to leave the carriage. From there he walked home, arriving there shortly after 1 o'clock in the morning. The bandits made no explanation to him why they gave him his freedom.

Notwithstanding the entire police and detective force of the city, several Pinkertons from Chicago and a half hundred of Mr. Cudahy's own men have been searching diligently for a clue looking to the capture of the outlaws ever since the return of the young man, up to 11 o'clock tonight nothing had been developed to give the least idea of the identity of the men who perpetrated the crime. Young Cudahy says there were six of the men, but that all wore masks whenever in his presence, and that the only one he would attempt to identify was the one who kept guard over him during his incarceration in the lonely building in which he was held. He thinks he could recognize this man's voice, as it differed much from that of any of the others.

Late tonight Mr. Cudahy announced he would pay $25,000 reward for the apprehension of the abductors of his son, $5,000 for one and $15,000 for two of them.

KILLED FOR HIS MONEY.

John Julien Shot to Death Near the Canadian Border.

Rouse's Point, N. Y., Dec. 20—John Julien was brutally murdered near Alburg, V. T., yesterday morning, it is alleged, by his companion, Frank Coolridge. The two men arrived here by the D. & H. train at 8.30 Tuesday evening, and put up at the Hotel Montgomery. In the morning they went to the store of Thos. Hoag and purchased a revolver, and then started out on foot toward Alburg Vermont. At 10 o'clock the engineer of a freight train noticed the body of a man lying across the track and brought his train to a standstill just before it reached the body. The man was found to be stone dead with a bullet hole in the back of his head. Letters addressed to John Julien, Montreal, were found in his pockets.

The police authorities here were notified and word was sent out to all stations to keep a lookout for the murderer. Early in the evening the police were notified that a suspicious character was at Lacolle waiting for a train. Chief of Police Milner and Thomas Hoag at once drove to Lacolle and Hoag identified Coolridge as the companion of the murdered man. The revolver with one chamber empty was found on him. Coolridge was at once taken to jail at Pittsburg, N. Y. Robbery is the supposed motive.

WRECKED BY EXPLOSION OF GAS

Three Houses Destroyed and Seven Persons Injured.

Beaver Falls, Pa., Dec. 20—Three houses were wrecked and seven persons injured by two natural gas explosions here today. The injured include three-year-old son of Frank Barns, burned fatally; one-year-old daughter of Frank Barns, burned very seriously, may die; Mrs. Frank Barns, burned about head and hands, and Mary Moore, burned about head.

The first explosion occurred about 6 o'clock in the house where the Barns family lived. The gas had accumulated in the cellar and lower part of the house, having followed the water pipe from the street. An hour later the residence of H. A. Moore, just across the street, was torn to pieces by a terrific explosion. The inmates were slightly burned, but not seriously.

The explosions were caused by the breaking of a valve gate of the Fort Pitt gas line.

FINLANDERS TO SETTLE IN QUEBEC PROVINCE.

Negotiations Being Made for Concession of a Million Acres of Land for Them.

Montreal, Dec. 20—(Special)—It is understood that negotiations are progressing betwen certain representatives of Finland and the Quebec government towards securing a concession of a million acres of land on Perabuka River, Lake St. John, on which it is proposed to settle 5,000 Finlanders every year. Perabuka is 450 miles long and has millions of acres of fine land, well wooded. Delegates who represent the Finlanders claim that these proposed new comers will make valuable settlers.

Former Governor Walcott's Condition.

Boston, Dec. 20—There is no change in former Governor Wolcott's condition this evening, according to his physician. The patient, he says, seems more alert and takes more notice of what is going on about him than has been the case recently and is no worse than is to be expected of a person in the height of typhoid fever.

HAS SUNK INTO MISERY,

Major Esterhazy, Prominent in the Dreyfus Trial,

COULD NOT BUY A STAMP.

Says That He Is at the Last Extremity of Strength, Courage and Resources -- In Dire Poverty-- Protests Innocence of the Crime Charged Against Him.

London, Dec. 20—Major Count Ferdinand Walsin-Esterhazy, who figured so prominently in the Dreyfus case and who was denounced by Matthieu Dreyfus as being the writer of the famous bordereau which brought about the two convictions of Captain Alfred Dreyfus, on the charge of treason, has sunk into utter misery. His divorced wife's suit against her mother, the Marquise De Betancourt, for an allowance, on the grounds that she is in profound distress and unable to support or educate her young daughters, has brought forth the following letter, written by the major to his wife November 1:

"I have been unable to write to my children recently, not having the money to buy a postage stamp. I am at the last extremity of strength, courage and resources. I have not eaten for two days, until this morning, in the workhouse. I have no clothes, am shivering with cold and am compelled to warm myself by entering churches and museums. Everyone will say this is a confession of guilt, but you can say I am killing myself because my voice is stifled by my persecutors. Kiss my children. Tell them I adore them, and if a frightful fatality has precipitated me into an abyss, if I die the victim of human cowardice, I never committed the crime whereof I am accused by scoundrels in order to save themselves."

Paris, Dec. 20—Major Ducret, who figured in the Dreyfus court-martial at Rennes, has been arrested and imprisoned in Fort Mont Volerien, where he is awaiting trial by court-martial on two charges. The first is a charge of accusing M. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs, of having told the chamber of deputies an untruth. The second charge is being guilty of disclosing a confidential document.

SUIT BROUGHT FOR ART BRIC-A-BRAC

Against the Count and Countess Castellane —They File Counter Suit.

Paris, Dec. 20—The suit of Charles Wertheimer, the London bric-a-brac dealer, against Count Boni De Castellane, to recover payment for art objects sold the Count and Countess De Castellane, began today in the first civil chamber. The hearing was devoted to the arguments of counsel. None of the parties were in court. The total sum involved in the transactions is 6,500,000 francs.

Paris, Dec. 20—Count and Countess De Castellane have replied with filing a counter suit, demanding a full statement of all transactions, claiming that various objects, admittedly authentic, were sold at scandalously exaggerated figures, and that many articles were represented as authentic antiquities when they were really imitations, modern or useless, while in a series of exchanges in 1899 Wertheimer took back a number of articles at a price greatly inferior to their true worth. They, therefore, demand a reduction of the debt, provisionally estimated to be at least 2,000,000 francs and the restitution of the objects taken in exchange by Wertheimer, under the penalty of $1,000 francs for each day's delay in the restitution from the day of judgment. Finally, he claims damages to the amount of 300,000 francs.

Count and Countess De Castellane also ask, in case the judges decide it necessary, to throw further light on the case, that experts shall be appointed to appraise the articles involved. The appointment of these experts is the first aim of counsel for Count De Castellane. The pleadings in the case was unfinished today and the hearing was adjourned for a week.

SHOT BY A DETECTIVE.

James McMullen, Who Was Shot by Detective Desmond, Died Yesterday.

New York, Dec. 20—James McMullen, of Bath Beach, who was shot early Sunday morning by Detective Timothy Desmond, of Brooklyn, died today. Desmond immediately after his victim's death, was arraigned in police court and held on a charge of murder.

According to his wife's statement, McMullen was in the act of entering his front door Saturday night when Desmond appeared and asked what he was doing there.

"I belong here," said McMullen.

"I believe you are a thief," Desmond is said to have replied.

Mrs. McMullen says she told the detective that McMullen was her husband and begged him to go away. McMullen ran inside and Desmond followed and demanded his shield. He said McMullen had torn it from his waistcoat. McMullen denied this.

An altercation followed and then the detective shot the other and walked out of the house.

Capture of Queen Mother.

Kumassi, Dec. 20.—The loyal chiefs have captured the Ashanti queen mother and the rebel King Kokofu and they hope soon to capture the remaining rebel chiefs.

THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY WAS RATIFIED THURSDAY

Washington, Dec. 20—After spending the greater part of the past fortnight in considering the Hay-Pauncefote treaty for the modification of the Clayton-Bulwer convention of 1890, the senate today consumed only one hour and ten minutes in amending it, and ratifying it as amended. During this time there were six roll calls and several viva voce votes. The ratification resolution was adopted by a vote of 55 to 18. Mr. Bard contended for the adoption of his amendment giving preference to American ships passing through the proposed Nicaragua Canal. Senator Gallinger spoke in defense of the treaty as it originally came from the executive, Senator Wolcott said that the original treaty would have been satisfactory to him but added that he considered the agreement as it had been and was about to be amended, preferable to no treaty at all. Senator Thurston advocated the treaty, saying that as Great Britain owns and governs a very a large portion of the territory of North America it was perfectly right and proper that that country should be consulted in the matter. When Senator Mason asked if it was not also proper that Great Britain should pay part of the cost of construction, he replied that the securing of the canal itself was the one great desideratum and that compared to the benefit the waterway would be to the world's commerce the cost of construction was of little moment.

Senator Lodge, who as a member of the committee on foreign relations has piloted the treaty through the senate since the death of Chairman Davis, lost no time in demanding that the voting begin when 3 o'clock arrived.

The first roll call was upon Senator Elkin's amendment, declaring that "nothing contained in this treaty shall be construed to prevent the United States from acquiring at any time sufficient territory and sovereignty over the same upon which to build, manage, operate, defend, fortify, protect and control said canal, or for any other purposes as the United States may deem best in its interests." It was lost by a vote of 25 to 45.

Mr. Mason's amendment authorizing the protection of the canal as the United States may deem proper, was voted on--25 yeas to 44 nays.

On Senator Bard's amendment, reserving the right of the United States to discriminate in the canal traffic in favor of American vessels—27 yeas to 43 nays.

On Senator Tillman's amendment, authorizing the defense of the canal and the maintenance of public order by the United States—27 yeas to 43 nays.

Senator Allen's amendement amending article two was voted down viva voce, as was also an amendement suggested by Senator Teller, practically striking out all of article two.

Senator Foraker withdrew his amendments because they were the same as those reported by the committee on foreign relations. Senator Penrose withdrew his because is was practically identical with Senator Elkin's, and Senator Beveridge withdrew his because it was covered by the second of the committee amendments.

All the amendements suggested having been acted upon and those of the committee adopted, Senator Allen asked for the reading of the treaty as amended. This request was complied with and the vote was taken on the treaty itself, resulting as follows: Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Bacon, Beveridge, Burrows, Carter, Chandler, Clay, Cullom, Deboe, Dillingham, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster, Frye, Gallinger, Hale, Hanna, Hansborough, Harris, Hawley, Hoar, Jones (Nev.), Kean, Kenney, Lindsay, Lodge, McBride, McComas, McCumber, McEnery, McLaurin, McMillen, Mallory, Morgan, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Pettus, Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Proctor, Quarles, Scott, Shoup, Spooner, Stewart, Sullivan, Taliaferro, Thurston, Turner, Warren, Wetmore, Wolcott—55.

Nays—Allen, Bard, Bate, Berry, Butler, Cockrell, Culberson, Daniel, Heitfeld, Martin, Mason, Money, Pettigrew, Teller, Tillman, Turley, Vest, Wellington—18.

The text of the treaty as amended is as follows:

"The United States of America and her majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, being desirous to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and to that end to remove any objection which may arise out of the convention of April 19, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to the construction of such canal under the auspices of the government of the United States without impairing the 'general principle' of neutralization established in article VIII. of that convention have for that purpose appointed as their plenipotentiaries: The president of the United States, John Hay, secretary of state of the United States of America; and her majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, the Right Hon. Lord Pauncefote, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., her majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United States, who having communicated to each other their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

"Article 1—It is agreed that the canal may be constructed under the auspices of the government of the United States, either directly at its own cost, or by g[illegible] or loan of money, to individuals or co[illegible]porations or through subscription to [illegible] purchase of stock or shares, and th[illegible] subject to the provisions of the prese[illegible] convention, the said government sh[illegible] have and enjoy all the rights incident [illegible] such construction as well as the exclus[illegible] right of privilege for the regulation a[illegible] management of the canal.

"Article II—The high contracting p[illegible]ties desiring to preserve and maintain [illegible] 'great principles' of neutralization est[illegible]lished in article VIII. of the Clayto[illegible] Bulwer convention, 'which convention [illegible] hereby superseded,' adopt as the basis [illegible] such neutralization the following rul[illegible] substantially as embodied in the conve[illegible]tion between Great Britain and certa[illegible] other powers signed at Constantinop[illegible] October 28, 1888, for the free navigati[illegible] of the Suez maritime canal, that is [illegible] say:

"1. The canal shall be free and op[illegible] in time of war as in time of peace, to [illegible] vessels of commerce and of war, of [illegible] nations, on terms of entire equality, [illegible] that there shall be no discriminatio[illegible] against any nation or its citizens or su[illegible]jects in respect of the conditions [illegible] charges of traffic or otherwise.

"2. The canal shall never be blockad[illegible] nor shall any right of war be exerci[illegible] nor any act of hostility be committe[illegible] within it.

"3. Vessels of war of a belligerent sh[illegible] not revictual nor take any stores in th[illegible] canal except so far as may be strictl[illegible] necessary and the transit of such vess[illegible] through the canal shall be effected wi[illegible] the least possible delay, in accordan[illegible] with the regulations in force and wi[illegible] only such intermission as may result fro[illegible] the necessities of the service. Prizes sh[illegible] be in all respects subject to the sam[illegible] rules as vessels of war of the belligeren[illegible]

"4. No belligerent shall embark [illegible] disembark troops, munitions of war [illegible] warlike materials in the canal except [illegible] case of accidental hindrance of the tran[illegible] and in such case the transit shall be r[illegible]sumed with all possible dispatch.

"5. The provisions of this article sh[illegible] apply to waters adjacent to the cana[illegible] within three marine miles of either en[illegible] Vessels of war of a belligerent shall no[illegible] remain in such waters longer than 2[illegible] hours at any one time, except in ca[illegible] of distress and in such case shall depa[illegible] as soon as possible; but a vessel of wa[illegible] of one belligerent shall not depart withi[illegible] 24 hours from the departure of a vessel o[illegible] war of the other belligerent.

"It is agreed, however, that none o[illegible] the immediate foregoing conditions an[illegible] stipulations in section numbered one two, three, four and five, of this artic[illegible] shall apply to measures which the Unite[illegible] States may find it necessary to take [illegible] securing by its own forces the defence o[illegible] the United States and of the mainte[illegible]ance of public order."

"6. The plant, establishments, building[illegible] and all works necessary to the construc[illegible]tion, maintenance and operation of the canal shall be deemed to be part thereof for the purposes of this convention and in time of war as in time of peace shall enjoy complete immunity from attack or injury by belligerents and from acts calculated to impair their usefulness as part of the canal.

"7. No fortifications shall be erected commanding the canal or the waters adjacent. The United States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder.

"Article III—The present convention shall be ratified by the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, and by Her Britannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington or at London within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

"In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this convention, and thereunto affixed their seals.

"Done in duplicate at Washington, the fifth day of February in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

"JOHN HAY,
"PAUNCEFOTE."

Washington, Dec. 20—Inquiry at the state department as to the future of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, just ratified with amendements by the senate, develops the fact that, contrary to the common understanding, the document does not need to be returned at this stage to the British government, even if the president is of a mind to go on with the negotiations. Secretary Hay will await an indication of the president's wishes in the matter and if the latter, as has been already indicated by official statements, concludes to give the British government an opportunity to pass upon the amendements, then the state department will forward to that government, not the treaty itself, but the terms of the amendments. According to the statement of the officials of the state department, Great Britain must then be allowed a reasonable time within which to accept or reject them.

London, Dec. 21—Nearly all the morning papers have editorials on the action of the United States senate in connection with the Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty. They express regret, rather than surprise, at the supercession of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and unanimously declare that it will be impossible for Great Britain to accept the amended treaty.

THE MARRIAGE OF A QUEEN.

Holland Approves of the Wedding of Wilhelmina and Duke Henry.

The Hague, Dec. 20—Bills were introduced in the Second Chamber today, approving of the marriage of Queen Wilhelmina to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, regulating the procedure of the celebration and the contingencies arising therefrom, providing for the naturalization of the bridegroom and making provision for an allowance payable to the Duke from the national treasury in the event of the Queen dying before him.

ANNAPOLIS PEOPLE DECIDE TO BUY A LIGHT PLANT.

A Vote Was Taken Yesterday and the Expenditure of $8,000 Was Authorized.

Annapolis, Dec. 20—(Special)—A poll was held here today, on the electric light question, when the rate payers, by a vote of over two to one, decided on the purchase by the town of the plant of the Odell Electric Light Company, Limited, for the sum of $8,000.